Alabama

A. and M. Colleges.

Indebtedness Of 6 State Schools $1,697,068.12

Advertiser
8-6-31
Montgomery
Ala.

Education Board Adopts Resolution Saying They 'Must Live In Incomes'

Budget Shows Cut

rs. Willingham, Daugette Shackleford And Brock Among Those Attending

The Sate Board of Education today adopted a resolution offered by A. M. Tunstall, of Greensboro, that "schools must live within their income," and reduced the 1931-32 budget of Alabama's six normal schools approximately $14,000 and reelected the principals of the district agricultural schools.

The new budget of $209,730 shows an actual cut of approximately $8,000 over the 1930-31 budget of $217,420 and in addition includes a new service in all the schools whose cost of $6,000 is being paid by a philanthropic institution.

The Board adopted a resolution by Holmes Powell, of Tuskegee, authorizing a loan of $291,000 at 5 1-2 per cent interest to meet the immediate needs of the six schools.

In addition to Gov. Miller, who presided over today's lengthy session and members of the Board of Education, there were present the heads of the four white normal schools who presented figures on income and expenses of their respective schools.

Educators Attending

These included Dr. H. J. Willingham, president of Florence State Teachers College; Dr. E. M. Shackleford, president of Troy State Teachers College; Dr. G. W. Brock, president of Livingston State Teachers College, and Dr. C. W. Daugette, president of the Jacksonville State Teachers College.

Presidents of the two colored normal schools, H. C. Trenholm, of the Montgomery State Teachers College, and J. F. Drake, of the A. & M. Institute at Normal, were not in attendance at today's session.

Appropriations to the six schools as set out in the loan authorized today were: Florence, $60,000; Troy, $60,000; Livingston, $60,000; Jacksonville, $25,000; Montgomery, $66,000, and A. & M., $20,000.

It was brought out at the meeting that the total indebtedness of the six state teacher colleges, including the two negro colleges, as of July 31, 1931, was $1,697,068.12.

Current Indebtedness

The current operation indebtedness as of July 31 of this year of the six schools was, $212,560.28. Current indebtedness includes notes outstanding, salaries unpaid through July 31, 1931, and miscellaneous accounts. The excess of current operation indebtedness of these schools over the State appropriation was $124,673.96.

The total capital outlay indebtedness of the schools amounted on July 31 to $1,484,707.84. The State appropriation for capital outlay unpaid and applicable to this indebtedness was $700,000. The excess of indebtedness over the capital outlay appropriation was $784,707.84.

The schools for which the report was made at the meeting of the State Board of Education were the Florence, Jacksonville, Troy and Livingston teachers colleges and the Montgomery and Normal colored teachers institutions.

The total indebtedness of the Florence State teachers school as of July 31, 1931, was $393,659.08; of the Jacksonville school, $424,000; of the Troy school, $261,977.25; of the Montgomery negro school, $234,813.15; of the Livingston school, $267,308.30; and of the A. and M. Institute at Normal for negroes, $115.310.34.

A. & M. Colleges.

An Arkansas Stepchild

Afro-American

Julius Rosenwald, white philanthropist, and the General Education Board helped the State of Arkansas to build a $360,000 state college for Negroes at Pine Bluff a year ago.

What with the drouth and bank failures, the college has been so hard pressed for funds that the faculty voluntarily agreed to a 50 per cent cut in salaries in order to keep it open.

4-25-31

Last week the Arkansas State Department of Education authorized the colored state college to make a public appeal for funds. One of these letters signed by [illegible] Fair, white, addressed to the AFRO-AMERICAN, contained this significant sentence explaining why a state college, even though it is colored, appeals for outside aid:

Baltimore, Md.

"So far as Arkansas is concerned, it has its hands full with the problem of finance for the white state institutions."

Then as if to give an added reason why the state makes a step-child of its Negro college, Mr. Fair adds:

"It (the colored state college) is better than any institution for whites in the state."

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
DEMOCRAT

OCT 5 [illegible]

OUR "USELESS" SCHOOLS.

The Peoples Protective League of Fort Smith and the Just Law League of Batesville have started a movement to submit a constitutional amendment to the people to abolish all state-supported educational institutions except the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, the State Teachers' College at Conway and the Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal School for Negroes at Pine Bluff.

Those organizations also support the contention that the General Assembly should not contribute more than $20,000 per year to Russellville, Jonesboro, Monticello and Magnolia for the support of junior colleges and that amount will be for a period of not more than 10 years.

They further stand for forever putting a stop to diversion of school funds for purposes other than which they are designated by a law, a practice which has become tremendously popular with legislatures during the last decade.

The proposed amendment would be so constructed as to exempt specialized schools like the School for the Blind, School for the Deaf and the Boys' and Girls' Industrial schools.

Whether the specific amendment to be offered by these organizations meets the requirements of prohibitory legislation at this time we can not say, but certainly the goal at which it aims is the proper one.

Representative W. B. Graham of Lonoke had the right idea when he told representatives of the organizations in session in Little Rock that they should not take the issue to the legislature. "Any time you go into the legislative halls of this state there's an outfit that will jump up and vote any time you holler 'higher education,' whether they know what they are voting for or not," he is quoted as having said.

For that reason he favored taking the question to the people, and that undoubtedly is the only solution of the problem. It is common knowledge that the four agricultural schools have sufficient strength in the legislature to kill any movement aimed at abolishing them and it is but a waste of time to wage a fight in the legislature.

Education - 1931

General

A. and M. Colleges.

KEITH

One fortieth or two and a half per cent of the federal funds appropriated for so-called land-grant schools is the portion that 17 southern states dole out to so-called Negro Land-Grant Schools.

Two and a half per cent or one fortieth of taxes paid in equal proportion by all the citizens of those seventeen states who are wage earners, or happily, possess incomes, proclaims the sense of justice and the standard of right in dealing with Negroes possessed by those who distribute this government grant to educational institutions in the South. Herald - Commonwealth

And the distribution of these land-grant funds to Negroes glaringly reflect the distribution of justice and fair dealing in every matter of vital concern to the Negro in that section. 1-3-31

One fortieth or two and a half per cent of justice and fair dealing is about the average that the Negro can expect in at least ten of the seventeen states which because they control the state governments and have the power allot to Negro schools a bare pittance and take the balance for their own institutions already richly provided for by the state through taxes exacted from Negroes as well as whites. Baltimore, Md.

It is amazing that the people who thus deprived of their just share of money paid into the Federal, State, county and municipal treasuries keep so silent about t.

It is for them, the taxpayers to begin the movement for their just share of all public funds.

It will not be dropped into their laps, and as long as it can be taken from them without protest it will be increasingly grabbed.

Efforts should first be made to obtain a fair distribution of school funds, land-grant and all others, through appeals to the sense of justice of those in control. When it is found that such effort are of no avail then resort should be made to the courts, if necessary to the court of last resort.

Land Grant College Heads only Visitors at Meeeting of Ofays

Afro-American 11-28-31

~~Baltimore, Md.~~

Both Bodies Meet in Chicago; One in Y.M.C.A. and Other in Stevens Hotel. Both Have Same Problems. But Ofays Gobble Up Most of State Funds.

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)—The ninth annual conference of presidents of land-grant colleges, closed at the Wabash Avenue Y.M.C.A., here Wednesday, after a crowded three-day session.

Representatives of fifteen of the largest educational institutions in the country attended the gathering, which was held simultaneously with that of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, which met at the Stevens Hotel downtown.

The latter organization, composed of the white state universities of the south and the state universities of the northern states, has thus far failed to grant membership to the colored schools of similar status, although it permits the presidents of these institutions to attend its sessions in the role of visitors.

Dr. Arthur Klein, of Ohio State University, predicted that in the near future, at least one great state supported university of the highest grade would be established in a southern state for colored students. He deplored the high cost of administration in colored schools as compared with white, but urged that more money be spent in securing high class deans who could direct the educational policies and strengthen the faculties, which, often, he declared, were poorly trained and paid. The duties of the presidents, he pointed out, are too heavy and varied to permit them to actually direct educational processes.

To Secure Square Deal

A committee consisting of a representative of the conference, one from the southern white land grant schools and one representing the state and federal departments of education, was decided upon to make a survey of the whole question of co-operative extension of the Smith-Lever Fund. At present the state legislatures designate the institutions which are to spend this federal money and in every instance in the south the white state university is used with the result that Negro schools get a woefully inadequate share. Hale of Tennessee State last year, cajoled a bill through the Tennessee legislature, designating State College as one of the two institutions to receive federal and state aid. His school thereby, it is hoped, will get a fairer division.

One important subject not reached was "Occupational Outlook of the Negro College Graduate," although George R. Arthur, of the Rosenwald Fund and Dr. M. O. Bousfield, of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company were on hand to project it. Opinion about the lobby, however, was that sooner or later, the land grant schools were going to have to grapple practically with the problem of how to send men and women out of college really fitted to compete in the industrialized world which faces them while possessing an adequate literary training.

Few Places Await

John W. Davis, of Virginia State College, in an address, discussed the objectives of President Hoover's Unemployment Committee and pled with the presidents to investigate the needs of the people in their states and bring those needs to the attention of the responsible authorities. He was appointed to confer with the white land grant colleges on a program looking toward the acceptance of the colored schools into membership.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund entertained the presidents at luncheon at the Sears-Roebuck plant, using the occasion to arrange for additional summer schools for extension workers. A man and woman from each land grant school, Hampton and Tuskegee, together with the supervisory extension workers will probably attend a conference school in Washington next summer, with a general school for all workers being held at Tuskegee the following year.

F. D. Bluford, president of A. and T. College, Greensboro, N.C., was elected president of the conference for the ensuing year. Other officers elected were: C. W. Florence, Lincoln University, Missouri, vice-president; R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State, Frankfort, secretary; J. B. Watson, treasurer; J. F. Drake, assistant secretary. Executive committee: R. S. Grossley, chairman; J. S. Clark, Southern University; J. M. Gandy, Virginia State; W. J. Hale, Tennessee; Isaac W. Young, Langston, Okla.

Others active in the conference were: Presidents J. R. E. Lee, Tallahassee, and A. T. Wood, L. A. Potts, Thomas M. Campbell, N. Kollock, of Tuskegee, and J. B. Pierce, of Hampton Institute.

LAND GRANT COLLEGE HEADS TO MEET

Afro-American

NOV 14 1931

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The ninth annual conference of the Presidents o Negro Land Grant Colleges, will b held in Chicago at the Wabash Avenue Y.M.C.A., November 16, 17, 1 according to an announcement mad this week by R. S. Crossley, of Delaware, president of the conference.

The theme of the conference will be, "The Status of Educational Administration and Organization in the Negro Land Grant Colleges."

Speakers include T. Arnold Hill, Harry H. Pace, Alderman Louis B. Anderson and George R. Arthur, of the Rosenwald Fund.

Baltimore, Md.

The conference meetings will be held at the Wabash Y, and will take place during the same week that the National Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities hold their sessions at the Stevens Hotel, here.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS TO HOLD CONFERENCE AT WABASH AVE. Y

Chicago Defender

11/14/31

The conference of presidents of land grant colleges will open Monday morning, Nov. 16, at 10 o'clock at the Wabash Ave. department of the Y. M. C. A. Presidents from 22 state colleges of the South will meet in conference under the leadership of their president, R. S. Grossley of Delaware State college, Dover, Del. The theme of the conference is "The Status of Educational Administration and Organization in the Land Grant Colleges."

Monday morning an address on "The Status of Administration and Organization of Agricultural Education" will be given by Dr. T. W. Shinn. Dr. T. W. Turner of Hampton Institute will give an address on "Opportunities for Experimentation in Land Grant Colleges." On Monday evening at 8 o'clock a public meeting will be addressed by Hon. Louis Anderson, President R. S. Grossley and Dr. Arthur K. Klein of Ohio State institute.

Tuesday the presidents will discuss "The Status of Administration and Organization of Mechanic Arts" and "The Occupational Outlook of the College Graduate."

Wednesday morning Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist in education, United States office of education, will address the conference. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State college, will give an address on "The Negro Land Grant College and the Unemployment Situation."

The conference will bring together the foremost leaders in schools of the country. These men, who are giving their lives to the training of youth, will exchange ideas and develop plans and programs that will go a long way toward helping the Race youth gain his rightful place as an American citizen.

TRYING SITUATION IS FACED BY THE NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES

Argus 11-27-31
St. Louis Mo.

Annual Conference Concerned Over Future Of The Institutions Principally In South

SEE REAL FIGHT AHEAD

Maintainance Of Schools Threatened In Recommendations Of U. S. Advisory Committee

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—(ANP)—The Ninth Annual Conference of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant Colleges, closed at the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A., here last Wednesday after a crowded three-day session.

Government officials, university attaches and experts in the mechanical, agricultural and vocational arts were among those who spoke to the conference theme "The Status of Educational Administration and Organization in Negro Land Grant Colleges." elaborating upon the premise laid down by President of the Conference, R. S. Grossley of Delaware State College. Mr. Grossley in his annual address declared that "the land-grant colleges was founded on the idea that a higher and broader education should be placed within the reach of those assigned by destiny or by choice to industrial vocations, and in centers where the vast majority of common people may benefit by the wider educational advantages thus afforded."

Suggest Improvements

Dr. J. F. Kelley, of the U. S. Department of Education, who replaced Dr. Ambrose Caliver as a speaker, advocated that since their money was limited, each Negro land grant school should attempt to excel in some field and each state send its apt pupils to the strongest school in a given subject.

Dr. Arthur Klien of Ohio State U. deplored the high cost of administration in colored schools as compared with white. He urged the use of more money to secure deans who could direct the educational policies. The duties of the president, he pointed out, are often too heavy and varied to permit them to actually direct educational processes.

A committee consisting of a representative of the conference, one from the southern white land-grant schools and one representing the state and federal departments of education, was decided upon to make a survey of the whole question of cooperative extension of the Smith Lever Fund. At present the state legislatures designate the institutions which are to spend this Federal money and in every instance in the South the white state university is used with the result that Negro schools get a woefully inadequate share. Hale of Tennessee State last year, cajoled a bill through the Tennessee legislature designating State College as one of the two institutions to receive federal and state aid. His school thereby, it is hoped, will get a fairer division.

Elect Officers

The Julius Rosenwald Fund entertained the presidents at luncheon at the Sears Roebuck plant, using that occasion to arrange for additional summer schools for extension workers. A man and woman from each land-grant school, Hampton and Tuskegee, together with the supervisory extension workers will probably attend a conference school in Washington next summer, with a general school for all workers being held at Tuskegee the following year.

F. D. Bluford, president of A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C., was elected president of the conference for the ensuing year. Other officers elected were C. W. Florence, Lincoln university, Missouri, vice president; R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State, Frankfort, secretary; J. B. Watson, treasurer; J. F. Drake, assistant secretary. Executive committee: R. S. Grossley, chairman; J. S. Clark, Southern university; J. M. Gandy, Virginia State; W. J. Hale, Tennessee; Isaac W. Young, Langston, Oklahoma.

Others active in the conference were, Presidents J. R. E. Lee, Tallahassee and A. T. Wood, L. A. Potts, Thomas M. Campbell, N. Kollock of Tuskegee and J. B. Pierce of Hampton institute.

Land Grant College Heads Hold Ninth Annual Session

Chicago Defender

12/5/31

With representatives of the 17 land grant colleges present, the ninth annual convention of the Association of Land Grant College Presidents opened here Monday morning at Wabash Ave. Y. M. C. A. The opening session was devoted to the "organization of the convention" with Dr. J. S. Clark, president of Southern university, Baton Rouge, La., presiding, while the afternoon meeting was devoted to the discussion of such subjects as "Teacher Training in Agriculture," "Extension Work" and "The College Farm."

Alderman Louis B. Anderson, who has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for congressman from the First congressional district of Illinois, was the keynoter at the evening session, at which time the group was officially welcomed to the city. Other features on the public program were addressed by Dr. R. S. Grossley, president of the Delaware State college and president of the organization, and by Dr. Arthur W. Klein of Ohio State university.

Among those present are: J. F. Drake of the Alabama Normal college, Dr. L. J. Rowan, Alcorn college, Alcorn, Miss.; Dr. John M. Gandy, Virginia State college; Dr. John W. Davis, West Virginia State college; Dr. F. D. Bluford, North Carolina A. and T. college; Dr. I. W. Young, Langston university, Dr. J. R. E. Lee, Florida A. and M. college and W. J. Hale, Tennessee State college.

NEWS
WILMINGTON, DEL.

NOV 25 1931

COLORED COLLEGES

DR. R. S. GROSSLEY, president of the Delaware State College at Dover, delivered an important address the other day at the convention of the Association of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges.

Dr. Grossley is president of the association, an honor reflecting credit upon himself, his race and the State in general.

He pointed out that there are seventeen Land Grant colleges for colored people, and they have warranted fully the expenditures required to maintain them. There are fifty-two Land Grant colleges for whites.

The purpose of these institutions, as noted by the speaker, has been to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such manner as the legislature of the states may respectively prescribe in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes and their several pursuits and possessions of life.

Dr. Grossley declared that this purpose was being carried out in the Land Grant institutions regardless of race. There has been a change of heart on the part of the public, and much progress as been made. The budget has been increased and the program enlarged. President Grossley was highly optimistic. He pleaded for quiet, patient persistence in behalf of the school and for fair play.

After setting forth the need of employing highly trained men and women to carry on the work of the institutions, the work the institutions have done in promoting more amicable relationship, between the races and general advance in all of the institutions, especially the institution of which he is president, Dr. Grossley launched into the subject of what the Land Grant Colleges could and should do in the present crisis, pointing out the need of sending youth out into the world prepared to cope with the edicts of the "machine age" in which they are living and with [illegible] issues of life.

"It has been truly observed," stated Dr. Grossley, "that leadership in the real sense of the word depends on traits of character rather than intellectual attainment. It rises from an inborn urge to lead and is successful only in proportion to the strength of character and purpose, the sheer determination and the indomitable will of the individual to succeed. To inculcate these qualities and develop them is the lot of the Land Grant Colleges."

In addition to attending the annual meeting of the Association of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, Dr. Grossley was also present at the convention of presidents of all Land Grant Colleges and Universities, which was held at the Stevens Hotel, where he took an active part in the discussions of educational problems and conferred with the leading educators of the country.

It was indeed an outstanding address.

A. and M. Colleges.

EDUCATORS PASS BUCK ABOUT LAND GRANT COLLEGES

Afro-American

12-26-31

Baltimore, Md.

By HORACE MANN BOND

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Efforts to place the blame for the inequalities in Federal and state appropriations for land-grant colleges, have resulted in an exhibition of "passing the buck."

In each state where there are separate schools, there is supposed to be a state college for whites, and another for colored, and these schools are supposed to receive from the government a certain amount of Federal money. This money is given, supposedly to the schools on the basis of the proportion of colored to whites. That is, if out of every 100 people in Mississippi, 51 are colored, the State Land-Grant college for them in Mississippi, which is the Alcorn A. and M. College, is supposed to get 51 per cent of the Federal money spent on land-grant colleges in that state.

The land-grant colleges all over the country have an association, that is, the white colleges have one association, and the colored have another. The Associated Negro Press wrote to the officers of the white association and asked them when colored were to be admitted to the entire association, and also just what the relationships were between the two associations.

Buck Passed

Dr. R. A. Pearson, president of the University of Maryland, chairman of the executive committee of the white association, first passed the buck to president E. C. Brookes, of the North Carolina at Raleigh. Dr. M. F. Miller acting dean of the University of Missouri, at Columbia, suggested writing to Dr. Pearson. So did Dr. T. A. Walton of the A. and M. College of Texas. Dr. Pearson also suggested writing President Charles A. Lory, of the State Agricultural College. Dr. Lory referred "your letter of inquiry to President R. A. Pearson, who is better qualified than I to give you the information requested."

President Brookes of North Carolina State College sent a copy of a resolution passed in the last meeting of the white association.

A letter which showed a slight annoyance over the question, was from Dr. Walton of the A. and M. College of Texas. He said: "The question of distribution of funds is one that is left entirely in the hands of the boards of directors of the institutions and I cannot see is of any particular concern to outside organizations or individuals."

In Texas the colored school is Prairie View College and is the only one that does not have a colored president. Dr. Walton is president, as well as of the white school. Prairie View is headed by Principal Banks. The school has the best physical equipment of any land-grant college in the country, and gets larger appropriations. It has one of the best trained faculties in the country and the legislature has even appropriated money for a graduate school.

Prairie View Not Perfect

But Prairie View is not the perfect college. It has a huge turn-over in the faculty. Texas is the richest state in the South. It is second only to Maryland in its ability to educate children. Yet Maryland, Oklahoma and North Carolina spend more for education than Texas, on the basis of their ability to pay.

Question Remains

Dr. Walton, Dr. Brookes, and Dr. Lory yet have not told the A.N.P. why are colored land-grant colleges discriminated against? President Gilbert Jones of Wilberforce said at the non-partisan conference at Washington that colored schools get only 20 per cent of the Federal money that should be apportioned to them. Where will the buck be passed next?

Education - 1931

Tennessee

A. and M. Colleges.

"A. & I." To Be Race's Greatest Institution As President Hale And Officials Expand Plant

East Tennessee News

2-12-31

Knoxville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A program of expansion and construction both externally and internally is going forward at Tennessee A. & I. State College in connection with the three quarter million dollar building projects that has been bekun on the Nashville campus. The Julius Rosenwald fund is actively interested in the curriculum reorganization and new buildings that are to be realized in the next year period. Experts in various phases of education have been engaged to confer with the administrative officials of the college in mapping out the new order of things. During the past month Mr. Alfred K. Sterne, director of the Fund; Mr. George Arthur, Associate; Dr. J. D. Black of the department of agriculture economics, Howard Uuiversity; Dr. Thurman Alevander, professor of Education in Teachers College, Columbia University; Dr. F. J. Keller, director of the East Side Continuation School, New York City; Mr. Fred McCuistion and Mr. S. L. Smith of the Southern headquarters of the Rosenwald Fund; Mr. John McCormack of Cleveland; Mr. Dudley S. Tanner, state supervisor of Negro schools; Commissioner P. L. Harned of the State Department of Education; Mr. D. M. Clements of the state department of vocational agriculture; Miss Margaret Browder of the state department of home economics have addressed members of the faculty and consulted with hte administration and heads of departments.

The new structures are four teachers' cottages now nearing completion, a new elementary practice school, a dairy barn, a new home economics building to contain a cafeteria and laundry, a vocational and agricultural building, a new administrative building. When these have been completed the institution will be located on both sides of Centennial Boulevard and extend from Thirty-seventh avenue almost to Twenty-eighth avenue.

With additional appropriations for mainaenance 1931 will witness a substantial increase in the quant&ity and quality of the faculty as well as of the student body.

PRESIDENT W. J. HALE ASSURED THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS FOR TWO NEW BUILDINGS

Nashville Globe

Nashville Tenn

BUILDING ACTIVITIES WILL START NEXT YEAR WHEN IMPOSING STRUCTURES WILL GO UP

8-21-31

Two new magnificent buildings are to be erected on A. & I. State College campus within the next year. Such is the assurance given to president W. J. Hale by the Educational Board at a recent meeting held in the board room in the state capital. Thousands of dollars more are to be spent on this state educational institution to bring relief to its overcrowded condition and add further facilities in an educational way to the hundreds who have not been able to get accommodation in the school for the past two years.

While no definite amount to be spent has as yet been published, those close up and who profess to have some idea are of the opinion that the two new buildings will cost thousands of dollars, that they are to be modern in every respect, and that they will be placed on the campus so as to make the panoramic view of A. and I. State College all the more imposing. President Hale as yet has given out no definite statement, but the daily papers published the action of the Board of Education when it announced that these buildings would be added to the College group. It is known however, here that the attendance at State College has been steadily increasing, and that not only will the people of Tennessee accept the school because of its thoroughness, its splendid faculty headed by its president who is known to be one of the leading educators now in the United States, but because Nashville is an educational center, and is a drawing card.

It has not been definitely stated when the work is to begin or when the ground is to be broken for the new structures.

HIGH TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT HALE

1931

One of the outstanding triumphs in educational work has been the development of the State Agricultural and Industrial College at Nashville, Tennessee, where President W. J. Hale has distinguished himself as a distinct leader in the field of school administration. President Hale has been content to put himself in his work. He has not received general public notice as has many of the Negro race who have never accomplished a fraction of what should be accredited to Dr. Hale.

Born and reared on a Tennessee farm, by his own courage and vision he has come to leadership in his own state. When the State College was founded in 1912 it had but one building and but the small beginnings of a real school. To-day it has a plant worth $2,000,000 and is recognized as one of the strong schools in its class. This marvelous growth in size and influence is largely due to the ability of Dr. Hale its first and only president.

A. and M. Colleges.

TEXAS GIVES SUM FOR PRAIRIE VIEW GRADUATE WORK

Independent

10-8-31

Atlanta Ga.

The recent meeting of the forty-second Legislature went on record by making available through appropriation $12,000 for each of the two years of the next biennium, for the establishment and maintenance of a graduate division at the Prairie View State College. This is the first time that a Southern Legislature has appropriated money for either the establishment or maintenance of a Graduate School for Negroes.

During the summer of 1930, some advanced work in English and Education was attempted, and during the past year plans were drawn up and approved for a Graduate division of the College. Until this time, Graduate work has only been offered in the summer session, but plans are now being affected for making this work available for the long session as well as for the summer term. For each of the past two years, the college has successfully conducted a Research Bureau, and during the past year, the college edited a Study on the Negro High School Principals, which attracted the attention of leading educators throughout the country.

In addition to the strong staff already at the college, specialists are added from time to time as the needs for graduate work demand. The current catalog carries the complete plan and description of the graduate courses as approved at present for the college. It is expected that many of the teachers in the South who have been compelled to travel long distances to the Northern and Western Universities, will avail themselves of approved and accredited graduate study at Prairie View.

PRAIRIE VIEW TO HAVE COLLEGE GRADUATE WORK

Tribune

10-9-31

The Recent Legislature Appropriated $12,000 For Next Two Years

Washington, D.C.

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex.—The recent meeting of the forty-second Legislature went on record by making available through appropriation, $12,000 for each of the two years of the next biennium, for the establishment and maintenance of a graduate division at the Prairie View State College. This is the first time that a Southern Legislature has appropriated money for either the establishment or maintenance of a Graduate School for Negroes.

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Education—1931

Alabama

Colleges.

TALLADEGA MILLION DOLLAR FUND DRIVE GOES OVER TOP

Defender

1-31-31

Chicago, Ill

TALLADEGA, Ala., Jan. 28.—President Frederick A. Sumner, in behalf of the trustees of Talladega college, made an official announcement this week that the million dollar endowment campaign for this institution has been successfully completed. The general education board gave $500,000 of this amount on condition that the college should match its gift by raising a like sum.

The drive to meet the share to be raised by the college was made during the past 18 months and was under the direction of the president and the executive committee of the trustees. Despite the unprecedented depression during this period, the drive was successfully concluded on Dec. 31.

Upon the announcement of the completion of the campaign, a huge celebration was held on the college campus during which a beautiful watch was presented to the president by the students and faculty as a testimonial of their appreciation of his outstanding contribution to the success of the effort. It is estimated that this addition to the endowment of the college will mean an increase of at least $40,000 to its annual income. President Sumner expressed the opinion that this money will be used to further raise the quality of teaching and educational equipment. Talladega has recently spent nearly a million dollars in renovating and making additions to its physical plant.

C.M.A. Stores Aid Distressed School

Courier 3-7-31

Pittsburgh, Pa.

SELMA, Ala., Mar. 5—Citizens here are loud in their praise of the Selma C. M. A. stores, which came to the rescue of Selma University when, because of the depression, local supply houses were unable to extend further credit, and there was danger of closing its doors. The Selma C. M. A. stores contributed $50 in cash and 1,200 pounds of food, thus leading the movement on the part of local citizens to keep Selma University's doors open.

"The old adage, 'In union there is strength'," said Mark Thomas, president of the Selma C. M. A. Stores, "was never better exemplified than in the contribution which we were able to make to Selma University. Without the successful co-operative effort of our local association, we would not have been able to have come to the school's rescue."

Miles Memorial College—Merger

The Christian Index

6-19-31

Vol 61 no 23

Jackson, Tenn.

Miles Memorial College is one of the major schools of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. It has had 25 years of honorable history since the day Bishop R. S. Williams turned the sod for the buildings on the present magnificent site. Situated in Birmingham, Alabama in the heart of the South's industrial activites its possibilities for good can not be even estimated. No institution in the church is so strategically located to serve the Negro race in the South as Miles Memorial College. Garner, Welch, Warren Brown, the Baileys and a score of others built wiser than they knew when they decided to build that school.

We own 30 acres of choice land for which we have been offered $100,000 by one of the great coal and iron companies and which we have refused. On these grounds re buildings and equipment valued at $250,000, the new dministration building alone costing $150,000.

Some years ago the General Education Board of New ork gave Miles College $75,000 for the erection of the new administration building. This was a conditional gift and the C. M. E. Church was to rase $75,000 to match it for the total cost of the building. Bishop C. H. Phillips accepted this condition and raised before he left Alabama $17,000 which he turned over to Bishop Brown who succeeded him. The citizens of Birmingham raised $20,000 more on the C. M. E.'s part and the Centenary gift of the M. E. Church, South amounting to $20,000 was also given on the part of the C. M. E. Church making a total of $57,000 which Bishop Brown had to the credit of our part of the $75,000 as the work went on.

A splendid building was erected and in addition a fine Teacher Training building was erected at a cost of $14,000 of which the General Education Board gave approximately $70,000. Colored Methodism has been repeatedly informed that Miles College was out of debt and loud cheers went up at the General Conference when the bishops reporting their episcopal districts, Bishop Brown reported Miles Memorial College out of debt.

This editor was astonished last week when an itemized account showed that Miles Memorial College was not out of debt but instead owes the sum of $74,944, with mortgages aggregating $34,000 placed before that General Conference. The General Education Board and the M. E. Church, South have felt that somebody, some where "double-crossed" them and it is clearly up to Bishop Brown to show they were not. At the last meeting of the Bench of Bishops the matter came up and our bishops wrote a letter keenly regretting this condition but as a ody of course they were blameless, not being informed before as to the situation. For the first time in history the good faith of the C. M. E. Church has been questioned and it does not sit well on our stomachs. But the Church s equal to the occasion. Facing the unpleasant facts the Church resolves to see to it that it can never happen again and then turns resolutely with the aid of her friends to save Miles College to the race. Last week in Birmingham was held a meeting that insures a bigger and better Miles College. The C. M. E. Church and the M. E. Church have been talking of a unification of educational forces in Alabama for a year, and our General Secretary of Education, Dr. J. A. Bray and Dr. Holmes of the Board of Education in the M. E. Church agreed to talk it over with commission representing both churches. The A. M. E. Zion and A. M. E. Churches were interested and had commissions on the ground but not with power to act. The General Education Board was interested as was the State of Alabama and the M. E. Church, South. In addition to the commissioners from the four colored churches the following other prominent men were present to help establish in Alabama one great Methodist institution. Mr. Walter B. Hill, Jr., General Education Board of New York; Mr. J. C. Lambert, Montgomery, Ala., Department of Education of the State of Alabama; Mr. McGhee of the Educational Department, State of Alabama; Dr. G. E. Snaveley, President of Birmingham Southern College and Secretary of the Association of Southern Colleges, Dr. N. C. Newbold of the Department of Education of North Carolina and representing the Rosenwald Foundation; Dr. J. W. Perry, of the Board of Missions, M. E. Church, South who presided; Prof. W. A. Bell, who has been appointed Surveyor of C. M. E. Schools and Bishop R. A. Carter representing the Board of Education of the C. M. E. Church.

Dr. Bray outlined the work and he was followed by Dr Holmes. A unanimous vote was recorded on the wisdom

Education-1931

Alabama

Colleges.

TALLADEGA MILLION DOLLAR FUND DRIVE GOES OVER TOP

Defender

1-31-31

Chicago, Ill

TALLADEGA, Ala., Jan. 28.—President Frederick A. Sumner, in behalf of the trustees of Talladega college, made an official announcement this week that the million dollar endowment campaign for this institution has been successfully completed. The general education board gave $500,000 of this amount on condition that the college should match its gift by raising a like sum.

The drive to meet the share to be raised by the college was made during the past 18 months and was under the direction of the president and the executive committee of the trustees. Despite the unprecedented depression during this period, the drive was successfully concluded on Dec. 31.

Upon the announcement of the completion of the campaign, a huge celebration was held on the college campus during which a beautiful watch was presented to the president by the students and faculty as a testimonial of their appreciation of his outstanding contribution to the success of the effort. It is estimated that this addition to the endowment of the college will mean an increase of at least $40,000 to its annual income. President Sumner expressed the opinion that this money will be used to further raise the quality of teaching and educational equipment. Talladega has recently spent nearly a million dollars in renovating and making additions to its physical plant.

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Dr. Bray outlined the work and he was followed by Dr. Holmes. A unanimous vote was recorded on the wisdom and feasibility of uniting all Negro Methodist Schools in Alabama and establishing in Miles Memorial College at Birmingham a Senior College to be operated jointly by the four bodies.

A sub-committee was appointed consisting of representatives of the four bodies, the General Education Board, the State of Alabama and the M. E. Church, South. This committee is headed by Bishop Carter and will meet in July. It seems to this editor that at last Negro Methodists are learning some sense and have resolved to do a fine thing.

Miles Memorial College will open her doors next September to all Negro Methodist youth of Alabama and our Baptist and other denominational friends will be represented by the hundreds. Colored Methodism is glad of this opportunity to help the race. She is not so selfish as to build a school for her own glory, but she has built for the glory of God. Like her Divine Master she is glad to become the servant of all. Our brethren in Alabama will work hard this summer getting things ready for the greatest school next year in Alabama. Bishop McKinney is calling for heroic sacrifice that obligations be met and loyal C. M. E.'s in Alabama will rally with him. The *Index* wishes greater Miles a long life and we congratulate Secretaries Bray and Holmes together with our Alabama brethren. The *Christian Index* favors the merger but we do insist that the interests of Colored Methodism be conserved and that no sentimentality shall wipe out the memory of the heroic dead who sweat blood for Miles and passed the torch on to their sons. And what we say of Miles we say of the rest of our schools. We are willing to become the servant of all but not a beggar in our own house.

Birmingham [illegible] News
Saturday, [illegible] 1931

COLLEGE REORGANIZED

Miles Memorial To Become Union Coeducational School For Negroes

Miles Memorial College, Vinesville will be reorganized as a union coeducational Methodist college for negroes. This was decided at a meeting of representatives of negro Methodist congregations, the State Board of Education and the General Education Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Dr. J. W. Perry, secretary of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, presided. Those attending included: N. C. Newbold, North Carolina; J. S. Lambert, of the State Department of Education, and Walter B. Hill, Charlottesville, Va., of the General Education Board of the M. E. Church South.

YOUNGEST PRESIDENT STARTED DUTIES WHEN HE WAS 26 YEARS OLD

Courier 10-17-31
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Landscape Artists Who Designed Capitol Grounds At Washington, D. C., Have Mapped Out Campus Plan—Calls For Open-Air Theater and New Football Field.

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 15.—The greatest expansion to come to the Alabama State Teachers College in the 57 years of its history has come under its youngest president, H. Councill Trenholm. Assuming the presidency of the school six years ago when he was only 26 years old, Mr. Trenholm is still the country's youngest college president. But in the six years he has been president of the institution he has brought about some notable improvements.

One of the first significant changes was the passing of a law by the legislature changing the school's name from State Normal to State Teachers College. The second and most significant change has been in physical expansion. Finding a plant valued at $285,000, Mr. Trenholm has carried through a $517,000 development program in the last two years, so that after depreciation has been deducted, the plant today has a net value of $705,000.

Mr. Trenholm conceived and caused to be initiated by the state a 30 year building and development program for the college which will make it one of the leading schools of the country for the training of teachers. The development called for the purchase of a new site of 32 acres in the heart of Montgomery, which cost $146,366.18. With this additional land, landscape artists from Brookline, Mass., the same landscape artists who designed the capitol grounds at Washington, mapped out a campus plan which calls for an academic quadrangle, a new football field, an open air theater, and several new buildings. Last year two new buildings, erected on this new site, were opened to the students. The first, the William Burns Paterson Hall, two stories and fireproof, is for college and administrative use, is 206 by 103 feet, faces the future quadrangle, has 28 standard classroom units 30 by 23½ feet, light and airy rooms with fifteen feet ceilings, red gum woodwork finished in oak, pine floors, plaster walls, with tinted stipple effect, built in radiators, ample windows, 5 by 9 feet, spacious halls, with tile-tex floors, wide stairways with concrete steps. Five classroom units are given over to general offices, including president's office, his secretary's office, financial secretary's office, registrar's office. Three class room units are given over to the library, and there are six academic class rooms on the first floor. On the second floor are three rooms for home economics, three for science laboratories, and eight for academic work.

The president's office is specially fitted with ample closets, and private lavatory. An automatic, mecchanically controlled electric house telephone system has its terminus at the [illegible]ent's desk. A central radio sys[illegible] which enables a [illegible]multaneous [illegible]ast in all rooms at the same [illegible] is installed in the dean's office. [illegible]r anno[illegible]cements can be made [illegible] the radio, or music can be played [illegible] it. Also a centralized electric [illegible] system has been installed.

[illegible]e Graves Dormitory for women, [illegible] houses 180, has three stories, is [illegible]mpletely fireproof, has a trunk elevator, an Iron Man mechanical furnace, 96 double bedrooms for students with individual closets, hot and cold water in each room, sanitary student furniture, triple toilet facilities—laundry, with convenient ironing boards, electric irons, bath, both tub and shower, and toilet. There is a social area with large reception and two smaller reception rooms, kitchenettes, luxurious guest suite with living room, two bedrooms, bath, three matron's rooms, a general laundry in basement. There are fifteen individual rooms for lady teachers .

Trenholm Hall, erected in 1922, and now used as a dormitory for men was one of the first dormitories to be erected with facilities for hot and cold water in each room.

The entire campus now has eight brick buildings, two frame, six teachers' cottages, and plant of 40 acres, Just twelve blocks from the state capitol.

All of these facilities will be placed at the disposal of the teachers of the country when the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools meets in Montgomery next year. President Trenholm, who is also head of the national body of teachers, has the distinction of being president, at the same time, of the Alabama State Teachers Association. It is unique that on the fiftieth anniversary of this association the president of the state college is president of the association. It happens that the president of the [illegible]ord Normal School (now State Teachers College) fifty years ago was founder and first president of the State Teachers Association.

Another notable record made by President Trenholm has been in increasing the enrollment of his school. In 1925 when he became president there were 2,958 students in all sessions, including summer; last year there were 5,003. The summer school alone increased from 937 to 2,36[illegible] in that six year period.

TALLADEGA COLLEGE GETS "A" RATING

Reporter

Talladega, Ala., Dec. 9—Special to The Birmingham Reporter—At its meeting held early in December in Montgomery, Ala., the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools voted to rate Talladega College as "A" Class. The association is the only official accrediting agency for the Southern territory, where it has only recently moved to investigate and rate Negro schools. The new Class "A" rating comes as the reward of the efforts of the Talladega College trustees and authorities to raise the standards of the institution so that its work would receive the unqualified recognition of the educational authorities throughout the country.

In 1927 the United States Bureau of Education, through a special commission, undertook to investigate more than seventy Negro colleges and universities. The report of this investigation occasioned considerable favorable comment on Talladega College. More than a year ago the Southern Association decided to investigate colored schools. At that time Talladega ranked Class "B." At the last meeting it was the only Negro college to accede to Class "A" rating.

It is reported that with the coming in of Talladega College there are now only two Negro colleges receiving "A" Class rating from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Birmingham, Ala
12-12-31

Colleges.

MILES MEMORIAL COLLEGE

Reporter

"Bigger and Better Miles" has been the theme song of Miles Memorial College, located a short distance from the heart of Birmingham and in a quiet residential section, for the past four years. No longer is the theme song being only sung, but on September 15 the curtain arose and actual drama began. And now, after three months of rendering service, the first quarter came to its closing date, Dec. 4.

A new Miles faculty, with the assistance of an intelligent and sympathetic student body, is spreading the Miles College spirit about. This new administration, headed by Dean Brookes Dickens, a graduate of Lane College, of the State University of Iowa and a former professor of Shaw University, is endorsing the type of curricula found in the leading colleges and universities of this country. Dean Dickens and his faculty should be commended for their unselfish efforts and for the enrollment.

Birmingham, Ala.

Miles is equipped for service in the Birmingham district. Its library and science departments are fully equipped and supplied, thereby being able to establish coordination between the public schools and itself.

The average young resident of Birmingham and vicinity should feel now more than ever before the need of some type of college training since this is principally an age of mechanical and mental specialization. However, care must be taken to avoid over-emphasis of specialization on the student's part. To eliminate such possibilities and to meet the needs of a critical and demanding public, the curricula of Miles College has been divided into groups. Courses in English, speech, music and the foreign language comprise the first group; courses of the social sciences and related subjects are in the second group, and the third group is composed of courses in the natural sciences. The student, in order to meet the requirements for graduation, may complete in four years or less certain specified courses prescribed from each of the three groups. A program of studies of interest to the public has been adopted for the second quarter, which began Dec. 7.

12-12-31

Many extra-curricula activities are encouraged in order that the student may experience, under competent leadership, a side of school life different from the daily classroom work.

Dean Dickens is well pleased with the work of the high school, and the college in general, and he is gratified by the spirit of cooperation shown by the people of the Birmingham district in helping to build a standardized college at Miles. The people of Birmingham will soon recognize in Miles a college that will efficiently take care of the educational needs of the district and thereby save to the parents and students many thousands of dollars spent annually for the support of Birmingham students in other colleges as well as train leaders, who will mean much to the people of Birmingham in Christian, social and industrial service.

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2 NEGRO COLLEGES GET "A" RATING

Courier

12-12-31

Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 10 — (By ANP) — Advance information from the meeting of the committee apppoinetd to study the rating of colleges and secondary schools for Negroes in the South is to the effect that two colleges have been given "A" rating by the Southern Association. Fisk was already on this approved list and Talladega College at Talledega, Ala., was added. This official accrediting by this white association is part of a program to place Negro schools on a higher standard

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MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

DEC 6 1931

Two Negro Schools On Southern Approved List

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec 5.—(Special)—Advance information from the meeting of the committee appointed to study the rating of colleges and secondary schools for negroes in the South is to the effect that two colleges have been given a rating by the Southern Association.

Fisk was already on this approved list and Talladega College at Talladega was added. There are at present 20 high schools for negroes in the South recognized and approved by the Southern Association.

Five of these are located in Alabama; namely, Alabama State Teachers College, the high school at A. and M. Normal, the high school at Anniston, the one at Florence and the one at Tuskegee Institute.

A Heninburg, director of the academic department of Tuskegee Institute, is a member of the State-wide committee for reviewing the standings of high schools for negroes in Alabama.

Education - 1931

Association of Colleges for Negro Youths.

Colleges.

Association of ~~Independent~~ Negro Colleges Holds Conference

4-30-31

Atlanta, Ga.

The Association of Colleges for Negro Youths held its annual session at Livingstone College and attracted a large number of prominent educators. These discussed mutual problems, and conditions in the colleges. Some of their topics dealt with the occupational outlook of the Negro Colleges, the qualifications, the compensation and tenure of the members of the faculty.

The following schools were represented: Atlanta University, Dean J. P. Whittaker; Clark University, Dean J. P. Brawley; Howard University, Dean D. O. W. Holmes, President of the Association; Johnson C. Smith, President, H. L. McCrorey and Dean T. E. McKinney; Knoxville College, President J. K. Giffen and Dean R. S. Elder; Morehouse College, acting President S. H. Archer; A. and T. College, President S. D. Bluford; Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee, President J. F. Lane; Talladega College, Registrar M. B. Miller; Virginia Union University, Vice-President J. W. Barco; Wilberforce University, President G. H. Jones; Wiley College, Dean V .E. Daniel; North Carolina College for Negroes, Prof. J. T. Taylor; Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, President J. S. Clark; Virginia State College, Dean J. H. Johnston.

The meeting was held Thursday and Friday.

Salisbury, [illegible] C. Post
Friday, [illegible] 1931

Negro Eudcation Conference Draws Number Of Leaders

The association of colleges for negro youths, which is in annual session at Livingstone college, has attracted a large number of prominent educators. These are discussing mutual problems, and conditions in the colleges, some of their topics dealing with the occupational outlook of the negro college student; the survey and rating of negro colleges; the qualifications, compensation and tenure of the members of the faculties of their colleges.

The following schools are represented::

Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga., by Dean J. P. Whittaker; Clark university, Atlanta, Ga., Dean J. P. Brawley; Howard university, Washington, D. C., Dean D. O. W Holmes, president of the association; Johnson C. Smith university, Charlotte, N. C.; President H. L McCrorey and Dean T. E. McKinney; Knoxville college, Knoxville Tenn., President J. K. Giffen and Dean R. S. Elder; Moorehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., acting President S. H. Archer; A. and T. college, Greensboro, N. C., President F. D. Bluford; Lane college, Jackson, Tenn., President J. F. Lane; Talladega college, Talladega, Ala., Registrar M. B. Miller; Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., Vice President J. W. Barco; Wilberforce university, Wilberforce, Ohio, President G. H., Jones; Wiley college, Wiley Texas Dean, V. E. Daniel; North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, N. C., Professor J. T. Taylor; Southern university, Baton Rouge, La., President J. S. Clark; Virginia State college, Petersburg, Va., Dean J. H. Johnston

Education - 1931

Deans and Advisors of Women in Colored Schools.

Colleges.

Women Deans End Third Annual Meet

Argus

4-10-31

TALLADEGA, Ala., Apr. 9.—The third annual meeting of Deans and Advisors of Women in Colored Schools has just closed marking one of the most successful sessions in the history of the organization. The fact that "the increased demand for persons qualified to serve as an advisor to women calls for a clearer description of the job and of the person filling such a position" was the basis for the principal discussion.

Miss Juliette Derricotte, dean of women at Fisk U. presided over this meeting of representatives of fourteen schools in the absence of the chairman, Miss Lucy Slowe of Howard U. Miss Derricotte described the business of being a dean as being broadly "to interpret the student to the administration and also to interpret the administration to the student."

St. Louis, Mo.

Other speakers and the subjects of their addresses were:

Dean Cater of Talladega, "Relationship of the Dean of Women to the Academic Dean;" Dean Whiting of Virginia U. and I., "The Dormitory as a Home;" Miss Ferguson of Talladega, "The Social Life of Students, and Dean Landers of Tuskegee, "'What sort of Health Program Have You on Your Campus?"

There was lengthy discussion of the question of the necessity for continuing the Association of Advisors of Women in Colored Schools. It was decided not only to maintain the present organization but to make a special effort this next year to extend its representation.

Colleges.

H.U. ASSETS JUMP THREE MILLION IN 5 YEARS

Afro-American

Budget Last Year was $1,563,234; Deficit, $31,442.

11-28-31

2,380 STUDENTS

President Reports to Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The total assets of Howard University have reached the sum of $6,359,950.61, an increase of $3,237,325.01 in the five-year period from June 30, 1926, to June 30, 1931, according to the annual report of President Mordecai W. Johnson to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, last, made public last Wednesday.

The assets of the university increased $288,672.96 in the last fiscal year. This increase is accounted for by an increase in the physical extension fund to $1,063,367.91 from $749,039.09 of the previous fiscal year. The assets of this physical plant extension fund were wholly obtained from private sources.

The university had a deficit of $33,434.74 in the last fiscal year. Its income amounted to $1,563,234.05. Its expenditures totaled $1,596,668.79. There was already an accumulated deficit of $31,422.42 in the general fund.

Of the total budget of $1,596,668.79 the Federal Government appropriated $1,076,915.16. Buildings, grounds and equipment of the university are valued at $4,093,702.59.

2,380 Students

The report shows that the total enrollment of the university for the year 1930-31 was 2,380 students from 39 states, the District of Columbia and 16 foreign countries. Of this number, 1,951 enrolled for the autumn, winter, and spring quarters and 429 for the summer quarter. At the June commencement 307 men and women received degrees in 9 schools and colleges.

63 New Teachers

Dr. Johnson reports far-reaching improvements in instruction as a result of an addition of 63 new members to the teaching staff of the university. Of this number, 16 were added to the faculty of the college of liberal arts, 3 to the faculty of the college of education, and 5 to the college of applied science.

As a result of these faculty additions, all classes in the undergraduate colleges, with few exceptions, have been reduced to reasonable size. Teaching loads have been reduced to an approximation of prevailing standards.

Medical School Reorganized

The report states that "the entire curriculum in the college of medicine has been reorganized on the quarter basis and with a view toward better departmental organization and specialization of work.

"The department of anatomy shows marked improvement in method and content. The departments of physiology and pharmacology have introduced mammalian demonstration and experimentation for the first time. The department of physiology has co-operated with the United States Public Health Service in making experiments with Jake's paralysis or ginger paralysis.

Health Movement

"Howard University has effected an affiliation with the National Negro Health Movement whereby leadership of this work is established in the department of bacteriology, preventive medicine, and public health. With the addition of a new assistant and technician, this department is now in position to accept responsibility for the special and routine bacteriological and immunological work [illegible] hospital.

[illegible]eedmen's

"One [illegible] the most hopeful developm[illegible] of the year has been the increasing effectiveness of the relation between Freedmen's Hospital and the teaching staff of the medical school. The members of the clinical staff of Freedmen's Hospital formerly giving instruction to the students of the university, without faculty status, have now been made members of the faculty of the college of medicine."

Afro-American

Dental School

The report states that the dental college in the last year of the deanship of Dr. Arnold P. Donawa, who was dismissed on charges of insubordination, had its instruction reorganized on a departmental basis, decided improvements effected in the substance and method of work and began post-graduate instruction. It acquired 400 new volumes for its library through the gift of $2,000 from the Carnegie Corporation. Dr. Johnson reported that the dental college under Dean Donawa was "going forward soundly as well as swiftly."

11-28-31

Pharmacy

With respect to the college of pharmacy the report states that decided improvements were made in the method and substance of courses in physiology and bacteriology.

Religion

The school of religion receives no aid from the Government. A part of a private gift of $200,000 was used in removing it from the academic quadrangle and establishing it on a separate site in a newly renovated and equipped building of its own. Its current support is meager and the greater part of its work is being done by part-time teachers.

Law

The work of the school of law was carefully examined by the council on legal education and admissions to the bar of the American Bar Association, was found to maintain standards acceptable to that body, and was accredited by them. The school was

registered also as satisfactorily meeting
the requirements of New York State.

WOMEN PAY TRIBUTE TO DEAN LUCY SLOWE

Courier

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—(ANP)—More than 400 women paid tribute to Miss Lucy D. Slowe, dean of women of Howard university, at the tenth annual woman's dinner in the University Dining Hall Friday evening.

Pittsburgh Pa

11-14-31

A diamond brooch in the design of a friendship circle, with ten diamonds set in platinum—a diamond representing each year — was presented to Dean Slowe in appreciation of the ten years of service to Howard women.

Education-
Colleges.

"ENGINEERING AS A CAREER" H. U. BULLETIN

Tribune

Appeal Made To Youth To Study the Art of Engineering

5-8-31

Washington.

C. LESLIE FRAZIER

"Engineering as a Career", a bulletin, has just been issued by the Department of Engineering of the College of Applied Science of Howard University. The bulletin contains nine pages of data relative to the opportunities offered Negroes in the field of engineering, and from its pages the following bit of information is worthy of noting:

"Two-thirds of civil engineering graduates are employed in the field of civil engineering and another 5 per cent in closely associated fields; 12 per cent enter other engineering branches; and 17 per cent do not follow engineering. Graduates are employed in bureaus of the National Government, in state, country or city departments, gas companies, power companies railroads, public utilities and private enterprises. Many are employed as city engineers, county engineers, state highway engineers, or as civil service employees, while others are contractors, consultants, investigators, specialists, salesmen, teachers, or research workers. It is easily seen that the training is broad and therefore graduates should find some remunerative positions whether they elect to follow civil engineering or not.

Mentions Notable Engineers

"Among some colored men who have pioneered in the contracting side of the civil engineering field we might mention: Charles S. Duke, civil engineer, bridge designer, structural engineer, and architect, of Chicago, Ill., who does approximately $200,000 worth of work per year.

"McKissack and McKissack, architects and engineers, of Nashville, Tenn., who have had complete charge of the design and construction of numerous public buildings and do approximately $250.000 worth of work a year.

"Frederick Massiah, of Philadelphia, Pa., who is a very successful contractor for reinforced concrete work, and winner of the Harmon Award for this type of work among Negroes, two years ago.

"A. A. Alexander, of Des Moines, Iowa, civil engineer and contractor, who has had numerous state and municipal contracts, is rated as being very successful and is now engaged in the construction of a sewer system for a western city.

"The C. W. Bryant Co., Columbus, Ohio, who have erected some of the heaviest structural steel work ever placed in central Ohio, and who conducts a very successful business in building moving, shoring, underpinning, and the moving and erecting of heavy machinery. This company also owns and manages a chain of gasoline stations, and much real estate.

"The above mentioned organizations are only a few of the firms operating in the construction field."

Timely Illustrations

The illustrations are of buildings in construction showing various phases of practical engineering.

The bulletin has been prepared by the staff of the Department of Engineering under the supervision of Addison E. Richmond.

The various departments of engineering form a part of the College of Applied Science of which L K. Downing is acting dean. Dainly Howard is head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering; E. A Valade, head of Electrical Engineering; L. K. Downing, head of Civil Engineering.

Youths interested in engineering should secure one of these bulletins which may be had by writing to Addison E. Richmond, at Howard.

Mr. Richmond thinks that properly prepared engineers have a wide field in which to work. In his argument in an appeal to Negro youth, he asserted that "at the present time colored Americans are largely a group of consumers and not producers. With the possible exception of agriculture, Negroes have very little contact with the great wealth producing agencies except in the lowest grades of employment. Forming as we do one-tenth of the population of America we must have a part in the industrial and economic structure of our country more nearly in keeping with our numbers if we are to continue to progress as useful American citizens. The field of engineering is one of the not overcrowded mediums open to Negroes.

CORNER STONE LAYING MARKS H.U. CLOSE

Afro-American

5-30-31

Baltimore, Md

Dr. W. W. Alexander to Give Commencement Address.

ALUMNI MEET

Dr. Johnson to be "At Home."

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A corner stone laying of the women's new dormitories will initiate the Howard University commencement exercises on Friday, June 5, at which time Dr. Will Winton Alexander, executive director of the commission on interracial cooperation will be the chief speaker.

The laying of the corner stone will take place at 11 o'clock and the exercises will be held at 3:30 in the afternoon. President Mordecai W. Johnson will deliver the baccalaureate sermon at 11 a.m., Sunday, May 31. Both the commencement exercises and baccalaureate services will be held in the amphitheatre on the university campus.

The R.O.T.C. annual drive will be held from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m., Friday, May 29. Graduating exercises for the Freedmen's Hospital Nurse Training School will be held in Andrew Rankin chapel, Friday evening, at 8 p.m.

The Howard Players will present three one-act plays at 8 p.m., Saturday in the Medical School auditorium. A student recital by the School of Music will be held in the Andrew Rankin chapel on the Monday following at 8 p.m.

The graduating students will conduct chapel exercises at noon on Tuesday, at 8:15 p.m., the senior class will hold exercises. "At Home" in honor of the women of the senior class will be observed at the residence of Dean Lucy D. Slowe, from 5 to 7 p.m., June 3.

Alumni Meet

The meeting of the alumni of the school of religion will hold its annual meeting in the theological building on June 4, at 11 a.m. President and Mrs. Johnson will be "At Home" to members of the senior cllasses, alumni, and friends, from 4 to 6 p.m., of the same day.

The law school alumni will meet at 6 p.m. in the moot court room of the Howard Law School, Thursday; at 8 p.m., the annual exhibition of stuent work of the department of art will formally open in the art gallery.

The General Alumni Association will hold its annual meeting at 8 p.m., Thursday. Class reunions will take place at 10 o'clock on commencement day in the Andrew Rankin Chapel, and at the same there will be a meeting of the executive committee of the General Alumni Association in the library hall.

LAW SCHOOL NEEDS MATURE DEAN SAYS COMMITTEE REPORT

Washington
Herald
6-5-31
Washington

No Instructor Should Be Dean While Serving As Teacher

D.C.

The most urgent need of the Howard University School of Law is the appointment as dean, a man of mature age and experience, equipped for the profession of law teaching and who will devote his entire time to the administration of the school, was the results of an investigation by a committee of five members of the Howard University Law School made public today.

The members of the committee were W. Ashbie Hawkins of Baltimore, chairman; Benjamin H. Gaskins, Archibald W. Pinkett, Harry Jones and George W. Peterson, secretary.

The committee found "the administration of the school in the hands of a temporary head, an estimable young man, but apparently unrestrained by the guiding hand of age and experience."

Other important recommendations urged by the report included the adoption of a standard form of contract, of employment with reasonable guarantee of tenure; that no teacher should be dismissed or demoted, especially after long service, unless after a fair hearing upon definite charges before a committee of or appointed by the trustees; that upon the security of such a contract and such right to a hearing, no teacher should publicly air his grievances.

The latter recommendation referred to recent allegation that Professor Waters, an instructor, had discussed in his class certain phases of an alleged feud between himself and the acting dean.

Professor Waters denied the allegation, but said students had come to him and asked in what way they could help to stop the feud whcih had a detrimental effect on the student body. The committee also recommended that no member of the faculty should be an executive head.

H. U. PROFESSOR AWARDED PH. D. AT COLUMBIA

Washington Herald
Washington
D.C.

Another member of the Department of Economics of Howard University, in the person of Assistant Professor E. E. Lewis, has just been awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy in economics at Columbia University.

7-17-31

Professor Lewis' dissertation was "A Study of the Mobility of the Negro Population," conducted under a grant from the Social Science Research Council.

[illegible] the usual study on Negro migration. Professor Lewis' work involves independent elaboration of statistical formulae than can be used to measure economic changes in the realm of prices and money, as well as population.

Professor Lewis is 31 years old, and is member of the Columbia Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. At Columbia he majored in economics and minored in mathematics. At Howard University, Dr. Lewis work has consisted in cooperating with Dr. Abram L. Harris, head of the department, in the extension of economic research, [illegible] which type of work, according to Dr. Harris, Professor Lewis is ably qualified in view of his years of experience in the department of statistics at Columbia.

The department of economics at Howard offers courses in Prices, Credit and Banking, Institutional Economics, Advanced Economic

Theory, Agriculture, Business Cycles, and Statistics, and Trusts and Consolidations. The elementary work traditionally given as principles of economics has been completely reorganized into a course on Modern Industrial Society, the syllabus for which was prepared through the cooperative efforts of Professor John P. Murchison, Dr. Lewis, and Dr. Harris.

Professor Murchison is enrolled at the University of Pennsylvania as a candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy in economics.

Professor Lewis offers the following courses for the autumn quarter: Business Cycles, Statistics, Prices and Banking.

FOUNDER'S SON PAYS VISIT TO HOWARD UNIV.

Defender

10-17-31

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Howard university was honored last Friday with a visit by Captain C. C. Howard, librarian of the department of the interior, and Mrs. John O. Howard, of Palo Alto, Cal., son and daughter-in-law of the founder.

Chicago Ill.

The visitors were taken on a sightseeing tour of the university, inculding the new dormitories for women and the medical school.

Captain Howard made a brief address to students in the department of home economics, who were holding an informal reception at the time of their visit. Both were pleased with the physical equipment and the emphasis put upon faculty scholarship; but more than either of these they expressed themselves as gratified with the appreciative spirit on the part of teachers and students.

Accompanying Captain and Mrs. Howard was Dr. H. Marie Baum of the University of Heidelberg. The party was escorted by Miss Margaret Jones of the Friends meeting house.

Earlier in the day a party of African missionaries, together with the second master of Queen's college, British Guiana, were visitors at the university. The missionaries were: Edward Cocker, Halifax, England; Walter Hall, London, and C. Schedefoid, Birmingham, England, who arrived in the United States the day before en route to a Methodist conference in Atlanta, Ga.

The visitor from British Guiana, Edward O. Pilgrim, is a graduate of London university, and is making a tour of American colleges as a means of promoting the work at Queen's college. The party were luncheon guests of President Mordecai W. Johnson in the home economics building.

TRUSTEES SETTLE DENTAL SCHOOL ROW FINALLY

Afro-American

10-31-31

Action of University Officials Takes Effect Immediately.

Baltimore, Md.

DONAWA PRESENT

Appeals Presented by Dental Societies.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dean Arnold Donawa, of the Howard University dental school was dismissed by the board of trustees, Tuesday.

The following official statement was given out at the office of the president, directly at the close of the meeting of the board:

"The board of trustees of Howard University, in its semi-annual meeting held this week, in the board of trustees' room, Carnegie Library, voted to adopt the recommendation of the committee on the school of medicine to dismiss Dr. Arnold Donawa from the service of the university, effective October 27, 1931.

"This action of the board of trustees was taken with great regret, and after an extended hearing, in which Dr. Donawa was given full opportunity to make any and all statements he desired to make in his own behalf, and after a delegation of representatives of dental societies had presented an appeal."

President Mordecai Johnson asked Dr. Donawa to leave a private practice in New York two years ago in order to head the dental school work.

Friction developed because Dr. Donawa had the understanding that the dental school was to be an independent unit. President Johnson, however, ruled that the dental school was an administrative part of the school of medicine.

Howard Has A. B. A. Class

Afro 10-31-31

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29—The Junior Class of Howard University Law School elected the following officers at its first meeting last week; president, Archie Burrell, Pleasantville, N. J.; V-pres. Stewart, Wm. Gee, Cleveland, O.; secretary Jacob R. Capuott, Jr., Norfolk, Va.; treasurer, J. Chandler, Washington D. C.; sergeant-at-arms, H. E. Battle, Rentford, N. C.; parlimentarian, Eddie Saunders, Montgomery, W. Va

This is the first Negro law class to come under the rule of the American Bar Association

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DON'T MAKE HOWARD A POLITICAL FOOTBALL

NOV 21 1931

THE would-be ousters of Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, plan to go to Congress, said a headline last week. They are dissatisfied and peeved because they have been unsuccessful in having the board of trustees reverse some of the orders of Dr. Johnson, thereby censuring him; and they believe that they are so much in the right, that they are willing to go the limit to embarrass the administration of the first Negro president of our leading institution of higher learning.

Journal and Guide

Most of the time none of the parties in any great issue are totally right or totally wrong. Perhaps, as one alumni has put it, "Dr. Johnson does try to act as if he is still running a Baptist church," but the fact remains that since his occupancy of the office and before, he has displayed, as President Glenn Frank of the University of Wisconsin says of him, "one of the most incisive minds in the American intellectual arena"; he has continued the high quality of the Howard faculty and in many ways has improved it; he has re-animated student life by his own dynamic personality and straightforwardness; and, although he has secured more financial support for his institution than any of his predecessors, he has kept himself out of unfavorable and petty political alliances; and he has not courted the favor of alumni nor philanthropists by departing from high ground or by selling his ideals.

Norfolk, Va.

The trustees, who have no need to be afraid of the Howard president, have given him their vote of confidence. **For alumni to play the university into the hands of politicians, all of whom are not friendly to higher education for the Negro, would be a most foolish move, especially at a time when the complexion of Congress is** undergoing a significant change. It is not enough in this year of 1931 to behead a president for appointing a young and "inexperienced" man to high office as President Johnson is accused of doing in choosing his dean of the dental college; the Uni~~versity of Chicago called President Hutchins to head that institution before he was~~ 30, Glenn Frank became president of the University of Wisconsin in his thirty-fifth year, Dr. Johnson came to Howard when he was thirty-six.

If there are issues which must be aired and contested where Dr. Johnson is involved, cannot intelligent alumni and certainly a capable and intelligent president iron their troubles out without making Howard a political football?

Washington Leads the Way

Afro-American

Last week Washington dedicated the new athletic field and stadium built for the public schools at a cost of $407,000 and named it for the late Major James E. Walker, school principal, athlete, and national guard commander, who was fatally stricken with fever while commanding soldiers doing guard duty in the capital at the outbreak of the World War.

11-21-31

Baltimore Md

Thus culminates a campaign of many years for an athletic field in which Washington public schools might stage their games and festivals.

Over fifteen years ago, Central High School (white) entered its new building with adjacent athletic field and stadium. Meantime the colored schools borrowed the Howard University field or rented the American League Baseball Park, but the campaign for an athletic field was kept up.

This year, which marks the tenth anniversary of the administration of First Assistant Superintendent Garnet C. Wilkinson, sees all difficulties of land purchases, Congressional cuts and delays overcome. Washington actually has the stadium.

Mr. Wilkinson and the Washington public schools are to be congratulated.

Washington, which gives its colored schools their correct proportion of all funds spent for school purposes, might well serve as a model for Baltimore, Richmond, Norfolk, Raleigh and other southern communities.

Baltimore, for instance, has at least four athletic fields for white high schools, but not a single one available for its 30,000 colored school children. These must "sponge" upon Morgan College, a private institution, or hire the Black Sox Baseball Park.

Baltimore, then, might be among the first to find out from Mr. Wilkinson how to put the job over.

ANTI-JOHNSON FIGHT MAY GO TO CONGRESS

Afro-American

NOV 14 1931

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The fight to oust Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson as president of Howard University is likely to be transferred from the board of trustees of the university to Congress when that body meets in December, unless rival factions compose their differences.

Baltimore

Opponents of Doctor Johnson, are vexed with the trustees as a result of their action recently in dismissing Dr. Arnold Donawa, who was appealing from suspension as dean of the dental college by the committee on the medical school of the board of trustees.

With the control of the next House virtually within the grasp of Democrats, federal support is not so rosy. The Democrats would not dare to withhold all federal support; the nearly 100 Northern Democrats, who will be in the next House, would join with the Republican minority in voting for reduced appropriations for the university.

The chairmanship of the appropriations committee would go to Representative Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, in the organization of the next House by the Democrats. Mr. Byrns is also a candidate for floor leader, and if chosen might relinquish the chairmanship of the appropriations committee. In that event Representative James P. Buchanan, of Texas, would succeed him.

Both Mr. Byrns and Mr. Buchanan have voted against federal appropriations for Howard.

Education-1931

Colleges

D.C.

Six Buildings, Costing $2,425,000 Under Way at Howard University

Afro-American 2-21-31

Library to Cost $800,000, Chemistry Building $395,000, Three Women's Dorms $770,000, Classroom Building $460,000. President Hoover Signs Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Hoover last week signed the Department of the Interior appropriation bill, including an item of $1,560,000 for Howard University.

An additional sum of $200,000 for physical improvements to grounds is carried in the first deficiency bill, making a total current appropriation of $1,760,000, or a total of $3,009,000 during the last two years.

This year's appropriation provides $400,000 toward the construction of a library to cost $800,000; and completing a fund for the construction of an educational classroom building to cost $460,000; an increase of $100,000 in the item for payment of salaries, and to be devoted to additional personnel.

The improvement to grounds provided in the deficiency appropriation includes grading, fencing, excavating, and a retaining wall along College Street. An incentive toward the latter appropriation is to afford unemployment relief.

In addition to the two buildings provided for in this year's appropriation, three dormitories for women are now being constructed at a cost of $770,000. A sum of $395,000 is available for a new chemistry building for which bids are to be sought in the near future.

The university maintains its own architectural office under the direction of Albert I. Cassell, university architect. Associated with Mr. Cassell are six graduate architects and a clerk. They are: Julius M. Gardner, Howard; Cyril G. Bow, Cornell; Julian A. Cook, University of Pennsylvania; Louis A. Frye, Kansas State College; Arthur W. Ferguson, Howard; James Welch, Howard; and Miss C. Eugenia Sullivan, Temple University.

Congressional Advice on Howard U.

Afro-American

An Editorial

High praise to Representative Louis C. Cramton, white (Rep., Mich.), chairman of the sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations by 350 diners at Howard University reacted in a rather unusual way.

Mr. Cramton is leaving Congress after sixteen years of service. He found Howard University a Federal orphan with a precarious annual appropriation of some $200,000 and left it a Federal unit with over a million dollars granted annually and a ten-year building program under way.

Lauded for this accomplishment, Representative French (Rep., Idaho), a member of the committee, advised the university to show its appreciation to Congress by faithfulness, loyalty to, and co-operation with, President Mordecai Johnson.

4-4-31

Mr. Cramton modestly declared he "wasn't the army and only carried the banner." He said Congress would have had no thought for a great development at Howard had not the program been submitted by President Johnson.

Baltimore, Md.

He added that Congress is willing to put millions into Howard because of its "contact, experience, and confidence" in its president, its officials and faculty. Because they have faith in the integrity, ability, and judgment of these men, Congress has been willing to do its utmost.

Howard alumni and citizens of Washington might do well to ponder over what these two Congressmen said last Friday night. Few public positions are more difficult to administer than the presidency of Howard.

That official must steer a course designed to satisfy the Congress of the United States, the Department of the Interior, a board of trustees, an alumni of several thousand, a faculty of two hundred and fifty and a student body of two thousand, which constitute a group of volcanoes all of them liable to erupt singly or in unison.

If we understand these Congressmen at all, they are saying to the Howard University volcanoes, "If you'll let the president alone for the next ten years, Congress will help you to get somewhere."

THE SENSIBLE WAY

Washington World

The Board of Trustees of Howard University voted Tuesday, April 14, in favor of the present administration of Howard University. This action by the trustees of the leading institution of higher education for Negroes, has quieted an uproar that has raged among those interested in the affairs at Howard for the past two weeks. The rumors, the charges and counter-charges have subsided. We hope the matter is ended, and we feel that there is a sensible way of clearing the horizon—to prevent the recurrence of such a nasty mess within the next few years.

4-17-31

It is generally conceded that, aside from the fact that grievances poured in from many departments concerning President Johnson's administration, definite battle lines were drawn between powerful factions aspiring to the control of Howard University. The conflict was short, but bitter. Prominent personages took sides. Real issues were clouded, and a showdown of personalities was the result.

After such a conflict, a common procedure for the victor is to collect the spoils. The defeated usually retire temporarily to mend ranks and prepare to renew the attack. Following this procedure, President Johnson would get out his ax and start cutting right away. He would be more dogmatic than ever in his policies of administration, and his ever-increasing number of enemies would become more and more bitter. Such procedure would be quite unfortunate for Howard University.

Washington, D.C.

A careful consideration of the facts on which these conclusions are based will reveal the necessity of sensible procedure on the part of all Negroes interested in the affairs of Howard University, if the administration of Howard's first Negro president is not to be discredited. An examination of the charges brought against Dr. Johnson's administration will reveal a varied assortment of complaints. One group maintained that Dr. Johnson's policies have put the law department on the rocks. The dental school seemingly does not relish its relationship with the school of medicine, and the medical branch itself has expressed dissatisfaction with administrative control. In addition to these complaints have come accusations of communistic utterances on the part of Dr. Johnson, which, it has been said, will cause Howard's appropriations to be questioned by members of Congress.

Dr. Johnson's defense, on the other hand, was built around his high moral character. He was acknowledged a man of ability and courage. He was defended, too, because he was a Negro. He was endorsed by students, teachers, preachers and citizens. His friends prevailed. The trustees made this endorsement official.

It is apparent that continued friction between factions of Negroes will reopen this entire controversy with disastrous results for Howard University. Friction must end for the good of Howard.

The sensible thing for Dr. Johnson to do would be to create a better understanding between the administration and the several departments of the school. In doing this Dr. Johnson would be wise if he regarded the time-honored traditions of the school.

On the other hand, if, in spite of every attempt of Dr. Johnson to reach an agreement with each department, the "anvil chorus" is still not satisfied, we see no other course for these dissenters than to make a change of business address.

Dr. Johnson and his enemies are in duty bound to support the decision of the Board of Trustees of Howard University by solving internal difficulties in the most sensible way.

Johnson, a Prophet-Administrator

Amsterdam News 4-15-31 New York, N.Y.

By KELLY MILLER

I DO not deem it proper for a subordinate to engage in a public discussion of the merits or demerits of the policies and personnel authorized and sanctioned by the governing board. But because I have engaged to discuss, weekly, questions of broad public interest, and by reason of my long familiarity with the internal workings and external relations of this national Negro university, I can scarcely escape the moral obligation of some comprehensive expression touching an issue of such race-wide involvements.

Kelly Miller.

I have been at Howard University for fifty years and have watched and watered the cause of higher education as it developed as a plant out of dry ground into a plant of healthy and vigorous growth. In the language of the Poet Virgil: "Magna pars fui." I have witnessed half a dozen outbreaks at Howard University, which seem to occur with periodic regularity. But this one differs from all others, in that it does not arise primarily out of dissatisfaction among students, faculty, alumni, or the general Negro public. The present administration seems to give substantial satisfaction to the constituency which it engages to serve. I do not, of course, intend to say 100 per cent satisfaction prevails throughout the entire student body, faculties, alumni, or general public. There are undoubtedly normal and healthy divergencies and differences of judgment, such as are inevitable in the administration of so difficult and delicate a trust as Howard University. All such differences of view and diversities of judgment, in my view, ought to be, and can be, composed inside the circle without recourse to any public outbreak.

President Mordecai Johnson is a nation-wide figure, a man of unusual endowments and dynamic force. His pulpit and platform powers are perhaps not surpassed by any living American: not only so, but he has proved himself to be a highly capable and efficient administrator. Within the past five years he has plucked the feet of Howard University out of the miry clay and placed Howard upon a rock of enduring foundation.

He has occomplished what all preceding administrations had failed to do—he has geared the university up permanently to governmental and philanthropic support. He has laid out a feasible twenty-year program within which time Howard University will stand on the footing of equipment with the great universities of America—on a $15,000,000 basis. Both the Government and philanthropic foundations are committed to this program. It detracts no whit of credit from his leadership to say that co-operating forces and influences contributed also to this great accomplishment.

Mordecai Johnson combines the unusual qualities of a prophet and an administrator. These attainments usually belong to different categories, and are not usually found in the same person. The virtues of the prophet become faults in the administrator, while administrative expediency often requires abatement of the moral zeal of the prophet. Neither President Johnson nor any human being can completely harmonize these wide apart and incompatible functions. Herein lies the chief burden of complaint which, in certain quarters, has arisen against him. But his virtues and accomplishments so far transcend the incidental defects that wise and prudent counsel would be constrained to overlook what may seem to be minor inconsistencies.

President Johnson holds the highest position of any Negro in the educational world. The eyes of all men are upon him as testing the capacity of the race for self-leadership upon so exalted a plane and in such an important function. If he should fail, the doubting Thomases would gleefully exclaim: "We told you so. What need is there of further proof?" This verdict would be flagrantly and cruelly unjust, but emphatic and effective nevertheless. There have been ten white predecessors to Mordecai Johnson during the past sixty years. They have come and gone as birds of passage—most of them on the wings of a storm. But no individual failure runs against the white race. But when one Negro in conspicuous position fails, the whole race is condemned thereby. Such is the cruel fate of a weaker race. This makes it incumbent upon every Negro who has in him any semblance of race patriotism or race statesmanship to uphold the hands of Mordecai Johnson, resolving in his favor every reasonable doubt, short of insurmountability.

It is not unusual for presidents of Howard to be under fire. We have seen leading Negroes and white men rush to their defense against their acknowledged imbecilities. In more than one instance, these white presidents were mere ciphers in the educational equation, without any intrinsic value, so far as any vital interest to the Negro race was concerned. They had no message, no meaning, and no mission to the welfare of the race.

If these educational nondescripts could be defended and upheld out of mere deference to their official position, I say, a hundred—yea, a thousand—times more reasonably should Mordecai Johnson, in whose hands at this critical hour hangs the destiny, not only of Howard University, but of self-leadership along all lines of endeavor, be sustained by Negroes and genuine white friends, not only because of his merit as a man, but also by reason of the great cause which he represents.—For The Associated Negro Press.

H. U. BULLETIN STRESSES WORK OF ARCHITECTS

Tribune 4-24-31

Department Plans An Exhibit Of Work Of Negro Architects

Washington, D.C.

By C. LESLIE FRAZIER

The Department of Architecture, the College of Applied Science, at Howard University, has just published a bulletin which aside from appealing to Negro youths to take an interest in the not overcrowded field of architecture, is profusely illustrated with pictures of buildings and plans designed by Negroes. These pictures while confined to the work of but nine men, is an index of what Negroes are doing in this line of work which is not given much attention by the ayman.

It is asserted in the Bulletin: 'Negro architects today are engaged in a more lucrative, fruitful practice, than ever before. Avenues which heretofore have been closed to Negro architects have opened and the profession is offering unprecedented opportunities. The demand for college-trained Negro architects to fill positions is greater than the supply.

"In different sections of the country colored architects are conducting a fruitful practice: in the far West there is Paul R. Williams, of Los Angeles, the most outstanding architect of the race and indeed one of the very outstanding architects of the country, irrespective of race; Charles S. Duke and W. T. Bailey, of Chicago; W. W. Cooke, of Gary, Indiana; John E. Brent, of Buffalo; Vertner Tandy and E. R. Williams, of New York City; Louis A. Bellinger, of Pittsburgh; H. H. Jefferson, of Philadelphia; Albert I. Cassell, John A. Lankford, Lewis Giles, and Vaughn and Ferguson, of Washington, D.C.; McKissack and McKissack, of Nashville, Tenn.; M. F. Whittaker, of Orangeburg, S.C.; R. R. Taylor and Louis H. Persley, of Tuskegee; and many others. The list is long. . . ."

Mackey's Statement

According to Howard A. Mackey, acting head of architecture of Howard University, "A student who has an abundance of imagination, a fondness for drawing, creative ability, vision, the power of concentration and logical thinking, tact and skill in dealing with people, personality, courteous manner and untiring industry, possesses the rudiments for success in architecture.

"The colored youth has, in the past, generally refrained from pursuing architecture, because he dreaded the prospect of non-employment after completion of his course of study, on account of racial prejudice. Hence, he has directed his attention to fields which seemed more attractive, and whatever natural aptitude he may have had for architecture lay buried in barren soil. With the general change of economic and sociological conditions, it is refreshing to note that architecture, because of diversified training, offers more lucrative and attractive positions than any other profession. Today with very few exceptions every Negro in this country with any training in architecture, is successfully engaged in the practice or teaching of his profession. No other profession, except engineering, can boast of so much."

To Hold Exhibit

The Department of Architecture is planning to hold an exhibition of the work of Negro architects throughout the country from May 11 to 28. This exhibit will be the first of its kind, and the Department of Architecture promises one of keen interest and surprise. Several months have been spent in soliciting material for display. Work such as memorials, churches, apartments, banks, lodges, fraternal buildings, office buildings, auditoriums, residences, school buildings, such as dormitories, gymnasiums, libraries, dinning halls, hospitals, administration buildings, etc., and structures designed by Negro architects and erected here and in foreign countries will be shown.

Tribune 4-24-31 Washington, D.C.

Nine Graduates

Since its organization nine have graduated from the department of architecture. The graduates who have done outstanding work since leaving Howard are: Floyd A. Mayfield now Head of Department of Architecture, A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; Arthur W. Ferguson, Former Head of Department of Architecture A. & T. College, Greensboro, N.C., now superintendent in charge of construction of Women's New Dormitory Group, Howard University; Julius M. Garden, Practicing Architect and Senior Draftsman in office of Howard University Architect; Earl T. Winder, Chief Designer for the architectural firm of McKissack and McKissack, Nashville, Tenn, Curtis Elliott, Chief designer for W. C. Elliott, Building Contractor, Cincinnati, Ohio, also engaged at present in the office of Howard University architect.

The Staff

Four of the graduates are in the office of the University architect Albert I. Cassell. This office is engaged in the designing and erection of the many new buildings which at present are under construction on the campus.

The Department of Architecture organized in 1919 with Albert I. Cassell and William A. Hazel as first instructors. The present staff is composed of Ferdinand L. Coussen and Hilyard R. Robinson, (Acting Head, On leave of absence); Howard H. Mackey, (Acting Head)

Education - 1931

Colleges.

Florida

Jacksonville, Fla. Times-Union
Monday, March 2, 1931

Aid Asked for Negro College

Dr. Hamilton Holt Speaks at Seabreeze.

Times-Union Bureau.

DAYTONA BEACH, March 1.—Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College, last night addressed local citizens at the Seabreeze golf clubhouse in behalf of efforts to secure additional endowments for Bethune-Cookman College for Negroes at Daytona Beach.

Through an offer of the General Education Board, a Rockefeller foundation, and the Julius Rosenwald fund, the sum of $62,500 from these funds will be available for additional buildings for the school as soon as the community subscribes $50,000. In addition, when efforts of the Methodist Episcopal Church to raise $2,000,000 for a number of schools for negroes is successful, the subscription will be matched with $5,000,000 from the foundations, from which total the local negro institution would be allocated $365,000.

The Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce is supporting the local drive to secure the initial subscription of $50,000.

Mary McLeod Bethune, negress who founded the school and is its principal, has received messages of praise from President Hoover, Governor Carlton, John D. Rockefeller and others for her work to educate members of her race. She founded the school a quarter of a century ago with $1.50. The school plant today includes building and equipment worth about $300,000.

Fifteenth Annual Session of Deans of Women

Education - 1931

Colleges.

Dean Slowe Will Speak Before Deans of Women

Tribune

Dean Lucy D. Slowe, dean of women of Howard University, will address the fifteenth annual session of the Deans of Women, at the Statler Hotel, Detroit, Mich., on Thursday, February 19.

2-13-31

This will be the first time a colored woman has ever appeared on the program of this organization.

The subject of "The Dean of Women and Her Relation to the Personnel Office," will be opened by Mrs. Florence Robnett, dean of women at Northwestern University. Dean Slowe will lead the discussion and Mrs. Iva L. Peters, director of personnel, Syracuse University, will follow.

Washington

This association of the Deans of Women has more ~~than one~~ thousand members and this meeting offers Dean Slowe an opportunity to open the door on the program in the future to colored women.

Education-1931

General

Colleges

Two Educators

Defender

TWO educators, both distinguished, one a young man of the future, the other, an older man, filled with the storied riches of the past, Mordecai W. Johnson and Nathan B. Young, have recently undergone experiences that reflect but little credit upon either our intelligence or our courage.

Mr. Young was among the builders of Tuskegee and is perhaps our foremost educator. Mr. Johnson was called to Howard from a Baptist pulpit. Mr. Young was thrown out of the presidency of Missouri Lincoln without even a note of courtesy, let alone one of warning. The politicians who sat in judgment upon him had no charge to prefer against him, except that "the time had come." Mr. Johnson weathered an attack upon him fore and aft at Howard. He was compelled to establish his identity as pro-American and anti-Red.

Chicago, Illinois

President Young, an Oberlin man, who succeeded Margaret Murray Washington as head teacher at Tuskegee, should have known better than to go back to Lincoln. Tuskegee most likely would have been glad to receive him again as its mental monitor. The political mind of Missouri, the paradise state of machinations, deterred him not. On the second call he returned to his first undoing. His hopes lived by faith and in spite of experience. His new experience may disappoint: it could not grieve.

But a few days after President Young's measurement had been taken as a renowned educator in Chicago by educators themselves renowned, he was an outcast in Missouri. A Jim Crow state, Missouri politicians judge Lincoln to be the Jim Crow capital. A president is turned in and out as the Jim Crow factions win or lose. President Young's treatment would be scandalous elsewhere than in Missouri. There it is merely incidental.

President Johnson, also president of a political college, came through his suffering in better shape than President Young. That is not saying much, since the record is that Howard presidents may look to the fall from the moment of the first attack. The presidency of Howard belongs to him who can take it. The debate over President Johnson and Howard has been ridiculous. Criticism of him is social where it is not political. In political colleges the faculty often usurps the presidency and the trustees must hear and take sides. What is good for the college, or whom is good for the college, is of less importance than what is good for the trustees and who in the faculty said what.

Except in Kentucky and Mississippi, not even schools for whites controlled by the state suffer the disintegrating influence of political chicanery. Mississippi Bilbo was met on the steps by Organized Education when he attempted to level white colleges with Alcorn. He was glad to retreat.

Both Lincoln and Howard will suffer from the treatment of Mr. Young and Mr. Johnson. Howard is situated in the limelight of all publicity and will suffer less than Lincoln, which is located in a town far removed from the influence of travel and knowledge of the outside world. The new President of Lincoln will last until the fires freshly made in St. Louis and Kansas City meet around him at Jefferson City.

President Johnson has made the name of Howard easier on lip and map. He deserved better than he received even at the hands of unscrupulous politicians. The vote of confidence by Howard trustees did not elevate him but merely approved of the elevation of Johnson by Johnson himself. Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown wrought by the fortune of political change.

That Mr. Johnson is still at Howard should be a source of satisfaction to the world of education. That President Young is out of Lincoln is a source of deep regret nad concern to that portion of Missouri for whom Lincoln was established by the soldiers

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SIGNS OF THE TIMES

A FOOTBALL game between Virginia State College and Virginia Union University two weeks ago was broadcast by the Petersburg radio station. On this Friday the Raleigh radio station is putting part of Shaw University's Founder's Day program on the air. For two consecutive years the National Broadcasting Company's chain of stations has devoted a half hour to the Negro phases of American Education Week observance.

NOV 21 1931

Since radio became a widely used instrument of entertainment, information, and education, individual Negroes have been heard from many stations, principally in the North and West. But wherever they appeared, it was usually in the role of entertainer—a role long acceptable to white audiences. But events and occasions and problems peculiarly indigenous to our group have never received much attention from the white press or the white-controlled radio stations. A move was recently launched in New York looking toward the eventual establishment of a Negro-owned radio station devoting itself almost strictly to programs of direct racial interest, and a Northern and a Western newspaper published by Negroes have been granted a weekly hour by liberal stations.

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

All of which is interesting, but the significance in the friendly gesture of the two Southern stations is far greater. When these stations are prevailed upon to put Negro events on the air it shows at least three things of interest: that a white public exists which has become friendly enough to at least tolerate the Negro broadcasts; that there is a white public which definitely wants to learn more about their black neighbors; and that there is recognition of the existence of a Negro audience living on an improved economic level which makes possible the luxury of radios and of an intellectual level high enough to appreciate a diversity of programs.

College Deans Take Modern Attitude toward Girl Smokers

Afro-American

RALEIGH, N.C.—The conference of college deans of women in session here last week at St. Augustine College agreed that in the matter of smoking as well as other matters affecting the college girls of this generation, deans must rinse their ideas.

Mrs. Eva Burrell Holmes summarized the views on smoking as follows:

"There was a time when girls belonging to the best families, by and large, were thought to be immodest if they took part in smoking, in so called boys' sports, etc., and such was so infrequently done, that a girl who dared to, was made conspicuous and was criticised severely for unbecoming habits and conduct.

11-28-31

"With the recent Wellesley experiment in expending a large sum of money for smoking rooms for women, and the subsequent 'lifting of the ban,' so to speak, by the other leading colleges and universities throughout the country, the old regime is largely passed, and the dean of girls in any of our colleges is a wise dean if she gives sympathetic and intelligent cognizance to the change in attitude, customs, and mores.

"That a girl does not have to be less modest because she smokes was generally agreed, yet, it was also agreed that smoking was one of those habits which girls and women in our colleges may well afford not to take on, since the college girl has incumbent on her, matters that are far more worthy and which, more and more, call for sound minds in sound bodies.

Sororities and Fraternities

"When asked how the deans of the conference felt with regard to having sororities and fraternities on their respective campuses, a show of hands indicated that with the elimination of objectionable features, they, like other agencies, may serve to promote finer womanhood or manhood, to foster and encourage scholarship and leadership, develop the social elements, and play a positive part in the betterment of life of the student body in general.

"If a boy or girl does not get a bid, he need not feel discouraged, for certainly one may be outstanding in his college or in his community, and yet not be a member of a sorority or fraternity.

Chaperonage

"Chaperoning is absolutely necessary somewhere in the training process of young people, but more and more, it should decrease. Where girls lack graciousness, finesse, poise, training in social habits, certainly the right sort of chaperone has a duty and responsibility and a definite contribution to make. As students prove their ability to take care of themselves, chaperonage should decrease.

"With the independence of women, increased by numerous agencies, students feel less and less the need of chaperons, yet the dean or girls' counselor can be successful in establishing confidence in maturer advice and judgment."

Education-

Colleges

Religious School At Paine College

June 3-13, 1931

Independent

By J. A. Martin.

5-7-31

Augusta, Ga.

The best organized, and what promises to be the most far reaching in its final results, is the Paine College School for Pastors' and Lay Workers. It opens June 3, and runs through June, 13. It propeses to take in the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Dr. Peters has sent out registration blanks and detailed information to pastors, superintendents, and missionary societies in the above named states. The pastors, presiding elders and lay members are cooperating in a very definite way and no doubt the school will be a very decided success.

Continuation for Four Years

The school has shaped up a "Four Year Course" for both the pastors and lay workers. The material, while dealing with very much of the ordinary type that makes up the course, will be constituted of much matter that affects the immediate life of the community. The need of better organization of community forces through the church is one of the direct objectives of this "Four Year Continuation Course." After ten days in Paine College, instructors selected by leaders will carry on or continue this course in strategic centers, and upon finishing it persons will receive certificates and diplomas.

Methodist Young People Interested

It is not generally known that the young white people of the Methodist Church have made it possible in very many respects to have this type of school for the young people of the colored Methodist Church. These young people of the Methodist Church have taken this upon themselves as a "Missionary Opportunity in the Home Field." The school has, as will be seen, the "Interracial element" of good will through good deeds, and deeds that count more than many speeches.

Independent

Dr. Peters Gives Out Information

Dr. Peters gives out, in part the following information: "The Summer School of Christian Workers for pastors and lay workers in the Colored Methodist Church from the conferences designated will be held at Paine College, June 3-13.

5-9-31

It is the purpose of the authority interested and responsible for this Christian effort to achieve: inspiration for better things; deepening of the spiritual life; a full understanding of the needs of the local church; and a larger program for human development. The courses are intensely practical.

Augusta, Ga.

A well trained group of men white and colored, leaders in their field, will compose the faculty personnel of the school. Among these will be Dr. W. Y. Bell, Dr. J. W. Perry, Miss Juanita Brown, Dr. J. A. Martin, and Dr. J. M. Eakes.

Dr. Peters makes it plain that the Home Mission Board will bear one-half of the expense, while the students will pay only five dollars. The home church can easily pay the railway fare of those attending the school. All expecting to attend will write Dr. Peters, President. Paine College, Augusta, Ga

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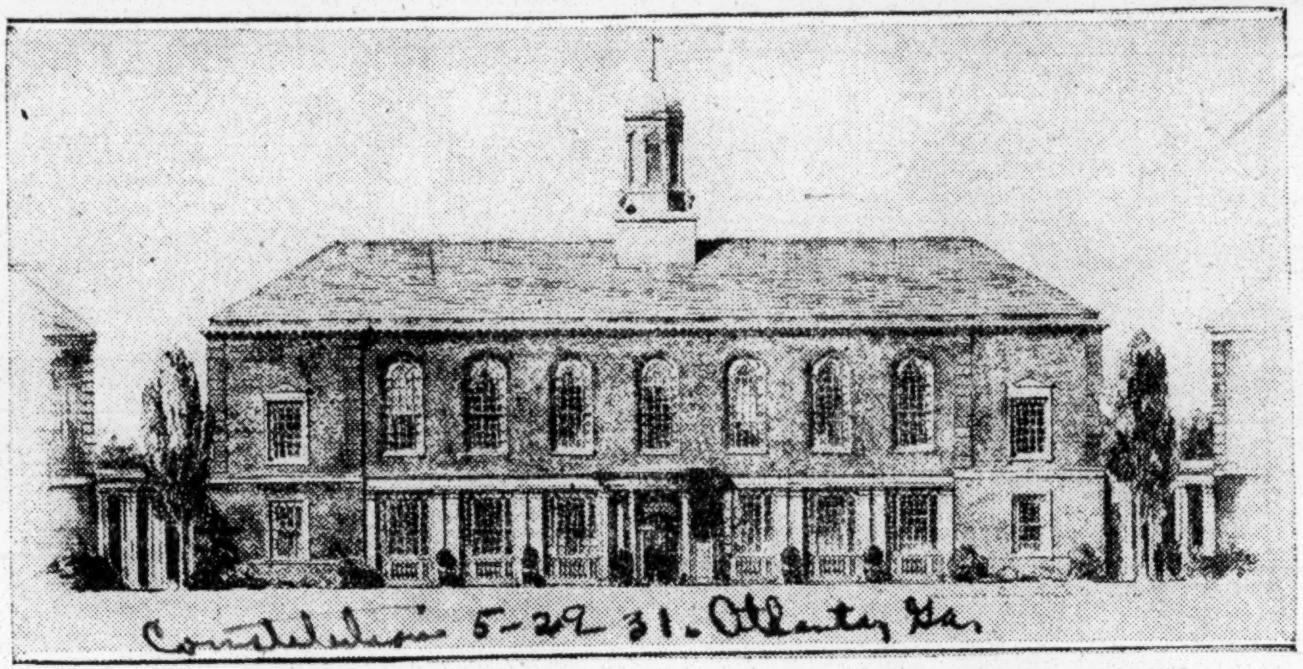
Atlanta University To Start Construction Of $300,000 Library Building This Week



Constitution 5-29-31. Atlanta Ga.

ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF PROPOSED ATLANTA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDING.

Ground will be broken this week for the Atlanta University library which is designed to provide a cultural center for the institution and the two affiliated schools, Morehouse College and Spelman College, President Hope announced Saturday. Plans for the building have been drawn by James Gamble Rogers, architect for Yale, Northwestern and other American universities.

The new library, which has been made possible by a grant from the general education board, will cost at least $300,000 to construct and equip. In accordance with the terms of the gift, the university expects to make the library serve not only Atlanta University and affiliated colleges, Spelman and Morehouse, but other institutions of higher learning in Atlanta, including Morris Brown University, Clark University and Gammon Theological Seminary.

The library will be built on a tract of land recently acquired by the university which is bounded by Greensferry avenue, Chestnut and Henry streets, and Columbus avenue, and is adjacent to both Spelman and Morehouse colleges and within ten minutes of the university.

In planning the library special provision has been made for adequate facilities for undergraduates to do required reading and for advanced students to conduct research. These objectives will be reached by the provision of a large reserve book room seating 234, and by a series of seminary rooms for graduate groups. At the same time attention also has been devoted to recreational reading facilities which will encourage students to read for their own cultural development. Reading habits will be encouraged by the presence of a spacious periodical room, seating 42, and generously proportioned browsing room where books on open shelves may be available.

Space for 118,400 Volumes.

In the four tiers of book stacks will be space for 118,400 volumes, which it is believed, will care for the needs of the university for several years.

The building, which will face north, thus affording a maximum of natural light, will consist of a full basement and three floors. The basement will contain a large room for exhibition purposes, library staff room, storage and delivery room, lockers and lavatories, and the low tier of book-stacks. The first or main floor will be entered through a corridor and exhibition hall which extends the full length of the building. Opening from this on the right will be the reserve book room, and on the left the periodical room, and beyond that the browsing room. Five seminar rooms, a check room, and additional tiers of book stacks complete the details of this floor.

A reading room, two stories high and extending the entire length of the building, will comprise the greater part of the second and third floors. On the second floor will be the librarian's offices, a library work room, and the upper tiers of book stacks. On the third floor will be located three class rooms and two offices.

Discussing the scope of the library's work, Dr. Hope Saturday said: "It is my impression that Atlanta University will have an opportunity to render some service to negroes in the field of adult education. For nearly ten years I have had this in mind and hoped that we could do something in Georgia. It looks to me now as if with this library something like that may be begun. We may think also of an extension service that the library can render. This is practically a new field in the South for all people and so far as negroes are concerned, it is virgin."

ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION

JUN 24 1931

AN APPEALING CAUSE.

Atlanta has become the greatest center of negro educational endeavors in the south. Here have been located and promoted the most outstanding and efficient higher education institutions of the race in this country.

Two years ago three of them—Morehouse College, Spelman College for Women and Atlanta University—became affiliated in the Atlanta University system.

Morehouse College has been offered by the general education board an endowment donation of $300,000, contingent upon the college raising a like amount. To effectuate that the Julius Rosenwald fund offers $100,000, limited to June 30 this year. The colored people have subscribed $100,000, partly paid in already. White friends have pledged $56,000, thus leaving only $44,000 yet to be raised before the month ends to make the whole $600,000 available.

Thomas K. Glenn, chairman of the board of the First National bank, strongly backs the plea of President John Hope, of the college, that the citizens of Atlanta will underwrite half of the needed residue, or $22,000 of the $44,000, the other $22,000 President Hope expects from out of Atlanta friends of the institution.

Mr. Glenn says: "I do not know of any more constructive work that the white people of Atlanta could do than to help in the establishment of this university on a firm foundation." That opinion is fully shared by all who know the work of the conjoined colleges.

It is too late now to question the many values that accrue to society by the better and practical education of the negro citizens of the state. It heightens their morale, develops efficient individual characters, contributes notably to their average of good, law-abiding citizenship, and stirs them to really heroic endeavors to make their race a worth-while factor in our scheme of civilization.

Atlanta University, helped to secure resources by the addition of $600,000 to its endowments, will be able to contribute materially to the general welfare of the city. The amount our white sympathizers are asked to underwrite, $22,000, is too small to be argued about. As Mr. Glenn says, it will be an investment for the general good and a deserved help to an institution which has performed well in the past and means much to the mental, moral and material advancement of our negro citizenship.

Only a few days remains for making the proposed endowment good and we commend the cause to the generosity and wisdom of those who can contribute to the worthy consummation.

College Night

DR. H. R. BUTLER.

Sunday night, April 26th, there was held the Seventh Annual College Night exercises. The following schools were represented: Morris Brown University, Atlanta University, Clark University, Morehouse College, Spelman College, Atlanta School of Social Work, and Gammon Theological Seminary. Those were the colored institutions represented. The white schools represented were as follows: Emory University, The Technological School and Agnes Scott College.

4-30-31

Atlanta

At eight o'clock the church was filled to overflow. These exercises were born in this church and have been held here annually now for the seventh time. The interest in the occasion is growing annually and with this growing interest the attendance is increasing. If that continues it will be necessary to soon hold the services in Bethel Church or the City Auditorium in another year. College patriotism grasped the vast audience from the very beginning as the great organ sent forth the music of the various colleges. As the songs of the colleges were played by Miss Mildred Greenwood, organist, the graduates of the college would rise and sing with a feeling of victory, their college song. After the college songs were finished the audience rose and sang the NEGRO NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Then followed the various numbers on the program: "The Purpose of College Night," by Mr. Robert B. Stewart of Morehouse College; Music by Spelman College; "The Student and World Interracial Adjustment," by Mr. Houser A. Miller, Morehouse College; music by Morris Brown University students; "The Value of Interracial Contacts," by Mr. Edmond Rice, Emory University; music by Morehouse students; "The Interracial Aspects of Social Work," by Mr. Richard Lowrie, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, representing the Atlanta School of Social Work; music by Atlanta University.

The principal address of the evening was then delivered by Dr. W. W. Alexander, Director, Commission on Interracial Cooperation. It was one of the most instructive and helpful addresses I have ever heard delivered anywhere, and I have heard many. Dr. Alexander spoke as one inspired from above. For nearly an hour he held that vast audience rise up young white Christian men and women who will know the right and will dare to do it. They may come from some of these colleges or they may not, but they will be sent by God to deliver men from mental slavery. Dr. Alexander pointed out in his great address that many of the men of the past who put over great programs were not college graduates; he mentioned JESUS and I would call your attention to Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass. To my people and to our white friends I would say, it is brighter ahead today than it was a half century ago. Just keep on singing and praying and forging ahead and it will come out alright in the end.

The music for the College Night was under the direction of Professor Kemper Harreld and Frederick Hall, Miss Mildred Greenwood, organist.

spellbound and there was great regret when he finished. The white colleges were well represented at the meeting. I sat there and thought what a happy community this would be if we had many more such men as Dr. Alexander who would come to the colored citizens often and bring messages of Christian brotherly love. They are welcome to our Sunday Schools, our churches and our entertainments where they can see the best element of our group. One of the great evils of jimcrow laws and segregation is that it prevents the races from learning the good that there is in each. The unfortunate thing is, that the colored people that the white people come in contact with mostly are those who happen to be often in and about the courts and prisons. Many of these in the courts and prisons are there because they cannot help themselves. I also would suggest to our white citizens that it would be helpful to them as well as helpful to our people for them to visit our schools and colleges more and see how their colored neighbors are quietly struggling upward, almost without complaint, to higher and nobler places in life. With the burdens of taxation without representation placed upon them by white Christians, and burdened with paying taxes to support professional schools for the white boys in the State, they are forging ahead singing as they go, "I am going to lay down this heavy load." And some day, not so far away, they will lay down this heavy load because there will

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MOREHOUSE TO GET ENDOWMENT OFFER

Morehouse College was offered 300,000 for additional endowment by he General Education Board three years ago on condition that the college raise a like amount. Later the Julius Rosenwald Fund offered $100,000 of the college's quota on condition that Negroes give $100,000 and hat the General Education Board offer be fully met by June 30, 1931. For three years the college conducted a vigorous campaign. The last week in June arrived and the sum of $44,000 was still lacking. As a result of hard work by July 1 the $44,000 had been given, pledged or underwritten and Morehouse had successfully qualified as to pledges under he offers of the General Education Board and the Julius Rosenwald Fund. During the three years Negroes have pledged their quota of $100,000, approximately $50,000 of which was pledged in Atlanta. About 75 per cent of the total Negro pledges are from the graduates and former students of the college.

Morehouse Debaters Engage Oxford University Team

12-11-31

ATLANTA.—Morehouse college held its first international debate here Wednesday, Dec. 9, when the debating team from Balliol college, Oxford university, composed of John Archibald Boyd-Carpenter and John Foote engaged Morehouse debaters on the question, "Resolved: The Press Is Democracy's Greatest Danger."

The British team upheld the affirmative. Morehouse debaters were Milton King Curry of Amarillo, Tex. and Alfred Calhoun Tyler of Sheffield, Ala. The debate was held in Sale hall.

NEGRO COLLEGE GIVEN PLACE IN ASSOCIATION

12-25-31

Atlanta

AUGUSTA, Ga., [illegible] 24—(P)—Dr. [illegible] Peters, [illegible] Paine College [illegible], an institution of higher learning for negroes, has announced the institution has been received into the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

He said the action was taken at the recent meeting of the association in Montgomery. The school is supported jointly by the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal church.

Education-1931

Georgia

Colleges.

ITS GROWTH IS SIGNIFICANT TO WHOLE NATION

Journal and Guide

Atlanta University Is Pioneer In Education

12-13-31

Norfolk Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

ATLANTA, Ga.—Significant to the whole nation is the progress made at Atlanta University during its first year as a strictly graduate institution, and the promise it holds of further development. Commencement week was made memorable particularly by the conferring of the first earned graduate degree, the breaking of ground for the new $300,000 library, and the announcement by President Hope of a further building program to be started at once.

On April 1, 1929, three Atlanta institutions—Spellman College, Morehouse College, and Atlanta University— entered into an agreement of affiliation which would strengthen the two undergraduate colleges, Spellman and Morehouse, and develop at Atlanta University the first graduate institution for Negroes in the far South.

Each institution was to preserve its independent organization under its own board of trustees and administration, but through the affiliation, overlapping of work was to be eliminated and the resources and facilities of all three institutions made available for every student.

Plans Speeded Up

With amazing speed plans were put into action and, in September 1929, fifteen senior-graduate courses were offered as the nucleus of graduate work. No new undergraduate students were admitted, but for that year students already enrolled were permitted to study at Atlanta University. At the same time arrangements were made for the exchange of teachers and students among the three affiliated institutions, and the libraries were open to students of all three schools.

In June 1930, 59 students were graduated from Atlanta University and of the remaining 108 (sophomores and juniors enrolled in the university during the year 1929-30), 78 chose to continue their undergraduate work at Spelman College or Morehouse College and to receive on completion of the course diplomas from Atlanta University.

Thus caring for its remaining undergraduate constituency, Atlanta University opened in the fall of 1930 as a strictly graduate institution. Twenty-one graduate semester courses were offered, and 41 students enrolled—21 for full-time and 20 for half-time work. In addition 78 senior-graduate semester courses were offered which were open to advanced students of Morehouse and Spelman College

More Facilities Needed

The enlarged scope of work at Atlanta University demanded increased facilities, particularly access to a good library. Even the combined service of the three school libraries could not keep pace with the growth of the work.

On June first ground was broken for a new library, which has been made possible by a grant from the General Education Board. The building, a stately Georgian edifice, which will cost about $300,000 to construct and equip, has been designed by James Gamble Rogers, of New York City, architect for Yale, Northwestern, and other American universities.

In accordance with the terms of the gift, it is the aim and purpose of Atlanta University to make the library serve not only Atlanta University and affiliated colleges, Spelman College and Morehouse College, but the other institutions of higher learning in Atlanta, namely, Morris Brown University, Clark University, and Gammon Theological Seminary, which may enter into cooperative arrangements with Atlanta University for the use of the library.

Space For 118,400 Books

Space will be provided in the four tiers of book stacks for 118,400 volumes and seating space in the reserve book room, the periodical room, and the general reading room for 380 students. Among the special features of the building will be a large exhibition hall on the basement floor, a spacious browsing room on the main floor, a series of five seminar rooms for graduate students, and a general reading room, two stories in height and extending the full length of the building, which will seat 234. In planning the library provision has been made for ample facilities for reading and research work.

Miss Charlotte Templeton, president of the Southeastern Library Association, and one of the best known librarians of the country, has been appointed librarian. She will have charge of the re-cataloguing and reorganizing of the libraries of Atlanta University, Spelman College, and Morehouse College, and will be called upon to administer not only the University Library but those of the affiliated schools as well.

In 1931-32 the graduate work will be strengthened in the departments of economics and business administration, biology, education, English, French, and history.

As a part of its department of education, the University conducts a Laboratory School—in two divisions—the high school and the elementary school and kindergarten,—which aims to offer an object lesson in good teaching and provides opportunity for practical observation and training in teaching methods and administration.

As a special feature in the education of the pre-school child, the Nursery School of Spelman College is open to graduate students of Atlanta University for observation and research. The Nursery School, with a staff of specialists two trained assistants, nutrition specialist, nurse and physician, was opened in the fall of 1930.

It is attractively housed and equipped in a wing of the Home Economics Building and has accommodation for twenty children. It serves as a laboratory for demonstration and practical experience. Students are also given an opportunity to participate in the parent education program of the school.

For more than fifty years Spelman College, Morehouse College and Atlanta University have been preparing leaders for Negro work throughout the country. Their alumni number about 4,000 and are working in 42 states, the District of Columbia, and five foreign countries.

In this age of combined efforts in business in research, in education, it is appropriate that three institutions with corresponding ideals and purpose, and conducting work on parallel lines, should pool their resources, eliminate overlapping, and cooperate in providing the best possible opportunities for the people which they wish to serve.

Atlanta, as "gateway of the South," stragetically and in the front ranks in commercial progress of the South, and the center of a population of approximately 100,000 Negroes, is the logical center for a great Negro university. Building on the foundation of its more than half century of service, with an alumni which includes leaders in administrative and creative achievement, and with the cooperation of two strong undergraduate colleges, Atlanta University suggests unlimited possibilities for the future.

NEW YORK TIMES

NOV 8 1931

LEADERS FOR NEGRO AIM OF UNIVERSITY

Atlanta Embarks on a Broad Development Program With a Gift of $1,000,000.

GIVES PROFESSIONAL WORK

Race's Young Men and Women Are Setting New Horizons for Themselves, President Hope Says.

Special Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 5.—On the sixty-acre campus of Atlanta University, which is located on the highest point of land in the Southern metropolis, there are under construction or soon to be constructed, buildings costing around $1,000,000. These include an administration building, men's and women's dormitories, a dining hall and a residence for the president, all of which have been made possible by the gift of $1,000,000 from an anonymous donor.

They include also a library which has been provided by the General Education Board and for which the cornerstone has just been laid. Under the terms of the grant the library is to be available not only to the students of the university and affiliated colleges, but to the other Negro institutions of higher learning in Atlanta, Morris Brown College, Clark University and Gammon Theological Seminary, which may enter into cooperative arrangements with Atlanta University for the use of the library.

Thus, according to John Hope, president of the university, is being developed in the very heart of the South a Negro university that will conform to the highest standards of scholarship. For more than sixty years now the university has trained men and women for professional careers, largely as teachers and school and college executives. Recently its effectiveness has been increased by its affiliation with two neighboring institutions, Morehouse College for men, which was founded in 1867 and has become the largest college for Negro men in the country, and Spelman College for women, established in 1881 and named for the parents of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Sr., who were among its earliest patrons. Each of the three institutions retains its corporate identity, but close cooperation in all matters is assured.

President's Views.

The development, according to Mr. Hope, reflects a change that is taking place in the life of the Negro in the South.

"Slowly, perhaps, but inevitably," he says, "Negroes are assuming control of their own economic, social and educational life. In increasing numbers they are engaging in business, entering the professions and taking full charge of their schools and social welfare agencies. In the changing Negro college, accordingly, where once the emphasis was on training in agriculture, domestic science and the trades, the students today are preparing to become business men, lawyers, physicians, social workers, librarians, and, of course, teachers and ministers.

"There is abundant opportunity, to be sure, for Negro youth to become trained farmers, artisans and domestics. Every Southern State maintains an agricultural and mechanical college for Negroes; in many privately-endowed or church-supported colleges work in shop and field is offered. The noteworthy fact, however, is that the life of the artisan is no longer the chief goal of the Negro boy or girl who goes beyond the grade school; increasingly they seek fields of larger usefulness, and in business and professional careers they are finding such opportunities.

Leaders Sought.

"The aim of Atlanta University, is essentially the training of leaders of the colored people. It is generally agreed that the Negro people need above everything else better qualified teachers. Hence Atlanta has first of all sought to build up a department of education—a model "laboratory" kindergarten, elementary and high school is maintained—which will not only emphasize the science of teaching but also a thorough knowledge of subject matter. At the same time, to insure sound academic standards, the departments of liberal learning, including history, English, French, political science, sociology and the sciences, are being developed.

"Coincidently the need for trained business men to lead colored people out of their economic wilderness has been recognized and a department of economics and business administration has been created. Still other departments and schools are contemplated.

"What is happening reflects in a measure the aspirations and ideals of the Negro college world generally. In every one of the seventy-nine Negro colleges throughout the country (in which more than 20,000 students of college grade were enrolled last year) there is a striving upward, and an urge to raise the standard of teaching and the quality of the graduates."

Colleges Enroll 18,500 Negroes

11-15-31

Negro World

New York

N.Y.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Eighteen thousand five hundred Negro students were enrolled last year in the colleges of ~~the~~ United States, 1,980 of whom received degrees, according to a statement by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, with headquarters here. Negro colleges in the South enrolled 16,437 of the total, while the remaining 2,063 were in 62 Northern universities.

Howard University, Washington, D. C., headed the list with 2,473 students and 222 graduates Prairie View College, Texas, was second with 135 graduates in a total of 997 students, and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., third with 101 graduates in an enrollment of 473.

MOREHOUSE TO DEBATE ENGLISH UNIVERSITY

Afro-American

12-5-31

Baltimore

ATLANTA, Ga.—Morehouse College is to meet Oxford (England) University in an international debate in Sale Hall Chapel, here, December 9, according to announcement made this week.

The teams will debate the question: "Resolved, That the Press is Democracy's Greatest Danger." Oxford is to uphold the affirmative.

The visiting team brings John Archibald Boyd-Carpenter and John Foot, both of Balliol College, Oxford. The speakers for Morehouse are: Milton King Curry, of Amarillo, Texas, and Alfred Calhoun Tyler, of Sheffield, Alabama.

The English team is touring the southeast and mid-west under the auspices of the International Student Federation.

Education-1931

Colleges
6

Augusta, Ga. Herald
Thursday, February 12, 1931

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Supervisors Dixon and Felton of Georgia and South Carolina, respectively; Dr. J. H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va., director of the Jeanes-Slater Fund; S. L. Smith, Nashville, Tenn., southern division of the Rosenwald Fund; Walter B. Hill, Richmond, Virginia, representing the general education board; Dr. Will W. Alexander, Atlanta, director of the Commission of Inter-racial Cooperation; J. P. Whittaker, dean of Atlanta University; Florence R. Curtis, derector of Hampton Library School were among the leaders who were present. In addition there were county superintendents from Richmond, Burke, Columbia, Jefferson, McDuffie, Lincoln, Wilkes, Warren and Jenkins counties of Georgia. South Carolina county superintendents came from Aiken, Allendale, McCormick, Saluda, Barnwell and Bamberg.

The morning meeting was called to order by S. D. Copeland, assistant superintendent of Richmond County Schools who presided over the session. J. P. Whittaker, dean of the Atlanta University, presided over the afternoon meeting.

DR. HUNT SPEAKER IN THE MORNING

At the morning meeting the principal address was made by Dr. H. A. Hunt, principal of the Fort Valley High and Industrial School, who used as his subject "The Negro Principal as a Leader in the Community." The high points of his address centered around the following thoughts: "Honesty should enable him to discern between substance and shadow; he should be able to think straight; he should be a man of humble spirit but not servile; he should cultivate friendly relationships in the community; he should seek to be a citizen and as such keep abreast of the affairs of the town and state and nation at large and seek always to make improvements for the negro leader is beyond the average run of other negroes in the communities and therefore owes it to the others to let his light shine; he should be a Christian."

Dr. J. A. Martin followed Dr. Hunt. Dr. Martin is editor of the Sunday School literature for the colored Methodist Episcopal Church and spoke on "A Leader a Generation Ago" and gave facts as to the early founders of Paine College which was a leader even years ago. He showed how culture and refinement had radiated from it and pointed to Paine College as a laboratory of inter-racial cooperation, an institution in which the white man and the Negro work together to train the colored youth without the least friction. A beautiful musical program was included in this program.

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Georgia
6

SPELMAN TO OBSERVE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

Constitution
3-30-31

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Atlanta Ga

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Atlanta Ga.

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4-16-31

Atlanta
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Education - 1931

Colleges
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Georgia

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Semi-Centennial Celebration Is Begun at Spelman College

Constitution

Negro Institution Opened 50 Years Ago Today in Basement of Church. Distinguished Visitors Here.

4-11-31

Atlanta, Ga.

In the presence of distinguished visitors, including a number of educational and religious leaders, and several hundred alumnae and former students, Spelman College, which 50 years ago today was started in the basement of a local colored church, Friday began the celebration of its semi-centennial. A gymnastic meet, an assembly of graduates, and a reception at the residence of President Florence M. Reed constituted the day's program. Today there will be an all-student assembly at 10:30 o'clock, a formal academic program in Sisters' chapel at 3 o'clock, and a historical pageant at 8 o'clock tonight.

Fully 1,000 persons crowded into Morehouse College gymnasium Friday afternoon to see the students of Spelman College compete with students of Atlanta University laboratory high school for the Trevor Arnett cup which is awarded annually to the student showing the greatest skill in apparatus work. By a close decision the judges awarded first place and the cup to Ruth Westmoreland, Atlanta, high school junior. Anna Reed, Atlanta, high school senior, was accorded second place, while Edith Mocre, Atlanta, high school junior; Margaret Walker, Atlanta, high school sophomore, and Jean Taylor, Sheffield, Ala., college junior, were given honorable mention.

At Friday night's assembly of graduates were representatives of every decade in the college's history, including one who as a child was carried to the school on its opening day, April 11, 1881, by her mother, who was enrolled in the first class. This graduate of the school, Sarah Lay Knight, of Dallas, Ga., was one of the speakers at the alumnae assembly. Features of the gathering were a group of living pictures, and the reading of a historical prize essay by its author, Josephine Eleanor Harreld, Spelman College sophomore.

Celebration in Chapel.

Sisters chapel, which stands as a memorial to Laura Spelman Rockefeller and her sister, Lucy M. Spelman, will be the scene of the formal celebration this afternoon of the 50th anniversary of the college's founding. Preceded by an academic procession from near-by Rockefeller hall, the delegates, faculty and guests of honor will enter the auditorium to the music of the "Triumphant March" from "Aida." President Harvey Warren Cox, of Emory University, will read the Scriptural passage, and Rev. E. R. Carter, pastor of the Friendship Baptist church, in whose basement the college found its first home, will offer the prayer.

The chief speakers of the afternoon will be Dr. Julian H. Lewis, assistant professor of pathology at the University of Chicago, whose subject will be "The Basic Elements of an Education," and Dr. Jackson Davis, assistant director of education, general education board, who will discuss "The Negro Woman in the Classroom."

Greetings will be given by spokesmen from the following organizations and groups:

Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, Mrs. George Caleb Moor, president.

Negro Baptists of Georgia, Rev James M. Nabrit, president, general missionary Baptist convention of Georgia.

White Baptists of Georgia, Rev. Louie D. Newton, pastor of the Druid Hills Baptist church, Atlanta, Ga.

Northern Baptists, Everett Carleton Herrick, president, Newton Theological Seminary.

Sister institutions, James Ross McCain, president Agnes Scott College John Hope, president, Morehouse College and Atlanta University.

Singing of Spirituals.

During the course of the program two spirituals will be sung: "O Seek and Ye Shall Find" and "I'm Going Down to the River of Jordan." The Morehouse Spelman chorus choir will sing the "Magnificat," and preceding the benediction by Rev. Franklin Halstead Clapp, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, the congregation will sing the negro national hymn, "Lift Every Voice and Sing."

Tonight on the stage of Sisters' chapel, which has been rebuilt for the occasion, the students of Spelman College, assisted by men from Morehouse College, will present a pageant in four episodes, which will dramatize the growth of the college from its inception in the minds of its founders, Sophia B. Packard and Harriet E. Giles, through its early struggles, and up to the present. The dramatic episodes will be introduced by chorographic action in which seven Spelman students will participate, and will be accompanied by the singing of spirituals by a choir of 15.

During the anniversary celebration the college will hold open house, and will conduct tours of inspection of the residence halls, classrooms, and campus. The nursery school the first of its kind ever establishe for negro children, will be open t visitors this morning from 9 to o'clock. An extensive exhibit of th work of alumnae of Spelman College visualizing the varied accomplishments of some of its 1,200 graduates has been set up on the second floo of Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Hall. At the same time a showing of the work of students in the classes in food, nutrition, and clothing will be open daily to visitors, as will work in Latin, biology, and other academic subjects. An exhibition of the work of students outside the classroom has been arranged as well in Tapley Hall of Science.

Rockefeller Lauds Spelman On College's 50th Birthday

Constitution 4-12-31

Recognition of Work Done During Half Century of Service Given at Founders' Day Exercises.

Atlanta, Ga.

Recognition of the work that Spelman College has done during its first half-century was paid, and good wishes for its development were expressed by many spokesmen at the celebration Saturday of the 50th anniversary of the college's founding. Among the messages which were read at the Founders' Day exercises in Sisters' chapel was one from John D. Rockefeller, Sr., who for nearly 50 years has been the college's foremost patron. In a letter written from Ormond Beach he congratulated Spelman for what it had accomplished and declared that "of all the investments which we have made as a family Spelman stands among the best."

As further indication of the continued interest of the Spelman-Rockefeller family in the college which was named for Mrs. Rockefeller's parents was the presence at the 50th anniversary celebration of John D. Rockefeller 3rd, of New York city, who paid his first visit to Spelman to represent his family.

At Saturday afternoon's exercises greetings were brought on behalf of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, the negro Baptists of Georgia, the white Baptists of Georgia, the Northern Baptist Convention, and from several local institutions, including Agnes Scott College, Morehouse College and Atlanta University. Saturday's Founders' Day address was made by Dr. Julian H. Lewis, of the faculty of medicine, whose subject was "Basic Elements of Medicine."

Pageant Presented.

Saturday's celebration was brought to a climax last night by the presentation before a crowded auditorium of a pageant depicting the history of the college from its beginning in 1881 to the present. By means of dramatic episodes, choreographic action, and spirituals sung by a hidden choir of 15, the story of the institution was graphically told.

The three most important and basic attributes of education, Dr. Julian H. Lewis, the Founders' Day speaker, declared, are its intellectual value, its social aspect and its spiritual effect.

"Its intellectual value is concerned with a knowledge of the world's experience, conveniently expressed as history, science, literature and art. But it includes more than knowledge and information. It includes a mental attitude or a habit of mind which we know as correct thinking. It conveys the power to weigh evidence, test statements, pass impartial judgments, act rationally, and to keep one's sanity in these turbulent times.

"The social aspects of education teaches the kinship of humanity, the obligations of man to his fellow-beings. People in their occupations learn that they are the subjects of the public, not the agents of themselves. The social effect of education is seen in such world-wide movements as the League of Nations, the World Court, and the peace conferences. It explains the growing dissatisfaction with national isolation policies in the face of forces that are rapidly knitting people of the world together.

"While the intellectual side of education has to do with knowing, and the social has to do with doing, the spiritual effect, the third element of education, has to do with being. It deals with character, the soul, the inner life. It teaches the appreciation of beauty. It is good to know the world, but it is better to enjoy the world we know."

Negro Women Praised.

In the second address of the afternoon Jackson Davis, assistant director of education, general education board, paid tribute to the negro women who have labored in the classroom. It is these women, he declared, who have gone from Spelman and other training schools and have worked quietly and patiently who have been chiefly responsible for the great development of negro education during the past two decades. It has been their work, he said, in spreading education among the great numbers of colored children that has led to the establishment of the system of negro high schools, and in turn to the development of negro colleges in every section of the south. Whereas only a few years ago high schools for negroes were virtually unknown, there are today 107,000 students enrolled in colored high schools of the 17 southern states, he asserted, and in the last four years the number of students in negro colleges has increased from 13,000 to 21,000.

In an all-student program Saturday morning in Howe Memorial hall, greetings were brought to Spelman College by Cornelia Wallace, a senior at Agnes Scott College, and by George Crockett, a senior at Morehouse College. A feature of the program was the singing for the first time of two Spelman College songs which had been written by students in competition for a prize. The words and music of one was by Carol Valerie Blanton '33, of Denmark, S. C.; the words of the other by Ida Louise Miller '33, of Atlanta, and the music by Josephine Eleanor Harreld '33, also of Atlanta.

The chief event in today's program will be preaching services at 3 o'clock in Sisters' chapel at which Dr. Rush Rhees, president of the University of Rochester, and a noted educator and divine, will preach the sermon. At this service which is open to all the invocation will be delivered by Rev. William A. Fountain, president of Morris Brown University, and the scriptures will be read by Rev. Matthew S. Davage, president of Clark University, while Rev. Will W. Alexander, executive director of the commission on inter-racial co-operation, will give the prayer, and Dr. John Hope, president of Morehouse College and Atlanta University, will pronounce the benediction.

The musical program will include the processional march from "Tannhauser" (Wagner), two spirituals "Go Tell It on the Mountain," and "Lord, I Want To Be a Christian," the "Inflammatus" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater" by the Spelman-Morehouse chorus choir, and as a postlude "Marche Celebre" (Lachner).

Other events on today's program will be morning devotional in Howe Memorial hall at 9 o'clock, and formal vespers at 7:30 o'clock tonight at which Rev. Everett Carleton Herrick, president of the Newton (Mass) Theological Seminary, will officiate.

Education-1931

Kansas

Colleges.

WESTERN U. SUES FOR $205,600

Afro-American

KANSAS CITY, Kansas—A suit for $205,600 has been filed by Western University against the Great Lakes Pipe and Line Company for damages caused by the alleged destruction by the company of the old Quindaro ruins, long one of the state's historic shrines. 12-5-31

The ruins were once an underground railroad station during the Civil War and were destroyed, it is alleged, when the company in September 1930 laid pipe lines across the university property.

Baltimore, Md.

In the petition, presented by I. F. Bradley, Sr., counsel for the plaintiff, it is further alleged that limestone taken from the old wall and tunnel had been used to build rip-raps on the Missouri River, and that in the agreement between the company and the university for the pipe line easement across the school property, the company agreed to pay for all damages done. In addition to $100,000 asked as punitive damages for the destruction of the property, the school also asks damages for the alleged destruction of growing crops.

Education—1931

Kentucky

Colleges.

State Negro College Accrediting Sought

Changes to Raise Rank of Frankfort Institution Approved.

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 20.—Plans to make the Kentucky State Industrial College here, a Negro Institution, an accredited four-year college were started today by the governing board of trustees, when changes suggested by R. B. Atwood, president, were approved.

The four-year high school work will be discontinued, on recommendation of L. N. Taylor, supervisor of Negro high schools. Meager courses in carpentry, shoe repairing and plumbing, heretofore offered at considerable expense, will be discontinued until the General Assembly gives funds to put the courses on a sound basis.

The Normal Department, where students were trained for teaching, will be discontinued and the work will be merged with the regular college course, certificates to teach being given when requirements of the State laws are met.

Considerable work remains to be done to bring the school up to standard requirements, according to Ezra L. Gillis, registrar of the University of Kentucky and member of the board. The school has been supported for many years by the State, but has amounted to little in the educational work among Negroes in the South, leaders in educational work say.

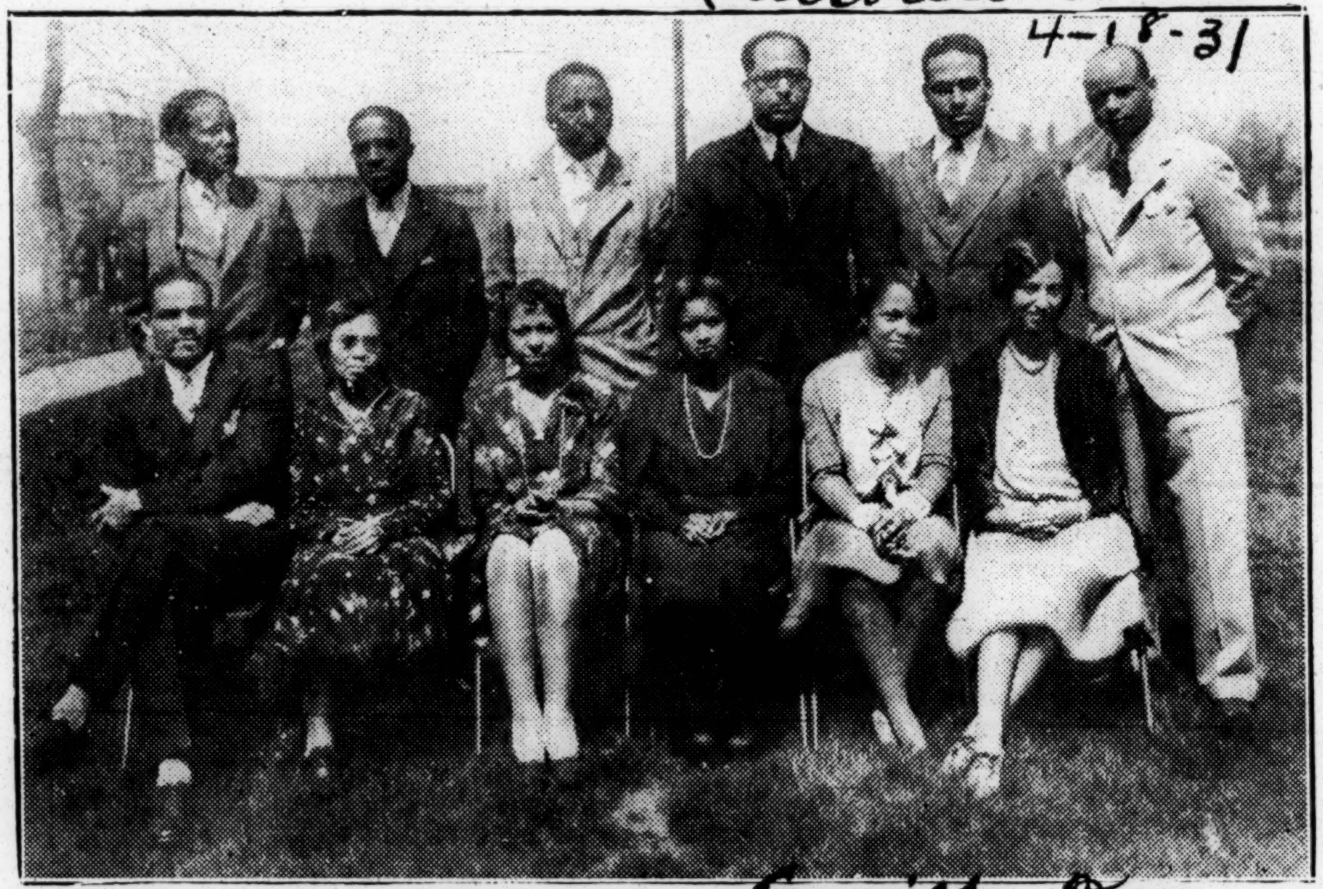
Two years ago, G. P. Russell, then president, was forced to resign when financial affairs of the school were found to be muddled and the academic work in confusion.

The board today authorized the president to make further investigation about financing a dormitory for boys, and a teachers' cottage. He also was authorized to continue investigation looking to the construction of a physical education building.

LOUISVILLE FACULTY OF THE MUNICIPAL COLLEGE

Louisville News

4-18-31



Louisville, Ky.

Sitting left to right: Dean R. E. Clement, Ph. D., Miss Lillian Price, Asst. Librarian; Miss Cecelia Fisher office manager and secretary to Dean; Miss Wesley Mae Watson, typist; Miss Nancy Bullock, A. M. English Mrs. Carpenter, B. S. Librarian. Standing, left to right: D. L. Lawson, A. M., mathematic; Addison Ramsey, A M., French and Spanish; J. H. Lyon, B. S., Supt. of Building; Dr. C. M. Young, M. D., Lecturer on Sanitation Hygiene, Health Officer; Henry Wilson, A. M. chemistry; R. E. Brown, A. M., Economic and political science

The College will have an accredited summer school for teachers with special instruction in education

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LOUISVILLE TO OPEN COLORED CITY COLLEGE

Argus

6-19-31

St. Louis, Mo

First Institution Of Kind Begins In Kentucky Metropolis Next September Will Be Maintained By Municipality

LOUISVILLE Ky., June 18.—The Louisville Municipal College for Negroes, the first fully accredited college for Negroes to be supported by a municipal government, will open in September, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, dean, announced.

To Offer Regular Courses

The college will offer courses in four years' work to an estimated enrollment of 150 students. Freshmen and sophomore courses, which opened in January, have already received an A-grade rating from the Southern Association of Junior Colleges. The curriculum will include natural and social sciences, languages and literature.

While open to students outside of the city and State, the college is planned primarily for Negroes living in Louisville. It expects to ennoll about 75 per cent of the graduates of the local high school for Negroes the first year. The rest of the student body will be made up of upper classmen who have been attending schools elsewhere.

To Be Well Backed

The college was established with the proceeds of a municipal bond issue in 1925, of which $100,000 was set aside to purchase grounds and buildings.

The General Education Board has contributed $25.000 toward the equipment of the institution and the Rosenwald Fund $1,000 toward a library, the University of Louisville adding another $4.000 and two full-time trained librarians. Excellent laboratory equipment has been installed.

Entering students will be required to pass psychological and English placement tests. Second year students will undergo comprehensive examination in English and graduates will be required to pass rigid tests in their major subjects in addition to general course requirements.

Somerset, Ky., Commonwealth
Wednesday, June 17, 1931

LOUISVILLE COLLEGE TO OPEN FOR NEGROES

Louisville, Ky., June 15. — The Louisville Municipal College for Negroes, the first fully accredited college for Negroes to be supported by a municipal government, will open in September, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, dean, announced today.

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Education—1931

Louisiana

Colleges.

Buy Land for New Dillard University

Defender

1-31-31

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—The formal acquisition of the 70-acre Rose Hill cemetery tract on last Saturday as a site for the new two-million-dollar Dillard university insures that the erection of the buildings for the new institution will begin this year.

Chicago, Ill

The university, formed from the merger of Straight college and New Orleans university, will front Gentilly, beginning about one block below London Ave. and extending to the city nursery. When the location was first proposed vigorous opposition from white residents in the vicinity was encountered. The city commission finally passed an ordinance authorizing the university to occupy the site and provided for the opening and paving, at no expense to the city of a new avenue to run through the tract and to extend from Gentilly back to Paris Ave., which has been named Landon Blvd.

At the headquarters of the university it was announced Saturday that bids will shortly be advertised for the new Flint-Goodridge hospital to be located on the square bounded by Louisiana Ave. and La Salle St. The site will be occupied by the hospital, the medical, dental and pharmaceutica units of the new university. Actual construction is expected to start within the next few months.

The announcement that a special committee, under the chairman ship of Dean Holgate of Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., had been appointed to canvass the situation for a president of the new university, has been interpreted here as an indication that the new president will be white.

Several weeks ago, it became known, that local Race physicians had vigorously opposed a program, said to have been outlined by the sponsors of the medical unit of the universtiy, that all chiefs of staff of the various sections be white.

APPROVE PLANS FOR $2,000,000 NEW UNIVERSITY

Oct. 1, 1932 is Definitely Fixed as Date For Opening of Dillard U. in New Orleans

Argus 2-6-31

St. Louis, Mo.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 4.—Plans have been drawn by the architects and approved by the board of trustees of Dillard university for the enlargement and rebuilding of the Flint-Goodridge hospital, according to a recent announcement by Edgar B. Stern, chairman of the board of trustees. A further statement that definitely fixes October 1, 1932, as the date for the opening of the new university gives evidence of a determination on the part of all concerned to push through with all possible dispatch this project, giving to New Orleans and the South an institution for the education and training of the Negro citizens that is expected to rank with anything of its kind in the country.

Ends Two Years Of Planning

This definite assurance comes as the result of nearly two years of preliminary planning and effort.

As a result of meeting in 1929 a proposal was submitted to the people of New Orleans whereby the raising of the sum of $250,000 locally would be matched by a similar amount from the Rosenwald Fund; $500,000 from each of the organizations supporting the existing colleges, viz. the American Missionary Association and the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church; which, with $500,000 contributed by the general education board, would give a total endowment of $2,000,000.

With the active assistance of the Association of Commerce, the amount requested from local sources was assured. Thirty-five thousand dollars annually is to be provided for maintenance by the American Missionary Association and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CITY CEMETERY PURCHASED FOR DILLARD UNIV

Afro-American

1-31-31

Baltimore, Md

NEW ORLEANS—A seventy-acre tract, comprising Rose Hill Cemetery, in Gentilly, has been purchased as a site for Dillard University, officials of that institution have announced.

The land, which cost $339,750, will be improved by college buildings to cost $1,000,000, trustees of the institutino also said.

On Boulevard

The new site for the university will be skirted by, a new highway, to be known as London Boulevard, according to an agreement made with the city. This highway will complete one of the main arteries to the lake and exclusive developments in the Lake Shore section.

The entire Rose Hill tract includes 118 acres, and that not purchased by the university will make up a new subdivision. Work on the school buildings as well as other improvements, will be started immediately.

NEW ORLEANS HONORS HEAD DILLARD BOARD

East Tennessee News

Edgar Stern Awarded Signal Civic Honor Because of Service to University

12-24-31

NEW ORLEANS, La.—In recognition of notable interracial service in connection with the establishment of Dillard University, Edgar B. Stern, New Orleans business man and president of the University's board of trustees, was accorded today the city's highest civic honor, the award of the loving cup annually conferred by the Times-Picayune for distinguished service to the community.

The award was made by a committee representing the Association of Commerce, the Board of Trade, and the Cotton Exchange. In reporting its decision this committee said, "We have unanimously concluded that the cup should be awarded to Mr. Edgar B. Stern, for bringing about the establishment in New Orleans of Dillard University, including the new Flint-Goodridge Hospital."

Mr. Stern was the leader of the movement to merge Straight College, New Orleans University and the hospital into a single great institution of university grade. This ambitious plan succeeded and Dillard University, named for Dr. J. H. Dillard, is to be the result.

Knoxville Tenn

A fund of $2,000,000 to finance the new institution has been secured fram the following sources: Methodist Episcopal Church $500,000; American Missionary Association, (Congregational-. $500,-00-; General Education Board, $500,000; Julius Rosenwald Fund $250,000; and citizens of New Orleans, $250,000. A valuable site for the new institution has been purchased on Gentilly road, where a where a modern plant will be built as soon as plans can be perfected. The modern hospital is already practically complete and will open on February 1.

Annually since 1901 the Picayune has been awarding a loving cup to the citizen selected as most outstanding in public service. The choice of Mr. Stern for this honor because of his service in the field of Negro education is regarded as significant of a public opinion distinctly favorable to this cause.

Mr. Stern is a native of New Orleans, an alumnus of Tulane University and a graduate of Harvard. He is a cotton merchant but deeply interested in civic affairs. He is the son-in-law of Julius Rosenwald, and a trustee the Rosenwald Fund

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PELICAN CITY HONORS NEGRO SCHOOL HEAD

Informer

12-26-31

Houston Texas

New Orleans, La.—In recognition of notable interracial service in connection with the establishment of Dillard University, Edgar B. Stern, New Orleans business man and president of the university's board of trustees was accorded today the city's highest civic honor, the award of the loving cup annually conferred by the Times-Picayune for distinguished service to the community.

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N. O. Man Honored

Tribune

Edgar Stern Instrumental in Securing

12-31-31

DILLARD UNIVERSITY

Savannah, Ga.

$2,000,000 Raised to Finance School

New Orleans, La., Dec. 26—In recognition of notable interracial service in connection with the establishment of Dillard University, Edgar B. Stern, New Orleans business man and president of the University's board of trustee, was accorded today the city's highest civic honor, the award of the loving cup annually conferred by the Times-Picayune for distinguished service to the community.

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STRAIGHT GETS NEW PREXY

Courier

10-17-31

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15—(ANP)—Prof. Charles B. Austin, white, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., has assumed his duties as president of Straight College for the 1931-32 session. The new president announced that the institution opened with a 10 per cent increase in enrollment in the college department.

President Austin holds B.A. and M.A. degrees. He taught at Grinnell College, Hunter College and the University of Wisconsin before being appointed president of Straight College. He formerly was head of the division of public welfare of the University of Texas extension department. He is a member of the administrative committee of the American Missionary Association and a trustee of Dillard University.

Mrs. Gertrude B. Austin, wife of the president, is one of the new members of the faculty. She received her B.A. degree from Grinnell College and has done graduate work at the University of Chicago and Columbia University. She will be professor of social sciences. She has taught at Hunter College and was formerly dean of women at Grinnell

Colleges.

Rust College Head Lectures in Iowa

Defender

10-3-31

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Oct. 2.—Dr. L. M. McCoy, progressive president of Rust college, probably Mississippi's highest rated college for the education of the youth of the Race, addressed two conferences of white Methodists in different parts of the state this week. Rust college at Holly Springs, Miss., is a Methodist school and has the support of the northern Methodists.

Chicago, Ill.

It is generally felt throughout the state by those who heard the speaker that President McCoy's address meant not only advancement for Rust but of education throughout the South.

Dr. McCoy stated that within the course of a few years Rust would most likely be doing nothing but college work. It has recently dropped some of the lower grades. The Rust college chorus will leave Mississippi about Nov. 1 for various points where interested and wealthy friends, after hearing Dr. McCoy, have invited them to remain until early spring.

Education-1931
Colleges.

Missouri.

K. OF P. LAY CORNERSTONE COLLEGE HALL, LINCOLN U. AT JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

St. Louis Argus
3-27-31

An Epoch Making Occasion For Fraternal Organizations In This State

TEN R. R. CARLOADS ST. LOUIS BOOSTERS . ATTEND CEREMONIES

Largest Crowd Ever Gathered At This Institution For An Occasion Of This Sort

St. Louis, Mo

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. Mar 23—More than 1500 citizens of all parts of the state of Missouri witnessed the beautiful ceremony of laying the Corner stone of College Hall on the Campus of Lincoln University, by the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of Missouri, Sunday March 22nd.

This building erected by the State of Missouri at a cost of $250,000.00 marks an epoch in the growth of Lincoln University.

Possibly no event held at our state capitol has been so well received by its people and so greatly appreciated by visitors attending as this one. From the time of the arrival of the Grand Lodge, headed by Grand Chancellor A. W. Lloyd, on its special train, until the close of the Ceremony every minute seemed to be one of pleasure and approval by those attending this historic event.

On the arrival of the Pythian special from St. Louis, Brigadier General Allie Smith, and Colonel W. D. Campbell, began forming the Uniform Department for the parade.

Led by the First Regiment Band of the Knights of Pythias, the Grand Lodge Officers, subordinate lodge members from all over the state, civic bodies and citizens began one of the most imposing parades ever held by our race group in Jefferson City. With martial music and Military pomp this procession of Pythians and their friends almost a mile long, wended its way via the state Capitol to the Campus of Lincoln and was viewed by hundreds of citizens along the line of march. Much credit must be given General Smith and Colonel Campbell for the success of this parade which will long linger in the memory of those who saw it.

Promptly at 3 o'clock P. M. the ceremony of laying the corner stone began. Grand Chancellor Lloyd aided by Grand Vice Chancellor W. J. Kenny, Grand Keeper of Records and Seal W. T. Ancell. Grand Master of Exchequer Chas. Baker, Past Grand Chancellor Frank Amus, Grand Prelate W. C. Reid, Grand Inner Guard J .T. Ancell, and Grand Outer Guard Ed H. Anderson, were conducted by the Grand Master at Arms C. D. Whitcomb, to their places around the stone where in the most impressive manner, and amid awed silence and intense interest of those assembled the stone was laid.

The Scene during these ceremonies was inspiring; the Uniform Rank standing at attention, the Grand Lodge so smoothly and efficiently performing its part, and with the approving and attentive audience standing silently by, created in the minds of those present a picture which will long remain with those fortunate enough to attend.

The program had in connection with the Corner stone laying, was of the highest order and was featured by the addresses of Lieut. Governor Edward H. Winters, Bishop W. T. Vernon and Maj. General R. R. Jackson. Bishop Vernon and Gen. Jackson held the great audience spell bound with their logic beautiful language and instructive advice and gave them an oratorical treat which will not soon be forgotten.

The success of this wonderful and inspiring occasion speaks volumes for the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of Missouri. The labor necessary for properly carrying out such a program and the precision of its rendition stamps the Order of the Knights of Pythias of Missouri the most outstanding fraternal organizations operating in the state.

Grand Chancellor Lloyd and Grand Keeper of Records and Seal Ancell who had charge of the arrangements for this grand affair are to be congratulated for their excellent work.

To be able to carry a special train of ten coaches with 650 Pythians and friends from St. Louis to Jefferson City was an achievement of which any set of men might justly be proud, and these gentlemen together with those from Kansas City who gave such unselfish and useful aid are to be highly commended.

The spirit which actuated the Pythians in this noble effort was indeed worthy of that great institution and may best be shown by the expression in an interview with Grand Chancellor A. W Lloyd, who said, "The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of Missouri has always held as one of its greatest policies human and racial uplift and has always felt that one of its cardinal duties was to answer present when ever called upon to lend its aid to any project or occasion which tends to advance the best interest of its people. To us there is nothing more important than the training of our youth, so that, when the invitation came, believing that we might aid in creating sentiment for Lincoln, we accepted. We were aware of the task we undertook and that many times we know that we must sacrifice to succeed and that our regular work must at time be neglected, but this call for service must be answered regardless of any condition and we did our best.

We wish to thank the Board of Curators not so much for the great honor shown us but for the opportunity they have given us for rendering a signal service for our people. To me, our greatest reward was a well performed task and the approval of our people.

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to all who assisted us on this occasion and especially Lieut. Governor Edward H. Winters, Maj. General R. R. Jackson, Bishop W. T. Vernon, the principal speakers on this occasion and Past Grand Chancellor W. A. Gunnell, an Alumnus of Lincoln, who so capably served as Master of Ceremony. We also wish to thank President N. B. Young and faculty for the splendid hospitality shown on this occasion to the members of our Order."

The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of Missouri has demonstrated beyond doubt that it merits the serious consideration and support of all well thinking people. All honor to this great organization and its entire membership.

Education-1931

Missouri.

Colleges.

Lay Corner Stone for New Lincoln University Building

3-28-31

Chicago Ill

[Chicago Defender Press Service]

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 27.—With Lieut.-Gov. Edward Winters, Bishop Williams T. Vernon of the A. M. E. church and General R. R. Jackson of the Knights of Pythias in attendance, the corner stone of College hall at Lincoln university was laid Sunday as thousands of members of both races looked on.

This building, erected by the state of Missouri at a cost of $250,000, marks an epoch in the growth of the university.

The ceremony was formal and impressive. On the speakers' platform were a number of persons of importance in educational, civic and religious circles. Music was furnished by the Pythian band and the University Choral club. The principal speakers were Lieut.-Governor Winters, Major R. R. Jackson and Bishop W. T. Vernon. William A. Gunnell, class '95, acted as master of ceremonies.

Major Jackson traced the history of the institution from its founding, paying tribute to the men whose lives have influenced its progress—the gallant soldiers of the 62d and 65th U. S. Volunteer infantries, Capt. R. B. Foster, Governor Phelps, Hon. J. Milton Turner, Walthall Moore, Irman E. Page and others.

Lieut.-Governor Winters assured support of the school's program and spoke encouragingly of the prospects for its expansion and development.

The Rt. Rev. William T. Vernon, a graduate of the institution, class '90, former registrar of the treasury, now presiding bishop of the A. M. E church, gave a stirring address, calling the attention of the students to the opportunities and facilities offered them today for securing an education. He spoke of the many Lincolnites who have won high honors in many fields of endeavor. From his knowledge of the history of the school, its present needs and conditions, he spoke with prophetic vision of its future hopes and aspirations. Bishop Vernon was introduced by Mrs. W. P. Curtis of St. Louis, Mo., a member of the board of curators. A high light in the day's program was the presentation and the remarks of Logan A. Bennett, a member of the 65th infantry, one of the soldiers who contributed of his earnings toward the founding of the school for the education of themselves and their children.

On Jan. 14 the school celebrated the 65th anniversary of its founding. The following members of the board of curators were present: Dr. E. J. Perry, T. B. Watkins and J. B. Coleman of the building committee; Hon. Charles A. Lee, state superintendent of schools, and Mrs. W. P. Curtis, secretary.

GOVERNOR PLAYS POLITICS WITH LINCOLN UNIV.

By his failure to reappoint Mrs. Julia Childs Curtis a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University, Governor Henry S. Caulfield of this state has yielded a point which fastens the political chains tighter around the neck of that institution than has been the case for many years. We had hoped that the governor would be as good as his word, in that he would do nothing which savors of political nature in the appointment of the curators, the persons whose duty it is to run the school. And above all we had hoped that he would keep the school out of politics.

Argus

Suppose Mrs. Curtis did vote for Mr. Chas. A. Lee as State Superintendent of Education. Does that necessarily make her any less efficient as a member of the Board of Curators? Mr. Caulfield, himself, was not a candidate; and she expressed no disapproval of his administration as governor neither by word nor vote. But because she voted for Mr. Lee, she has insulted the "Grand Old Party" of the state; and Mr. Caulfield, catering to the whims of the politicians, quite naturally refused to reappoint her as a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University. If that isn't playing politics with that school, what the 'ell is it?

4-10-31

This is not the first appointment that Mr. Caulfield has made to this board which bore all of the earmarks of paying political debts, and the people of the state are taking cognizance of his action, and the school has already felt the effects of his political hand.

St. Louis, Mo.

When first elected, we regarded Mr. Caulfield as a pretty decent sort of a fellow; but, as time honors him in office, he seems to have lost his self-respect or he is a coward at heart who has not the courage of his convictions, either of which stamps his as another one of Missouri's weak governors.

It can hardly be said that there is any comparison between Mrs. Curtis and her successor on the Board of Curators, so far as education, experience, training, and administration of public affairs are concerned. Therefore, the change cannot be regarded in good faith.

Lincoln University, the only institution in the state which offers higher training for the Negro youth, has been made a political football for years and years. Our youths have been denied higher training in the arts and sciences all of this time just because the hired public officials, such as the governor, have held that institution as a pawn to pay political debts. We, the colored people, have been fighting to free that institution from that strangled hold, the political grip in which it has been emeshed; for these many years. We thought that we had about accomplished this in the election of Henry S. Caulfield, but his actions now in the year of 1931 make it appear to us that Lincoln is now in greater danger than ever before. Playing politics with Lincoln today does ten times more damage to our race than it did ten years ago because the institution has not the same status it had ten years ago.

In the face of the actions on the part of the governor in this matter, what are we, the colored people of the state, going to do about it? Shall we sit quietly by and see our hopes blasted and our school ruined to pay political debts? If we allow this sort of thing to go on unchallenged, the door is widened for conditions to become worse and worse. It gives us no pleasure to recall the past, but we all know what politics has done on the hill at Lincoln. We remember when by just such acts graft, hatred, distrust, and even an untimely death have been the results. Let us not, if in our power to prevent, allow such a tragedy to occur again.

Let the alumni and the citizens of the state call a mass meeting and enter the proper protest against the action of Governor Caulfield, and organize our forces to wage not a battle but a war until such men as Henry S. Caulfield will have no say over our educational institutions of the state.

CURATOR COLEMAN AGAIN

We still insist that the Board of Curators of Lincoln university is doing that school untold injury by allowing Curator J. B. Coleman to take up his residence in a dormitory on the campus, whether temporary or permanent. No good purpose can possibly be served by his presence. The statement that the board thought it best to have one of its members on the grounds during the construction of the new buildings looks like somebody has an ax to grind or, to say the least, somebody on the board is using some pretty poor judgment.

Argus 5-15-31

The board already has two highly paid architects on the grounds daily to look after the work, that is to see that the builders carry out the plans and specifications in accordance with their bids. Then, why employ Coleman to kill time? If he is being paid a stipulated salary, it's a waste of money, and a misuse of public funds. If Coleman is receiving no income from the board, then, we say that there is a great temptation for graft in the set up. It is the grafters who have thrived off the school, and it is the remnant of the old crowd who is fighting hard to again get control. To say the least in this connection would be that they have made some headway.

St. Louis, Mo.

We do not believe that Mr. Coleman is a man of sufficient wealth to allow himself to give up his business or vocation; leave his home and come to Lincoln; take up his abode there; and give of his time to looking after the "affairs of the board" for nothing. If the board is not paying him, we feel fully justified in saying that he is "getting his" from somewhere.

Education-1931

National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars

Colleges

DEANS AND REGISTRARS END MEET

Argus

National Organization Has Annual Meeting At Pine Bluff. Satisfaction Is Expressed.

3-20-31

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Mar. 18—F. D. Wilkinson, registrar of Howard University, was elected president of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools, at the annual meeting held here.

St. Louis, Mo.-

Express Satisfaction

Among those who addressed the meeting was his Honor. Governor Harvey Parnell, of the State of Arkansas, who spoke at length concerning his interest in all educational matters, and expressed his pleasure that the association had elected to come to his state to hold its sixth annual meeting.

Prof. Arthur Wright, executive agent of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States expressed himself as pleased with the fact that the representatives of Negro colleges preferred a single standard in a classification of southern schools. He recommended that the deans and registrars take a high ground on all educational problems being "stickers for standards."

Miss Earl Chambers, who is heading up the public health movement in the state of Arkansas told the association of the new tuberculosis sanitorium in the state recently opened for persons of color, under the supervision of Dr. Hugh A. Brown a graduate of the Howard University school of medicine in the class of 1928.

Other Officers Elected

Other officers elected were: first vice-president, Dean Rufus E. Clement, Louisville Municipal College for Negroes: second vice president, Dean R. O'Hara Lanier, Florida A. & M. College; Secretary, Dean George W. Gore, Tenn. A. & I. State College; assistant secretary, N. P. Tillman, registrar, Morehouse College; and treasurer, J. P. Whittaker, registrar, Atlanta University.

DEAN OF COLORED COLLEGE WOMEN MEET

Courier 3-21-31

WASHINGTON, March [illegible]—(CNS)—The third annual session of the deans and advisors to women in colored schools will be held at Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., on March 20 and 21. A full report of the findings of this conference will be made at the eighth annual convention of the National Association of College women, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., April 4 to 6. Dean Lucy Slowe, of Howard University, will preside at the Talladega meeting.

REGISTRARS CHOOSE ALCORN FOR MEETING

Courier

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Mar. [illegible]—(By ANP)—Alcorn College at Alcorn, Miss., was selected as the next place of meeting for the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools, when it concluded its sixth annual meeting at Arkansas State College recently.

3-21-31

The conference here was devoted to papers on college problems and open forum discussions.

Pittsburgh Pa.

F. D. Wilkinson, Howard University, was elected president of the association.

Education - 1931

National Association of College Women.

Colleges

NATL. ASSN. OF COLLEGE WOMEN ENDS SESSION

St. Louis

Argus

Miss Juanita Howard of Washington Elected President

4-11-31

The eighth annual convention of the National Association of College Women, held its open meeting Saturday morning, April 4th at the Peoples Finance Bldg. The eager and enthusiastic attention with which the meeting was begun was manifest through the entire proceedings.

St. Louis, Mo.

Two very successful open luncheon sessions were held on Saturday and Monday. A large number of guests were present to hear the inspiring and informational lecture by experts in the field. Mrs. James F. Cook, state president of the Parent Teacher Association of Missouri talked on the "Parent Teacher Association in Relation to Adult Education" on Saturday. At the Monday luncheon meeting Miss Edith Baker, president of the American Association of Hospital Social Workers, spoke on "The Need of Opportunities for Training in Medical Social Service."

Mr. John Rush Powell, assistant superintendent of Education also came and gave a word of welcome to the body.

The Sunday meeting of the association was held at Central Baptist Church. Miss Edwina Wright, president of the local association gave a short talk in which she outlined the history and aims of the local club. She then introduced Miss Juanita Howard, president of the national body, who talked on the aims and scope of the National Association of College Women.

Mrs. Frank L. Williams, the first president of the local club, introduced the main speaker, Dean Lucy D. Slowe of Howard University, founder and organizer of the National Association of College Women. Dean Slowe took for her subject, "The Education of Negro College Women for Social Responsibility."

The session closed Monday with the following officers elected for the new year:

President, Miss Juanita P. Howard, Washington, D. C.; vice-president, Miss Edna M. Colson, New York, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Georgian R. Simpson, Washington, D. C.; corresponding secretary, Sadie I. Daniel, Washington, D. C.

Education—1931

New Jersey

Colleges.

Bordentown, Called "The Tuskegee Of The North", Stands As Landmark To Pioneer Work Of Its Guiding Genius

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

W. R. Valentine, Principal of the School and a Harvard Graduate, One of Outstanding Educators and Builders In the Country—School Now Valued at More Than $2,000,000.

11-14-31

(Special Staff Correspondence)

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Nov. 12.—Evidently the modern art of ballyhoo has not yet reached the banks of the Delaware River in New Jersey. This is the only explanation which can be advanced for the fact that so little is heard in a public way of the man who is without doubt the leading colored citizen of that state, and one of the most active and influential of the Negro leaders in the East.

Both the white and colored press have lately devoted much space and editorial comment to the sudden emergence of the Bordentown School as one of the nation's leading educational institutions for Negro youth. Although the school is of preparatory grade, combining accredited high school work with vocational training, its plant is superior to those of most of our leading colored colleges. Of this new Bordentown School, Dr. Benjamin Brawley writes in October's Southern Workman, "for beauty of location, nobility of purpose, and thoroughness of work it is one of the best schools in the country."

Of this fact the reading public has increasingly become aware. It is less familiar with the personality of the man responsible for the school's amazing growth in size and prestige. Bordentown's growth has not been haphazard. For the past ten years the institution has developed along the lines of a carefully conceived plan, a plan which has provided for improvement of the physical plant, of the academic and vocational curriculum, and of the extra-mural interests of the school. The guiding genius is William . Valentine, head of the Bordentown School for sixteen years.

Slight in build, pleasing in appearance, retiring in disposition, the principal of Bordentown is one of those men who have prestige brought to them, if not thrust upon them. He has never sought it. Only his most intimate associates know how varied are his interests, how far-reaching his influence, and how actively he has worked in the interest of the Negro group in New Jersey. The best index to his effectiveness is found in the type of positions which he holds in various enterprises

For instance, Mr. Valentine is active in the work of the National Urban League as one of its directors. He has served for years on the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., and as one of its national vice presidents. He is the first and only colored member of the state executive committee of the Y. M. C. A. in New Jersey. The colored secretaries all over the state can testify to the immense help which their representative has given to their programs. It is no mere coincidence that during the five years of Mr. Valentine's membership on this important committee, he colored work has taken long steps forward. Establishment of colored community work in Trenton and in Newark for the first time, and erection of beautiful new buildings in Montclair and Orange, are indications of the new life which this work has taken on. Not the least of the Bordentown principal's services to the Y. M. C. A. organization has been in his role as chairman of the Laymen's Conference which meets annually at Bordentown for a one-day session.

BUILDER

Courier Pittsburgh

11-14-31

W. R. VALENTINE
Principal of Bordentown Institute in New Jersey, and one of the outstanding educators in the country.

A survey of social conditions among the Negro population of the state is now being carried on by the Interracial Committee of the New Jersey Conference on Social Work, the actual work being done by the National Urban League. Here against the influence and wisdom of Mr. Valentine are manifested. As chairman of that committee he urged for four years that more effective work be done among the Negro cases of social agencies. He contended that more information was needed as to actual conditions in order to plan for improved work. The present survey is a result of the action finally taken.

Again, the Trenton Times of October 6th carried announcement of the appointment of W. R. Valentine to the State Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee, a group composed of business, civic, and educational leaders of New Jersey. As the only colored member of this group, Mr. Valentine thus represents the Negro unemployed of the state and is in a position to see that this large group is cared for in the state-wide program that is being drawn up.

New Jersey can justly claim this man as one of her own products. Although he was born in Virginia, his family removed to New Jersey when he was two years old. Thus all of his early rearing and public school education was had in Montclair. Graduating from high school he went to Harvard, and received the A. B. degree in 1904. His master's degree was awarded by Columbia in 1928, but in the interim Mr. Valentine had established himself as an outstanding figure in the educational world.

From Harvard he went to Indianapolis to take a small one-room school in the outskirts of town. In rapid succession he was promoted to a five-room school, a fifteen-room school, and finally was appointed as supervisor of the colored schools of Indianapolis. His work in that city won him such renown that Dr. John Dewey, in his work, "Schools of Tomorrow," devoted an entire chapter to the work accomplished by the Indianapolis principal.

Thus, when Dr. Kendall, then superintendent of schools in Indianapolis, was appointed state commissioner of education in New Jersey, he called for Mr. Valentine to come to New Jersey to aid in the reorganization of the Bordentown School which was then being effected. The new principal returned to the scene of his youth to find himself in charge of a school which had been neglected in state appropriations and whose vocational program was regarded with indifference by the Negro public. It was a five year task for him to bring the school's needs to the attention of the Legislature and the State Board of Education, and to impress upon the colored public the need of vocational training.

How well he succeeded is shown in the growth of the student body from 90 to 425 pupils, and of the plant to a valuation exceeding $2,000,000. He has had the interested advice, the loyal co-operation, and the unselfish support of the present head of the State Board of Education in all this time. Col. D. S. Craven long ago recognized the sincerity and ability of the Bordentown head and has thrown tremendous support in his favor. It is perhaps an error to call Bordentown the "Tuskegee of the North." There will never be another Tuskegee, just as there will never be another Booker Washington. It is certain, however, that like Dr. Washington, Mr. Valentine has left his undying stamp in the work of the institution which he has developed.

Education-1931

North Carolina

Colleges.

SHAW UNIVERSITY MAY LOSE THEIR WHITE SUPPORT

Houston Tex

Raleigh, N. C.—(CNS)—The likelihood that the Northern Baptist Convention will withdraw its support from Shaw University here, thereby closing its doors unless aid could be secured elsewhere, is expected to overshadow the possible selection of a president when the board of trustees meet in New York City, it was learned here Thursday.

Negroes of this state have for sometime been desirous of seeing a race man head of the institution and this was thought to be largely responsible for a movement against Dr. Joseph L. Peacock, president.

BENNETT COLLEGE, STARTED 58 YEARS AGO IN BASEMENT OF CHURCH, HONORS MRS. MOTON

Courier 12-5-31
Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Dec. 3.—Started fifty-eight years ago in a church basement in this city, Bennett College for Women today honored its founders with impressive exercises in its half million dollar plant. Visiting educators, friends of the institution, alumnae and student body packed Carrie Barge Chapel to capacity to hear addresses appropriate to the occasion and to witness the conferring of the honorary degree of master of arts upon Mrs. Jennie B. Moton, wife of the noted principal of Tuskegee Institute.

President David D. Jones presided and a graceful word of welcome was extended by Dr. W. C. Jackson, vice president of the board of trustees. Greetings from sister schools were brought by President F. D. Bluford, of A. and T. College; from the alumnae by Mrs. Stella W. Wright, of Newark, N. J.; from the faculty by Miss Willie B. Player, and from the student body by Miss Elfreda Sandifer. The founder's day address was delivered by Dr. Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta, director of the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation.

In conferring the honorary degree of master of arts upon Mrs. Moton, President Jones paid her the following tribute:

"Jennie B. Moton, director of womens' industries and the school of home economics of Tuskegee Institute; native of Virginia; loyal daughter of Hampton; teacher and worker with girls; exemplar of womanhood leader and helper of women of high degree and lowly estate; strong factor for interracial understanding and good will; staunch and intrepid helpmate amid threatening dangers, faithful and vigilant mother. By virtue of the authority vested in me by the board of trustees, I gladly admit you to the degree of master of arts in this college and confer upon you all the rights and privileges that belong thereto. In token whereof, I present you this diploma."

A Thriving Institution

Under the direction of President Jones, Bennett College has become one of the South's outstanding institutions for theed ucation of Negro women. In five years its college enrollment has increased from ten to 153, its annual budget has doubled and the income from tuition has been multiplied by four. It is rated as an A-grade college by the state of North Carolina, and has won the confidence of a number of the big educational foundations. The chief support of the college, however, comes from the Methodist Episcopal Church. President Jones is a native of Greensboro and a graduate of Wesleyan College and Columbia University.

Education—1931

North Carolina

Colleges.

St. Augustine's Is Now Class A College

Journal and Guide

1-2-31 Norfolk, Va.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Announcement was made here this week by the president, Rev. Edgar H. Goold, that St. Augustine's College has been rated as a standard grade "A" college by the Departmen of Public Instruction of North Carolina, foremost Southern state in Negro Education. The standards of the North Carolina Department are among the strictest in the United States.

One of the most striking aspects of this event is the fact that not until May, 1931 will St. Augustine's College graduate its first college class. Though founded in 1867 and conducted since that date under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, the institution has until 1922 operated as a high school later adding a junior college department, which was duly accredited by the State.

DECLARES THEY ARE NOT ABOVE SNOBBERY YET

Shaw Professor's Attack Delivered At College Meeting

Norfolk Journal and Guide 1/24/31

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—After voting to accept the invitation of President David Jones to meet next January at Bennett College, the North Carolina Negro College Conference ended one of the most interesting sessions that it has held in its history. Dean W. T. Gibbs, A. and T. College, Greensboro, was elected president of the conference to serve until the next annual meeting. President David Jones, Bennett College, Greensboro, was elected vice-president; Dean A. Elder, North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, was elected secretary; Dean C. H. Boyer, St. Augustine College, Raleigh, was elected treasurer; and Dean T. E. McKinney, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, where the meeting was held, was elected chairman of the program committee.

The conference consisted mainly of papers read by various members and of discussions. Prof. Benjamin Brawley, president of the Conference, opened the meeting by outlining for the conference the possibilities for future usefulness.

Grades Versus Achievement

Dean R. E. Clement, Livingstone College, Salisbury, spoke on "Special Problems of Registration and Accrediting.' In this paper Dean Clement emphasized the fact that equality of students' grades made in different high schools does not mean equality of achievement. Colleges, therefore, should have some means of evaluating schools that are more particularized than those of standard agencies.

"A Statistical Analysis of Problems Connected with Freshmen," was presented by Dean A. Elder, North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham. In this paper Dean Elder showed how statistical methods are applied to problems of sections, measuring achievements by objective examinations, comparing results and many other freshmen problems at the North Carolina College for Negroes.

President Jones, spoke on "Problems Arising With Teachers." In this paper President Jones discussed the lack of culture among teachers, the inability of institutions to furnish means of research for teachers, and the difficulties that arise with teachers, because of petty regulations.

Teachers' Expectations

Professor R. L. Douglass, Johnson C Smith University, Charlotte, presented an interesting paper on "What the Teacher Expects of the College President." Professor Douglass pointed out that presidents of colleges have the power to exact their demands upon a teacher while the teacher has no power to exact any consideration that he thinks is due him. Professor Douglass also stated that a teacher is not paid in proportion to his worth, but his salary is determined upon the basis of what another can be employed for. Professor Douglass also stated that teachers expect the presidents to keep in touch with modern educational procedure.

Fraternities and Sororities

Professor Brawley spoke on "The Social and Spiritual Life of the Students in Our Colleges." In this paper Professor Brawley pointed out the extent to which our students are lacking in genuine culture and power. He also pointed out how often college men and women surprise us by their lack of a sense of moral obligation. In speaking of campus organizations, Professor Brawley stated that fraternities and sororities have not been above extravagance and snobbery. Professor Brawley offered three constructive suggestions for the improvement of the situation: first, that in every large way possible our students be surrounded by a general atmosphere of culture; second, that we labor to make fraternities and sororities more constructive in their efforts; and third, that we try more and more to find teachers who have the highest conception of their profession and who bring to thei rwork the spirit that can come only through Jesus Christ.

Harold S. Trigg of the N. C. State Department of Education was presented to the conference. Mr. Trigg urged the colleges to cooperate in the program of testing high school seniors. The various colleges represented approved Mr Trigg's plan and expressed their willingness to be responsible for the cost of these examinations.

The members of the conference were enthusiastic in expressing their appreciation for the splendid manner in which they had been entertained at Johnson C. Smith University.

Masonic Leader Urges Negro Head At Shaw University

East Tenn. News

1-29-31 Knoxville, Tenn

RALEIGH.—Sixty-five years is long enough for white presidents to head Shaw University, believes L. B. Capehart, grand master of North Carolina Masons, who declares that a member of the group at the helm would give new life to the institution which is doing little more than marking time now.

A debt of gratitude is owed the men who have headed the institution, declares Mr. Capehart, "but two generations have brought new ambitions, new hopes and new visions on the scene. Maladjusted leaders have and will continue to blunder and prove a miserable failure as directors of the lives and thoughts of the youth of today. An outstanding scholar and educator heading Shaw would furnish the dynamic force necessary to save the institution from decay and lethargy."

Answering the question whether or not the race has such a man, Mr. Capehart avers, "We have been preparing and waiting patiently for this opportunity for two generations. And measured by whatever standards there can be found men with a degree required from the best schools in the country."

Refuting the belief that white presidents were necessary in order to raise maintenance funds, the grand master declares this to be untrue today. "Such a step would not be experimental in the light of the success achieved by Johnson C. Smith University, Howard University, and other schools now manned by heads selected from the group."

Johnson C. Smith Is Given Recognition

Journal and Guide

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Eleven members of the Second Ward High School faculty, are donning the robes of the Little Theatre, Friday night in a presentation of a farce, "The Whole Town's Talking ." Among the cast will be found some of the most beautiful maidens in the Carolina school system and some former athletes who were once terrors on the gridiron, court, and baseball diamond, among them being Fred Wiley, once famous pitcher of the Lincoln Giants and star-backfield man at Morris Brown in his school days; Kenneth Diamond, three-letter man who starred for Shaw in football, baseball, and basketball; and "Dutch" Moreland, Livingstone College football star. 1-31-31

The play, which deals with the efforts of a business man to tie in marriage the hands of his daughter and his business partner, with many unexpected complications, has a cast consisting of Misses Selena Robinson Ethel Wych, Charlotte Norwood, Delphenia Gregory, Ruth Rivers, Annie Warner, Willye Garrett, and Bessie Patterson. The male members are Fred L. Wiley, Clinton L. Blake, Howard Moreland, Kenneth Diamond, and Mauden Oswell, Prof. Clinton L. Blake is director of the play.

St. Augustine's College Now Rated As Grade A

Age 2-7-31 New York

Raleigh, N. C.—Announcement was made here today by the president, Rev. Edgar H. Goold, that St. Augustine's College has been rated as a standard grade "A" college by the Department of Public Instruction of North Carolina, foremost Southern state in Negro education. The standards of the North Carolina Department are among the strictest in the United States.

One of the most striking aspects of this event is the fact that not until May 1931, will St. Augustine's graduate its first college class.

Though founded in 1867, and conducted since that date under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, the institution was until 1922 operated as a high school, later adding a junior college department, which was duly accredited by the State.

An extensive building program recently completed, the enlargement of the faculty to include eleven full-time teachers, the establishment of an excellent library in charge of a full-time librarian, were some of the facts taken in consideration by the committee of the State College Rating Board in their careful inspection which resulted in the accrediting of the four year college course.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
Friday, January 23, 1931

JOHNSON SMITH UNIVERSITY WINS COLLEGE HONOR

Made Member of Association of American Colleges.

DR. McCROREY ON TRIP

Head of Institution Announces Decision; One of Three or Four Negro Schools.

Formal recognition of Johnson C. Smith university as one of the few ranking negro colleges in the United States was made yesterday when the institution was officially chosen a member of the Association of American Colleges.

Announcement of the honor paid to the Charlotte institution was made by Dr. H. L. McCrorey, president, in a telegram to university officials. Dr. McCrorey is attending the annual convention of the association in Indianapolis, Ind.

According to information given The Observer last night, there are only three or four negro colleges in the United States that have been admitted to membership in the association.

Johnson C. Smith university made application for membership about a year ago and a thorough survey of the operation of the institution has been made since that time. There are about 350 students enrolled at the present time.

Dr. McCrorey will fill speaking engagements in Buffalo, Columbus, and Toledo before returning to Charlotte.

Charlotte, N. C. News
Saturday, January 24, 1931

The city extends its congratulations to Johnson C. Smith University on its admission into membership of the Association of American Colleges. It thus becomes one of the three or four negro colleges in the United States similarly honored and symbolizes the increasing prestige and efficiency to which the institution has attained under its outstanding leadership.

OUR OBLIGATIONS TO SHAW UNIVERSITY

Union Reformer

Several years ago Dr. C. S. Brown, leader of the North Carolina Baptists, was called to New York City by Dr. Wallace Butterick, then an agent of the General Education Board but now deceased. Dr. Butterick proposed to Dr. Brown that something must be done to assist Shaw University in paying the salaries of teachers. He then offered through the General Education Board the proposition that if North Carolina Negro Baptists would raise annually for Shaw $5,000, to apply to teachers' salaries, the board would give annually $10,000 for the same cause. The proposition was submitted to the Baptist State Convention and was adopted. Since that time North Carolina Negro Baptists have paid into Shaw that $5,000 every year except one, and they still admit they owe Shaw balance due for that year. The Negro Baptists of North Carolina cannot escape this solemn promise to aid in carrying forward the work of their own Baptist institution. Not only are they obligated to carry on in helping to pay the teachers of Shaw, but they are faced at the same time with the fact that they must also inspire and lead the Baptist forces to raise a fund also which shall go toward increasing the endowment of the University which stands in great need at this time. One of the objects that influenced Baptists to solicit the Home Mission Society and the University to coöperate with them and the alumni in putting on the field's special worker was the fact that the Shaw endowment problem was quite as acute as the question of providing annually funds to take care of teachers. We cannot escape, as Baptists, the needs of Shaw in regard to current expenses and endowment increase. For those reasons there was never a time that the Negro Baptists needed organization and cultivation to the end of a larger giving for Christian Education than right at this time. In our State just a few days ago a denominational college, not the same as our own, launched a campaign for $50,000 to apply to endowment. Special workers will be employed to execute this campaign. We cannot at this time help Shaw by any backward move that will chill the interest of Baptist folk. The tasks are so challenging that it will pay us to invest all the energy, talent, and money we can procure to lay the foundations for large financial reapings in the near future. There may be disagreement on some things but we are all agreed that now is the time to push as never before the questions of our obligations to Shaw, and no obstacle should be allowed to turn us from an honest solution of these problems.

4-11-31

Raleigh N.C.

SHAW U. BOARD FAILS TO ELECT NEW "PREXY"

Afro-American

NEW YORK CITY.—Shaw University trustee board after a hectic session last week, was unable to elect a new president to succeed J. L. Peacock, white, who retires in June.

4-25-31

Previous to the meeting it was announced that the Baptist Home Mission Society would present a white candidate for the presidency, with whom they had been negotiating for some time. On the eve of the board meeting, however, the candidate vanished.

Baltimore, Md.

The society claims it has ultimate authority in all things concerning Shaw University and will select the new president. Other members of board, polled unofficially, declare that the time has come when Shaw should have a colored head.

A petition requesting the Home Missionary Society to co-operate with its colored constituents in support of the work of field secretary William C. Craver, was presented to the board signed by 25 leading Baptists and alumni.

To the same effect, letters and telegrams from all parts of the country were sent to the trustee board.

The society members turned down the asked-for co-operation on the grounds that the field secretary's office had a deficit for the first year.

Last year Mr. Craver collected nearly $9,000 for Shaw and refuted the deficit.

Despite the action of the society, Baptists and the alumni of North Carolina have contracted with the field secretary for the work to continue his office pending the working out of more ideal relations.

The two organizations are now in the midst of a campaign for Shaw fund.

SHAW NOW A 'COLLEGE'

Guardian

FAMOUS SCHOOL OF WHITE BAPTISTS NO LONGER A UNIVERSITY—SPITE WORK BY RETIRING WHTE PRESIDENT.

5-8-31

New York, N. Y., April 28, 1931.—J. L. Peacock, white, for eleven years stormy president of Shaw University, who is retiring at the June commencement, made his last stroke at Shaw and its interests in a recent board meeting here.

Boston, Mass.

Upon recommendation of the president, the board voted, but not unanimously, to change the name of the institution from Shaw University to Shaw College. This will have the tendency to restrict the university in its future ambitions and programs. Two Negro members of the board voted against the measure. The alumni in general are receiving the news with disapproval.

In this same meeting the president recommended and urged the board and Home Mission Society not to cooperate in a plan being projected by Baptists and alumni for raising funds for the university.

Burlington, N. C. Times
Tuesday, April 7, 1931

NEW BUILDINGS FOR NEGRO INSTITUTION

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They are a memorial building to the late James B. Duke, one of the school's benefactors; a theological building and central heating plant.

GREENSBORO, N. C
RECORD

APR 25 1931

The Bennett College Investment.

It is necessary to look at such a contribution as it is now proposed Greensboro shall make to Bennett college as an investment. The altruistic, even the theoretically economic, phases of the business no doubt involve the higher and permanent values; it is, so far as any of us can say, perhaps of much more consequence that some negro girls may be given an educational opportunity than that Greensboro grocers and drapers shall have more market for their goods; but the thought habit of the chastened moment is not of higher values. The prevalent feeling is that a sympathetic attitude, an unprejudiced ethical receptiveness, are things the community can afford as far as the point where they begin to cost money, but not much beyond.

The question is whether Greensboro shall put in $50,000 and get half a million dollars addition to the investment in one of its educational institutions. The Rockefeller foundation will give this Northern Methodist school for negro women $250,000, provided a like sum is raised from other sources. The school has a long and honorable history, although as exclusively for women one of but a few years. As such, however, it has already established substantial foundations; or rather, has been building substantially on the foundation it had. It has a good man to the head of it, a man reared in our own community and with a native understanding of the things it is peculiarly necessary for one in this relationship to the environment to know, not so much as matters of fact as of matters of spirit. There is no question in the minds of the educational leadership of Greensboro that any money intrusted to the college will be worthily used.

People of Greensboro are possibly not as mindful as they should be of the commercial value of schools. We suppose that Greensboro has the largest scholastic population of any town in North Carolina. The sum total of the individual contributions from this source to the business community, although the average of them is modest, is tremendous in its effect. Two things come to mind that the Chamber of Commerce can easily do to aid those citizens who have undertaken to raise the money for Bennett, which doubtless have already been thought of: it can furnish data of comparison between Greensboro and other places as to the number of faculty members and boarding pupils in the schools, and between the volume of money thus added to the city's business with that which flows as consequence of other enterprises and industries. Our guess is that with the exception of merchandising, and insurance, schools bring in more outside dollars for circulation in the ordinary channels of trade here than any other sort of enterprise. If our guess is far wrong, at any rate it is certain that with the schools all taken out business would be sadly deflated. In this connection merchandising is considered merely as outreaching to the back country, in the ordinary indirect exchange of the products of the farm and of the smaller—and larger—towns for the goods of our merchants. Of course it is the merchant who gets the first profit off the teachers and students.

The statistical preparation for this campaign might very well include a computation as to how long it would take us to get back our $50,000 principal. The profit, which mind you will be from an investment of $500,000, not $50,000, will go on indefinitely. There is no more substantial institution on earth than the Methodist church; or for that matter, as any good Methodist would agree, in Heaven. Bennett has been here a long time; and in all human probability will be here a long time to come.

If we as citizen will keep an eye single to the material benefits we shall gather from this investment, we shall readily realize that we cannot afford not to find money, even though it will be to do so. We may, and should, a proper pride in good works, in promotion of human happiness, good will and righteousness; but, at least to a reasonable limit, business is business.

That the legislature, notwithstanding its long sitting, is considering and passing measures of some sort at every session, quorum or no quorum, moves one to wonder if the body should sit continuously for a 12-months if the supply of offerings would be exhausted. It is doubted that it would. There seems to be no end to the local measures. Some that were passed this session are repealed. The range of offerings is almost unlimited. The appetite for statutes covering about everything imaginable in the counties seems to be insatiable

Charlotte, N. C. News
Saturday, January 24, 1931

The city extends its congratulations to Johnson C. Smith University on its admission into membership of the Association of American Colleges. It thus becomes one of the three or four negro colleges in the United States similarly honored and symbolizes the increasing prestige and efficiency to which the institution has attained under its outstanding leadership.

OUR OBLIGATIONS TO SHAW UNIVERSITY

Union Reformer

Several years ago Dr. C. S. Brown, leader of the North Carolina Baptists, was called to New York City by Dr. Wallace Butterick, then an agent of the General Education Board but now deceased. Dr. Butterick proposed to Dr. Brown that something must be done to assist Shaw University in paying the salaries of teachers. He then offered, through the General Education Board the proposition that if North Carolina Negro Baptists would raise annually for Shaw $5,000, to apply to teachers' salaries, the board would give annually $10,000 for the same cause. The proposition was submitted to the Baptist State Convention and was adopted. Since that time North Carolina Negro Baptists have paid into Shaw that $5,000 every year except one, and they still admit they owe Shaw balance due for that year. The Negro Baptists of North Carolina cannot escape this solemn promise to aid in carrying forward the work of their own Baptist institution. Not only are they obligated to carry on in helping to pay the teachers of Shaw, but they are faced at the same time with the fact that they must also inspire and lead the Baptist forces to raise a fund also which shall go toward increasing the endowment of the University which stands in great need at this time. One of the objects that influenced Baptists to solicit the Home Mission Society and the University to coöperate with them and the alumni in putting on the field's special worker was the fact that the Shaw endowment problem was quite as acute as the question of providing annually funds to take care of teachers. We cannot escape, as Baptists, the needs of Shaw in regard to current expenses and endowment increase. For those reasons there was never a time that the Negro Baptists needed organization and cultivation to the end of a larger giving for Christian Education than right at this time. In our State just a few days ago a denominational college, not the same as our own, launched a campaign for $50,000 to apply to endowment. Special workers will be employed to execute this campaign. We cannot at this time help Shaw by any backward move that will chill the interest of Baptist folk. The tasks are so challenging that it will pay us to invest all the energy, talent, and money we can procure to lay the foundations for large financial reapings in the near future. There may be disagreement on some things but we are all agreed that now is the time to push as never before the questions of our obligations to Shaw, and no obstacle should be allowed to turn us from an honest solution of these problems.

4-11-31
Raleigh N.C.

SHAW U. BOARD FAILS TO ELECT NEW "PREXY"

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK CITY.—Shaw University trustee board after a hectic session last week, was unable to elect a new president to succeed J. L. Peacock, white, who retires in June.

4-25-31

Previous to the meeting it was announced that the Baptist Home Mission Society would present a white candidate for the presidency, with whom they had been negotiating for some time. On the eve of the board meeting, however, the candidate vanished.

The society claims it has ultimate authority in all things concerning Shaw University and will select the new president. Other members of the board, polled unofficially, declare that the time has come when Shaw should have a colored head.

A petition requesting the Home Missionary Society to co-operate with its colored constituents in support of the work of field secretary William C. Craver, was presented to the board signed by 25 leading Baptists and alumni.

To the same effect, letters and telegrams from all parts of the country were sent to the trustee board.

The society members turned down the asked-for co-operation on the grounds that the field secretary's office had a deficit for the first year. Last year Mr. Craver collected nearly $9,000 for Shaw and refuted the deficit.

Despite the action of the society Baptists and the alumni of North Carolina have contracted with the field secretary for the work to continue his office pending the working out of more ideal relations.

The two organizations are now in the midst of a campaign for Shaw fund.

SHAW NOW A 'COLLEGE'

Guardian

FAMOUS SCHOOL OF WHITE BAPTISTS NO LONGER A UNIVERSITY—SPITE WORK BY RETIRING WHTE PRESIDENT.

5-2-31

New York, N. Y., April 28, 1931.—J. L. Peacock, white, for eleven years stormy president of Shaw University, who is retiring at the June commencement, made his last stroke at Shaw and its interests in a recent board meeting here.

Boston, Mass.

Upon recommendation of the president, the board voted, but not unanimously, to change the name of the institution from Shaw University to Shaw College. This will have the tendency to restrict the university in its future ambitions and programs. Two Negro members of the board voted against the measure. The alumni in general are receiving the news with disapproval.

In this same meeting the president recommended and urged the board and Home Mission Society not to cooperate in a plan being projected by Baptists and alumni for raising funds for the university.

Burlington, N. C. Times
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Pennsylvania

Education-1931

Colleges.
6

Lincoln University Post Office on Lookout for X Y Z Letters

Afro-american 2-21-31 Baltimore, Md.

LINCOLN, Pa. — Persons who handle the students' mail hc. :ave been on the lookout for several weeks for letters addressed to XYZ, the AFRO-AMERICAN correspondent.

Following the E. C. Hall letters exposing petting parties in the college dorms came the XYZ letters telling of the water shortage and the visit of fifty white co-eds with the Baptist Seminary team from Philly.

Located sixty miles from any large city, Lincoln has so accustomed itself to isolation and provincialism that it is greatly disturbed to find its student activities reported in the papers in much the same fashion that affairs at Howard and Morgan have been for many years.

Shocked terribly, alumni and students write to the AFRO asking for the names of its correspondents. When this was refused, watch was kept on the college postoffice.

Benjamin Nzamdi Azikiwe, a newspaper correspondent, who wrote to the AFRO suggesting that it only accept news sent by reporters who "will have the guts to publish their names," received a reply that the names of the Lincoln reporters were known to the newspaper and that was sufficient.

Azikiwe was also advised tha. one of the XYZ's is one of the most observant and careful reporters on the AFRO'S list of correspondents, and if he desires to follow a journalistic career, the doors of the newspaper will be open to him.

Mr. Azikiwe had complained that because he was known to be a newspaper correspondent, all Lincoln stories in the AFRO were falsely accredited to him.

AN INSTITUTION WITHOUT FAITH

Age 2-7-31

New York, N.Y.

Lincoln University is an ancient an honored institution founded some fifty or sixt years ago for the professional training of Negroes, especially candidates for the ministry. Founded under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, it has never seemed to be inspired with full faith in the success of its teachings. Nevertheless it has turned out many graduates of the race who have pursued useful and distinguished careers in law, medicine and the ministry. Despite these concrete examples of the success of its training, or it may be in spite of the handicaps imposed by that training, the University trustees long hesitated and deferred the recognition of its alumni involved by the election of any of their number as trustees.

Equal hesitation and disinclination to act affirmatively have been shown over the proposition to appoint adequately equipped instructors to the faculty, because of the drawback of their race or color. This is a strange or somewhat contradictory position for an institution devoted to the training of Negroes to maintain, but it indicates the reactionary attitude that permeates the Presbyterian trustees of the University. The desirability of introducing a broader spirit of tolerance and fairplay in giving Negroes representation on the board of trustees and faculty came a few years ago, when a new president had to be chosen to fill a vacancy.

With the election of President Johnson it was expected that a broader spirit had been inaugurated, but the policy so far pursued under his administration does not seem to warrant that assumption. There was even an effort made to shift the responsibility for the failure to include capable Negroes in the faculty to the desire of the students, expressed through some sort of a straw vote, against such a departure. This merely illustrates the length to which the spirit of intolerance will go in striving to bolster up a bad cause.

Members of the alumni who have been won over to side in the proscription of instructors of their own race from positions on the faculty will have trouble in justifying their position. It can only be surmised that they have been captured by the use of cajolery and flattery to support a policy that contradicts all the good that an institution like Lincoln was expected to accomplish in training members of the Negro race for usefulness and leadership among our people.

Lincoln University stands in need of a broader and more liberal policy, if it is going to fulfill the purposes for which it was founded. It needs to have greater faith in the possibilities of the Negro race.

PRES. JOHNSON URGES STUDENTS TO KEEP CLEAN

Jefferson Davis Named in Charge of Physics Department.

NEW DORM OPEN

Students Must Dine on Campus Now.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—The university opened officially Tuesday evening, September 23, when the student body assembled in Dod Memorial Chapel to hear the brief address of welcome given by President William Hallock Johnson.

The student ranks were noticeably depleted as a result of the financial depression, and nearly all of the students who were fortunate enough to return were singing the blues about the "bad summer," embarrassingly empty or thin pocketbooks, and the generally bad financial situation which is surely coming with the approach of winter time.

Dr. Johnson, in his brief remarks said that he hoped all the students present would be able to stay.

"It will be interesting," he said, "to see what effect the general depression will have upon us as students. While it, no doubt, will be trying for us, I hope it nevertheless will bring out the best that is in us. There have been financial and political instability throughout the land, so it is now that we must find those things in life which are firm and secure."

President Johnson urged the Lincolnites to use whatever strength, purpose and moral support they could for the general betterment and uplift of those in worse conditions than themselves.

Keep Clean

Citing the fact that the constructors (Cassell of Wilmington, Del) who built Rendall Hall, the new $150,000 dormitory at Lincoln, were among the best in the country, he said, "Therefore, the structure of the building is as near perfect as possible. I hope the men who live in it will represent the highest moral and physical cleanliness, and that they will approach in character the architectural perfection of Rendall Hall."

Few Faculty Changes

Few additions or changes have been made in the faculty. Most outstanding of the changes is in the education department, where Prof Bullock has been displaced by Prof. John Miller Dickey, who is a direct descendant of the old Dickey family that was intsrumental in founding Lincoln during slavery days. Dr. Dickey comes from Princeton, and is proprietor of the extensive Dickey orchards in Oxford.

Afro-American

Jeff Davis, Instructor

Interesting also is the fact that that Mr. Jefferson Davis, one of last year's graduates, has been appointed to fill for this year, all the duties of the physics department, taking the place of Prof. Coles, white, who has been granted a year's leave of absence to work on his doctorate.

10-3-31

Only Eighty Freshmen

The freshman class, which usually numbers between one hundred fifteen to one hundred twenty, has scarcely eighty this year. The drop is generally accredited to the depression. However, Dr. Johnson firmly believes that this year's freshman class represents quality, not quantity.

Baltimore, Md.

All Eat on Campus

Old man Depression has also compelled the college to make everyone eat in the university dining hall. In years gone by, many Lincolnites have taken their meals outside the regular dining room. The school, consequently, lost money from that, but this year, unless a student can give a perfectly good cut-and-dried excuse, he will have to eat at the college dining hall.

6 AT LINCOLN U. OPPOSE MIXED FACULTY NOW

Afro-American

Student Body Has Change of Heart After Three Years

10-[illegible]-31

94 VOTE [illegible]

Majority Favor Colored and White Teachers.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—One hundred juniors and seniors voted 94 to 6 in favor of a colored and white faculty at Lincoln University recently in a survey conducted by the Lincoln News, Laurence Howard, editor.

Baltimore, Md

Nearly three years ago, in April, 1929, a questionnaire submitted to upper classmen by Langston Hughes, showed an 81-46 vote against a mixed faculty.

Since that time the trustees of the university made an appointment of a colored professor in the person of Joseph N. Hill, who will report for work in 1932. All other members of the faculty are white.

According to the News, one hundred juniors and seniors, by far the majority of them, were asked: 'Are you in favor of a mixed faculty?" Answers were varied, interesting, and radical, but nearly ninety-five per cent of those interviewed were in favor of a mixed faculty.

Lonely Six

Only six students maintained the views of three years ago. Their answers as follows:

Said No. 1: "I'm against a mixed faculty, because if we had colored professors I fear familiarity between teacher and student would become so great as to be detrimental."

No. 2 followed with: "I am skeptical because I believe colored professors would let fraternity feelings influence them, giving their 'brothers' all the breaks."

The third man, who had attended a colored school under colored teachers, said: "I am absolutely thumbs down on colored people as teachers. I've had enough of them. Where I went to college before I came here to Lincoln, the colored professors were entirely too stiff and hard to get along with. They were so 'high up' you were afraid to approach them. They were almost impossible to get along with, and were partial besides."

The fourth objector stated: "Colored professors just won't 'take' out here."

The fifth maintained: "If colored men were professors here, there would more than likely be general dissension due to fraternal partiality."

The sixth and last objector said: "I'm against it for this reason: there would be partiality because the colored professors would know the families of many of the students, and because of this, family acquaintance and influence would probably have much to do with the grade a pupil received."

Majority Favorable

The News continues: "The great majority were heart and soul for having colored professors. In fact, so many were in favor of it and their reasons for the same so numerous that we can't mention them all."

The News gives some of the following typical answers:

"I am heartily in favor of a few colored men on the faculty, because it's an easy matter to find excellently trained colored men to fill any chair on the campus."

Preponderantly White

"I'm in favor of a mixed faculty, but I'd rather see it preponderantly white, because it is the whites who established the school. It is they who have been its chief financial supporters all these seventy-seven years. For these reasons there should be more whites than colored on the faculty."

"I'd rather have a competent colored professor than an incompetent white one, any day."

"Most of the educated colored men have to teach down South where pay is low and conditions are bad. Hence, I'm in favor of colored on the faculty at Lincoln because it will be an opening for competent persons to teach in a Northern college."

"Since we are colored, we ought to have some of our own on the faculty."

Scrap Heap Logic

"Lincoln ought to be thrown on the scrap heap if she, in nearly eighty years of existence, has not produced men capable enough to return to the alma mater."

"I don't give a damn who they let come in. He can be black or white, just so he knows his onions. However, Lincoln hasn't given colored people a chance, and I think the school ought, at least, do that."

"It would open a new field for well trained colored teachers."

A Break

"I came here to learn something, and I don't care who teaches. But why not give some well-fitted colored persons a break?"

"Colored men on the faculty would help raise the prestige of Lincoln University."

"A mixed faculty would create a better feeling between the races and between the faculty and student body in general."

"A democratic atmosphere at Lincoln," was another's reason.

Another thought that "the school would attract a better class of colored than white professors."

Another said: "It would be an asset to the race."

"Colored teachers would understand their own race better than whites would," believd another.

"It would be an opportunity for colored folk in the educational field," stated Mr. Q.

Some Won't Talk

In conclusion the News said that the surveyor, Laurence Howard, met a few upperclassmen who absolutely refused to commit hemselves.

Education - 1931

Colleges

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF WORK IS CELEBRATED

Houston Informer

1-24-31

Houston, Texas

Wilberforce, Ohio—When Wilberforce University celebrates its seventy-fifth anniversary beginning with a Founder's Day program here February 24th and ending with the commencement celebration in June it will mark the first time a Negro school has done such a thing.

The Ohio school, incorporated in 1856 under the joint auspices of the A. M. E. and M. E. Churches, has grown from a small theological seminary to a place in the front ranks of Amercian educational institutions. The site for the university was formerly that of Tawawa Spring, a health and popular summer resort of that day, while the school took its name after the English statesman and reformer, William Wilberforce. On March 19, 1863, Bishop D. A. Payne purchased Wilberforce University for the A. M. E. Church, paying ten thousand dollars for the property and becoming president in the reorganization that followed. Since that time Wilberforce has had the following presidents: B. F. Lee, 1876-1884; S. T. Mitchell, 1884-1900; J. H. Jones, 1900-1908; W. S. Scarbrough, 1908-1920; J. A. Gregg, 1920-1924, and the present president, G. H. Jones, son of the former president, J. H. Jones.

The progress of the institution has been an outstanding thing in Negro education, the school growing and becoming better known each year. The present university is a far cry from the little theological seminary of seventy five years ago, for today the College of Liberal Arts, the College of Education, the College of Commerce, the College of Agriculture, the School of Music, and the High School, as well as the Payne Theological Seminary attract large numbers of students from all parts of the world who are seeking the best and latest principles and practices in modern education.

Wilberforce with its student body of more than 750 and its facutly of 100 members will inaugurate the celebration of its Diamond Jubilee with a mammoth celebration on the annual Founders Day. At that time distinguished alumni and former students will journey here to pay tribute to the founders and to the work which has been so ably carried on by their successors.

WILBERFORCE TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

Indianapolis Recorder

1-24-31

Indianapolis, Ind

School Incorporated In 1856 Under Auspices Of A. M. E. And M. E. Churches Now In Front Ranks.

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Ohio.

OUR COLLEGES AND THEIR PRESIDENTS

Christian Recorder

2-19-31

Presidents Par

The largest university owned by the A. M. E. Church is Wilberforce University in Ohio. The following sketch of the history and development of this school is taken from the Encyclopaedia of African Methodism:

"September 21, 1844, a committee was appointed in the Ohio Conference of the A. M. E. Church to select a site for a seminary of learning on the "manual labor plan." One hundred and seventy-two acres, 12 miles west of Columbus, were purchased, and Union Seminary was projected. On September 28, 1853, the Cincinnati Conference of the M. E. Church selected a committee, which recommended "the establishment of a literary institution of high order for the education of colored people generally"; and in May, 1856, a summer resort in Greene County, Ohio, was purchased and Wilberforce College located. By concurrent action, the M. E. and A. M. E. Conferences of Ohio entered into co-operation for the s cess of the university. It was incorporated ust 30, 1856, and a board of 24 trustees select ncluding Governor S. P. Chase, President S. Rust, Ashland Keith of the colored Baptist denomination, and D. A. Payne; and the principle was adopted that there shall never be any distinction among the trustees, faculty, students on acocunt of race of color. The university began its work in October, 1856, under Rev. M. P. Gaddis, as principal. He was succeeded by Prof. James K. Parker, and he by Dr. Richard S. Rust, the first president. During the first epoch which terminated with the Civil War, the number of students, largely the children of Southern planters, varied from 70 to 100. Revivals were experienced, and commendable progress made in literary culture. The war closed the school, and the M. E. Church withdrew from the field. On March 10, 1863, Bishop D. A. Payne purchased the property for $10,000 and associated with himself Rev. James Shorter (afterwards bishop) and Prof. John G. Mitchell, in the re-organization of the university, Bishop Payne becoming president. The Union Seminary property was sold and proceeds, faculty and pupils merged into a larger enterprise. On the day that President Lincoln was assassinated, the main building was burned and the growing work checked. But the heroic founder and his associates redoubled their efforts. Congress, in 1870, appropriated $25,000; Chief Justice S. P. Chase bequeathed $10,000; the Charles Avery estate added $10,000, and the American Unitarian Association gave for lectures $6,000. During the 13 years Bishop Payne presided over the affairs of the university, there went out 26 graduates, including Dr. J. P. Shorter, Bishop B. F. Lee, President of Wilberforce University, the successor of Bishop D. A. Payne, Bishop B. F. Lee, Dr. S. T. Mitchell, Bishop J. H. Jones, Dr. W. S. Scarborough and Bishop J. A. Gregg. Dr. Jones is the son of Bishop J. H. Jones, a graduate of Wilberforce, Ohio State University and Jena University, Germany.

Dr. J. W. Beckett, President S. T. Mitchell, Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Hon. C. L. Maxwell and others of large acquirements and wide influence. Among the undergraduates were Bishops Cain and Salter, Dr. W. H. Hunter and A. A. Whitman and others. President Payne left his impression on every ine of development. He organized the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Society of Inquiry on Missions, and the Women's College Aid Society and secured the Ward Museum worth $2,000. Rev. B. F. Lee, later bishop, became the president in 1876. In all elements of moral and physical ability he was a worthy successor to a great founder. In 1877, Prof. W. S. Scarborough, a graduate of Oberlin College, was appointed to the chair of Latin and Greek; and Mrs. S. C. Bierce (later Mrs. Scarborough,) of the Oswego Normal School was appointed principal of the normal department and instructor in natural sciences, and instituted the movement which resulted in obtaining the present museum, for which Bishop Payne secured the funds.

President Lee continued at the head of affairs eight years, registering 1,179 students, an average of 147, and graduating 41. There was raised during the period $79,202.80. In 1884, he was elected editor of the Christian Recorder. His successor was Prof. S. T. Mitchell of the class of 1873. During his administration the university continued its steady growth; 2,924 students registered, an average of 209 yearly. The year 1896 showed the highest enrollment, 334. On April 5, 1898, the Legislature of Ohio, by a unanimous vote in both Houses, placed to the credit of the Endowment Fund of the University, the Randolph Fund of $6,643. On March 19, 1887, the legislature passed a law establishing the "Normal and Industrial Department." It is supported entirely by the state, and over it the state exercises controlling power. It is placed on the same financial basis as the other State educational institutions. Prof. W. A. Joiner is the superintendent of this department. On January 9, 1894, President Cleveland detailed Lieut. John H. Alexander, U. S. A., a graduate of West Point, to organize a military department at Wilberforce, which is the only Negro school in the country having such a department under patronage. Graduates of this department have been commissioned to assist in training the national Guard of Liberia. Prof. S. T. Mitchell was succeeded in 1898 by Rev. (now Bishop) J. H. Jones, under whom the institution reached an enrollment of 593 pupils and 33 officers and teachers, and substantial growth was made. In 1908 Prof. W. S. Scarborough was elected president.

So much for the development of the school up until 1916, the date the above was published. In 1920 Dr. John A. Gregg succeeded Dr. Scarborough as president, and served until he was elected to the bishopric in 1924, when Dr. Gilbert H. Jones, who had served as dean, was elected to succeed him. Dr. Jones is a son of Bishop J. H. Jones, a Ph.D. from Jena University, the first Negro to take this degree from a German university.

During the past fifteen years Wilberforce has grown by leaps and bounds. This year it will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary and a jubilee celebration has been planned to take place in June.

DR. GILBERT H. JONES. A.M., Ph.D., LL.D.

HONOR GRADUATE

COLE PHOTO
CO. R.S.S.

SARAH ELIZABETH MARTIN

Sarah Elizabeth Martin Second Phi Beta Kappa Member in Her Family

N. Y. Age
New York, N.Y.
8-1-31

Cleveland, Ohio (RSS) Miss Sarah Elizabeth Martin, recent graduate of Ohio State University who was initiated into Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity, the second member of her family to be so honored by membership in this fraternity. Her father, Alexander H. Martin, noted Cleveland attorney, was initiated into membership of that organization in 1895.

Miss Martin who holds the distinction of being the first Negro woman to receive the Phi Beta Kappa key in the history of Ohio State University, attained a grade average of 3.7 points out of a possible 4. of the class of 1480, Miss Martin was one of the 27 students who received the A. B. degree "with honors," and was one of the two to receive the degree "with distinction in French."

Miss Martin's mother is a member of the Cleveland Board of Education and a former teacher in the public school system there.

Ohio

Colleges.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, HERBERT MILLER AND WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY

Christian Recorder

RRRRR'eJfH

These three points form a triangle that is very much misunderstood by many. Which point should form the apex and what line the base is the question. 10-1-31

In coloring this triangle I shall use only facts and permit the reader to adjust the position.

Philadelphia Pa.

Wilberforce University has been in Greene County, Ohio, for seventy-five **years—established by a minority group with earnest leadership. In all of these** years she has had the good will of great men and women. President McKinley stood at Wilberforce Commencement by the side of Frederick Douglas and each received the degree of LL.D. Dr. O. W. Thompson, while president of Ohio State University visited and spoke at Wilberforce University more than once.

Wilberforce University has high regard for Ohio State University, and to-day there are twenty-five or thirty Wilberforce instructors in Ohio State University doing graduate work.

People who have kept up with the **contentions of social forces, practically the world over, know what a construc**tive thinker Dr. Miller has been in strategic points. He is one of the world's greatest citizens. In sociology is perhaps America's greatest.

The Race Problem in the Triangle

Any attempt to deal with the race question as it applies to Negroes in this country generally involves a discussion on inter-marriage or social equality.

The intelligent Negro is finding himseslf continually amused at this sort of reference in interracial meetings.

Intermarriage is no problem. The Negro is not interested in it. He is **not looking for it.**

The Negro in the United States constitutes one of the minority groups. He is seeking an opportunity to satisfy the necessities of life. He likes a home where he public utilities can reach him. All minority groups are seeking a welcome door to any economic basis for ideal citizenship. This involves education, industry, agriculture, and the privilege of spending his money where human needs are met.

Every intelligent sophomore in any college knows there is no such thing as social equality.

There are psychological and practical reasons for not attempting to handle the race question on a basis of social equaliy or intermarriage. This would bring the whole question into a conflict with obsessions and complexes struggling with a myth, or following an ignis fatuus about in the darkness.

The Triangle and Slumming

The newspaper implications of Ohio State University students slumming at Wilberforce seemed amusing at first. As time goes on this flagrant erroneousness and the effort to make capital of it is ridiculous. We are realizing the amount of ignorance and unwarwanted conjecture on the part of many who do not know or understand the mission of Wilberforce University as an institution of higher learning.

Excursions for the purpose of education is sponsored in most schools.

Wilberforce is a small community, belonging principally to the college save a few homes, most of which belong to faculty members.

The purpose of Wilberforce University is to propogate the American spirit and thus develop good citizenship.

Here at Wilberforce you will find intellectual and spiritual vitality tha is being used for national and international goodwill.

The social techniques of Wilberforce University and community are expressons of American culture and ideals. The social appreciation of Wilberforce came from the cultural influences of the greatest schools in America and Europe. The Wilberforce University faculty, eighty odd in number, are graduates from the following and other great schools: Yale, Harvard, Columbia, New York, Chicago, Brown, Colgate, Ohio, Miami, Northwestern, Boston and Ohio State Universities, University of Pennsylvania, University of Michigan, University of Illinois, University of Vermont, Oberlin College, Dickinson College, Case School of Aplied Science, Sargeant, Springfield, Mass., Syracuse University, Oxford University, England, and Jena University, Germany.

Wilberforce University Is Unique

Because of her history, location, organization, message, opportunity and spirit, she offers to other colleges and the state in general an intangible worth found nowhere else.

Our students come from the best high schools in the United Statas from Maine to Texas, from California to New York, from West Africa, North Africa, South Africa, France, Philippines, Bermdua, Carribean Islands and South America.

Wilberforce University has missionaries in Africa, the Islands, and South America.

The Triangle and Intercollegiate Contacts

For many years Wilberforce has been having contacts with the colleges of Ohio and the joining states in one or more forms of athletics as baseball, track, tennis and basketball with Antioch College, Muskingom College, Cedarville College, Defiance College, Bluffton College, Capital University, Ohio State University, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., all of which are white colleges.

The Cosmopolitan Fellowship Club of Wilberforce University has enjoyed exchange visits with many colleges of Ohio and Indiana. The exchanges were in groups of from fifteen to fifty or sixty students.

There have been many exchange visits of professors between Wilberforce University and other colleges of Ohio and Indiana. In these exchanges have been conducted round tables and discussion groups as well as addresses to college assemblies.

Long before Dr. Herbert Miller came to Ohio State University, these exchange contacts were established between Wilberforce University and Ohio State University. Dr. F. A. McKenzie and Dr. Clark, when they were in the department of sociology at the Ohio State University, brought classes to Wilberforce University.

The Triangle and International Day

February 12, 1931, was celebrated at Wilberforce University as International Day. One hundred and fifty students and nineteen professors from Ohio and Indiana had a part in this meeting. There were three programs, and a luncheon at noon where all nationalities and colors ate together in the Wilberforce University dining hall with the same ease as they do every day in the dining hall at Ohio State University.

In the morning Dr. Hall, of Wilmington College spoke on "Democracy On Trial," Dr. Rudolph Broda, of Antioch College on "Impresisons fo Russia," and Dr. Herbert Miller, of Ohio State University on "Gandhi and India."

In the afternoon President W. C. Dennis, of Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., spoke on the "World Court," Mr. Cook of Ohio State University on "Africa," and Dr. O. W. Brown, of Cincinnati University on "Race Relations." Bishop Paul Jones, of Antioch College, was master of ceremonies for the day. At the luncheon the Y. W. C. A. secretary of Ohio State University spoke on her trip to Europe and Mr. J. B. Berry, of South Carolina, a student at Ohio State University, spoke for the college students of Ohio. At night the International Musical rang with a genuine world-spirit fellowship.

The Triangle Outraged

The bit of brief history related above brings us to the eleventh day of May when Dr. Miller returned to Wilberforce University, bringing another class in sociology from the Ohio State University.

I am chairman of the faculty committee on Intercollegiate Contacts of Wilberforce University. I am sponsor of the Cosmopolitan Fellowship Club, am chairman of the Committe on Lectures and have charge of the International Relations at Wilberforce.

I have known Dr. Miller for many years and have extended him many invitations to come to Wilberforce University.

I know the facts connected with Dr. Miller's recent visit to Wilberforce University.

Notice carefully!—On February 12, Dr. Miller had his graduate class here with him. On March 6th Dr. Warner, of Ohio State niversity, had his graduate class here for a part of the day and on April 9th, a group of foreign students from the colleges in Cleveland and Wittenburg College of Springfield. Ohio, were here. In the face of so many recent contacts with Wilberforce University, Dr. Miller had some doubt as to the propriety of returning so soon.

Prof. G. F. David, the efficient hea of the department of sociology at Wilberforce University, invited him with emphasis to come with his class an be the guest of Prof. David's class in sociology. Through experience Prof. David has found that a group of students each from different backgrounds and different schools make a very interesting discussion on social questions. Thus he wanted reactions from students of Ohio State University.

The Interracial or Social Dance

Wilberforce University has some traditional belongings that she has not given up; one is her antipathy for dancing. Wilberforce would not stage a social or an interracial dance.

In planning to come here Dr. Miller or his class had no idea of dancing. Prof. Davis and his class here did not arrange for it or expected it.

It will be remembered that the Ohio State University students as guest of a class had very little contact with other students of Wilberforce University. They saw them at the assembly and after that only as they moved from one student duty to another.

The two schools' classes formed a very interesting group of young people, of like training, similar intelligence and like faith. The guests were very pleasant, open-minded and seeking the truth as any thoughtful students would. Here they found themselves in a community of a minority group where there were superior advantages. Curiosity took possession of them. Most white people know nothing of cultured Negroes. This was an opoprtunity to learn another side of humanity.

After a group discussion, they divided into small groups from six to eight and visited departments, classes and called at the homes of many of the professors. In one of these groups a discussion arose as to the Negro in art, music, literature and on the stage.

At Wilberforce we have a department of physical culture with four well-trained instructors, two from Springfield, Mass, Training School, one from Sargent and the other from the University of Michigan. We teach the same aesthetic folk dances as are taught in any college of physical culture.

We have here a student who is a stage artist, and he had made a special contribution to the physical culture of some of the other students.

In Negro art there is to be found a distinct characteristic rhythm and equality. This dance was a simple expression confined to a few—it was significant. It was intellectual inquiring in order to learn a bit of characteristic action. Most of the students and faculty at Wilberforce knew nothing of it until it was seen in the Columbus papers directed at Dr. Miller.

The monumental surprise of it all is to see how any one would cast reflection on the integrity, intelligence, character, motives and judgment, emotiona and sentimental states of mind that would lead to social outrage.

Where thisr has been done, if by an intelligent person, there could be but one reason for it. That was to appea to prejudice when every other subterfuge had failed to carry a point.

"Pity," the Wilberforce Point of Triangle

Some have said it is too bad that Dr. Miller took the advantage of Wilberforce as a laboratory for social study.

As an institution of learning rendering public service, Wilberforce seeks contacts with the colleges of Ohio and other states. Wilberforce University believes each school in Ohio has a contribution to make to every other school by contact. Our department of sociology has made excursions for educational purposes many times to the following-named institutions: Ohio Penitentiary, London Prison Farm, Marysville Reformatory, Boys Industrial School at Lancaster, State Hospital in Columbus for the Feeblle Minded, a tour of Dayton, visiting the Masonic Temple,, National Cash Register, Mc-Call Publication, Union Trust Co.. In many of these places our classses were entertained by officials. Many colleges and other institutions have been helpful to Wilberforce University by contacts.

Dr. Miller is his willingness to share his knowledge and spirit with Wilberforce and the world has given us the hope that gradually the truth through evolution may in some future day be free and unhampered, and that a man's most righteous thoughts expressed may not become his worst enemy.

Wilberforce University welcomes contacts with any and all schools.

C. H. JOHNSON,
Instructor of Art,
Wilberforce University.

Education-1931

Oklahoma

Colleges.

DEPRESSION AND DISSENSION CLOSE COLLEGE IN OKLAHOMA

Defender 9-5-31

BOLEY, Okla., Sept. 4.—The trustee board of the Oklahoma Normal and Industral institute, after a conference between leading clergy and prominent churchmen, voted to discontinue indefinitely the school located here for many years. Settlement of outstanding debts will begin at once, and efforts of leaders formerly connected with the school will be centered on religious work of more general nature.

Chicago, Ill.

The closing of the school comes after several years of bitter controversy between warring factions of the two conferences of the C. M. E. church, which supported and controlled the institution. General economic depression, now affecting the whole country, is the main cause for the suspension of school activities, it was said. The school was a junior college, attended by many youths from the two conferences supporting it. The merger of its activities is under consideration and a resolution passed by the general conference board of education stated the leading school of the G. M. E. conference might take in Boley's function.

Prominent churchmen attending the meeting were Bishop J. A. Hamlett, president of the board of education, Kansas City, Kans.; T. M. Gatewood, Muskogee; W. P. Pipkins, Oklahoma City; M. M. Jones, principal of the Boley school; C. E. Chapman, Muskogee; L. C. Cleaves, Oklahoma City; J. W. Wiley, E. D. Tuel and G. M. Harrell, Muskogee; E. J. Copeland, Sapulpa; A. H. Bird, secretary trustee board, Tulsa, and D. Southal.

An auditing committee was appointed to audit reports of the president and treasure of the suspended school.

Education - 1931

Colleges.

Pennsylvania

On Lincoln University

Age 2-14-31 New York N.Y.

~~Editor, The New York Age~~

Your dignified and restrained editorial "An Institution Without Faith" in last week's issue of The Age raises a question which many of us have long waited to hear—when, after the rejection of the nomination of two other men for the Presidency of Lincoln University, the alumni accepted and supported William Hallock Johnson.

Those of us on the outside felt sure he was committed to a policy of fair play and justice to the Negro. To date,—after four, or is it five years of his leadership, there is, again to the outsiders, no evidence of such convictions. There still is the absence of qualified Negroes on the faculty of that time honored University.

Does the President lack the ability necessary to formulate and promote a progressive program, or is he merely hypocritical and insincere? Are the Board of Trustees only ill advised or are they in truth as narrow and prejudiced as their policies indicate? Have the long years of paternalism at Lincoln University really rendered the alumni impotent in matters concerning the welfare of their Alma Mater, or does General Smuts' famous characterization of the native South African apply to Lincoln graduates too?

One can only speculate on the answers to such questions.

New York, N. Y.

Commends Editorial On Lincoln University

Age 2-4-31 New York N.Y.

Editor, The New York Age:

I wish to congratulate you upon your editorial of last week on Lincoln University. Your statement of the case is accurate and complete. Unfortunate for my Alma Mater, she exists primarily to furnish places for white men to hold. The founders of Lincoln University believed in the possibilities of Negro students and if the policy of the founders obtained now, colored professors would be in the University.

The fight by Alumni to get the present regime has proved futile and things are now settled down to keep colored men out of the Faculty whether they be Lincoln men or men from Harvard. His being colored is enough to bar him.

What is true of Lincoln University is true also of the Presbyterian Church which founded Lincoln to raise up preachers of "The Uncle Tom" variety. The forward looking and capable colored man is as unacceptable in the councils of the Presbyterian Church where plans are laid for the expansion and growth of the church as they are in the faculty of Lincoln University.

The policies of denominations such as Methodist Episcopal, North, where bishops of color are elected and archdeacons plan with the leaders of the church to run the church for the edification of the Episcopal Church; we repeat, such policies cannot obtain in the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. Like Lincoln University the church use the Negro only for overhead expense. The coming generations will not tolerate this.

Keep up your god work of exposing the religious hypocrites.

~~Signed~~
LINCOLN ALUMNUS.
New York City.

LINCOLN U. LETS DOWN 80-YEAR COLOR BAN

Afro-American 2-28-31 Baltimore, Md.

Trustees Act Favorably on Petition of Three Alumni Leaders

NO HOMES EMPTY

Bachelor Apts. in New $150,000 Dormitory

LINCOLN UNIV., Pa. —Lincoln University which, since its founding nearly 80 years ago by white Presbyterians has not admitted a Negro to the faculty, seems about ready to abandon her time-worn policy.

For some time, there has been agitation on the part of some of the alumni, toward bringing this change of policy to pass. Dr. T. S. Burwell, of Philadelphia; Dr. W. G. Alexander, of Orange; and B. B. Jeffers, of Steelton, all three of whom are alumni, met the board of trustees and besides discussing other matters relative to the school's needs, showed the necessity of adding colored men to the teaching staff.

Board Favorable

The acquisition of competent colored men seems not very far distant, inasmuch as the board voted favorably on the matter. However, the understanding was that the Negroes did not necessarily have to be graduates of Lincoln. Admittance is to be based primarily on efficiency.

There is a possibility of the plan going into effect next year, especially since the new $150,000 dormitory, now under construction, has provisions for "bachelor" apartments for professors and members of the teaching staff.

Living Facilities

Hitherto, it seems that there have not been living facilities for colored teachers — the whites having always had houses provided for them and their families.

Also the fact that Lincoln is far from any social life except that which the professors and their families provide among themselves is thought to have played a part in the strict adherence to a white faculty these many years. In fact, before the advent of modern roads, the white professors at the school used to have to teach their own children, preparing them usually for Princeton.

The Social Issue

Now, however, the building of a state highway pass the college — this road was constructed during the World War — and the many other modern conveyances which have tended to break up the necessity of having local society and contact between the professors have apparently entered in the decision of letting colored men join the faculty.

Provisions for teachers' quarters in the new dormitory also helps to solve the so-called "social dilemma."

Just when or upon whom the honor will fall first is not certain, but it is afairly definitely established fact that in the near future, Lincoln will have a fairly definitely established fact that groes will occupy professional chairs there.

LINCOLN TO HAVE NEGRO PROFESSOR

Afro-American

Changes and reforms come slowly through long, weary years of waiting and working. It was so with slavery, it was so with prohibition, and so it will ever be, we suppose, as long as human nature is what it is.

5-14-31

A Negro, Prof. Joseph N. Hill has just been appointed to a professorship in Lincoln University, Pennsylvania. We remember that agitation for this sort of recognition began as long as thirty years ago and has been continued with more or less vehemence ever since. At that time Dr. Wm. F Brooks, a graduate of Lincoln and then a professor in Biddle now Johnson C. Smith University, was prominently mentioned for a place on the faculty of his alma mater.

Charlotte, N.C.

We know nothing of the personality of Prof. Hill, who is still a young man, we presume, but we have faith that the selection of the Lincoln authorities was a wise one, and that the new professor will measure up to the requirements of the new standards in education.

FIRST NEGRO APPOINTED TO LINCOLN FACULTY

Afro-American 5-14-31

Lincoln University, Pa., May 7.—(By the Associated Negro Press.) Announcement was made here today by President William Halleck Johnson that at a meeting of the Lincoln University Board of Trustees held in Philadelphia Wednesday Prof. J. Newton Hill, a graduate of 1920, and now teaching in the Dunbar High School in Washington, D. C., was elected as Professor of English, to assume active duties in September, 1932. The election of a graduate of the University to a permanent professorship is an innovation in the history of the institution, and followed the unanimous adoption by the Board of Trustees of the following resolution: "That in the appointment of members of the faculty of Lincoln University the only grounds of selection shall be the personal, intellectual and spiritual qualities of the appointee." Dr. R. Baxter McRary, '85, of Baltimore, recently elected, took his seat as a member of the Board of Trustees at this meeting.

Charlotte N.C.

Education - 1931

South Carolina

Colleges

FOUNDERS DAY CELEBRATION AT SHAW UNIV.

SHAW ALUMNI TO CELEBRATE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE FUNDER. 2-21-31

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Shaw University Alumni Association will usher in its second Alumni Roll Call and Gold Shower n the celegration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Dr. Henry Martin Tupper the Founder, begining April the 11th, 1931. The Founder was born at Monson, Massachusetts on April the 11th, 1831. He served for four years in the Civil War. At Raleigh, N. C., while a soldier he was inspired to extend the work of educaton and religion to the Negro people of that section. His efforts resulted in the founding of Shaw University, December, 1865.

The second annual Alumni Roll Call will be organized so as to touch all former students and Alumni throughout the nation. There will be leaders of classes, state leaders and Department leaders. Every Shawite will be asked to answer the roll call by making a contribution in terms of gold money. Seven hundred Alumni answered the first Roll Call. There are now living more than four thousand five hundred former students. The President of the General Alumni Association of Shaw University is C. E. Lightner, Raleigh N. C.. business man and Alumnus.

College President Heard On Columbia, S. C., Radio

Age

5-10-31

Columbia, S. C.—In a series of four addresses broadcast over WIS, local radio station here in a four-night program, Dr. D. H. Sims, president of Allen University, was the first and only Negro to deliver an address over this station, which has been in operation more than two years.

More local newspaper space and publicity was given to Dr. Sim's address after his delivery than to any of the educators, who were white.

Education-1931

Tennessee

Colleges

FISK ORGANIZES TO FINANCE AN ALUMNI HOUSE

Afro-American

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Officers the general alumni association of Fisk University left Nashville today to visit scores of Fisk alumni centers throughout the country before commencement. 2-21-31

The Fisk Jubilee Singers starting out in 1871 raised $150,000 and built Jubilee Hall on Fisk campus. Since that time other groups of singers have gone out adding appreciably to the annual income of Fisk University. Baltimore, Md.

A few years ago when it became necessary to save Fisk from closing its doors, it was the alumni who came to the rescue of Alma Mater, and headed by Dr. H. H. Proctor, of Brooklyn, N.Y., succeeded in making possible for Fisk over 100,000.

Since that time the largest single gift made by an alumnus was made by James Dallas Burrus of the class of '75 which amounted to over $100,000. Recent bequests from Fisk alumni to the university have included large gifts from the estate of Dr. John W. McClellan of St. Louis and Dr. Allen A. Wesley of Chicago.

Living Fisk alumni numbers 2,000, representing 126 classes.

Last year over $4,000 was raised through the alumni fund to provide scholarships for worthy and unusual students.

This year the alumni fund is campaigning for an alumni building on the campus at the university which will provide dormitory facilities for visiting grads, with lounge and rest rooms for women; recreation parlors for both men and women, club facilities for men, offices for fraternities and sororities.

The building would also provide a combination assembly and dance hall, planned with a stage and dressing rooms to be used for college dramas, encouraging the little theatre idea, cafeteria, and alumni offices with adequate space and facilities for a large clerical force which will take care of a large amount of the stenographic work of the university.

This building will be used by not only alumni but also faculty and students and any guests of the university.

Visitors

The Rev. T. M. Brumfield has bene released from his classes for the remainder of this quarter to become associated with Andrew J. Allison in the alumni building campaign. Mr. Brumfield and the alumni secretary are covering scores of cities in the Middle West; about the same time President Jones will be touring the East. Later on Mrs. Nellie Allen White, alumni recorder, and Dr. St. Elmo Brady, chairman of the alumni fund, will visit Fisk clubs assisting in this campaign.

WHITE PRESIDENTS OPPOSE NEW SITE OF NEGRO COLLEGE

Courier

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 16 — (By CNS)—Action to prevent the establishment of the Roger Williams College for Negro girls in the old Buckngham home located in a white eighborhood has been undertaken ere by the Central Civic Club, a hite organization. 7-18-31

E. B. Hanson, president of the lub, said that if the Negro school ere constructed, property in the eighborhood would suffer a serious ecline in value.

The club empoweerd Mr. Hanson o name a committee to investigate he sale of the property to the Negro nstitution with authority to do verything in their power to prevent t. Pittsburgh, Pa

It was said that the old Buckingam home has been sold for $16,500 under contract to the Roger Williams interests which are to pay the amount in $50 monthly installments. The building is expected to be remodeled and serve as a Negro seminary.

Whites Oppose Proposed College Site

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(ANP)—A movement was started here last Thursday night by a group of whites to prevent the establishment of the Roger Williams College for Girls in the old Buckingham home on the corner of Orleans Street and Pate Ave. 7-18-31

Authorities of the Roger Williams College are expected to put up a stiff fight to establish the girls' school in the building which was purchased for some $16,000 and the case is being watched with much interest throughout the city.

PROF. LISTON, DEAN OF KNOXVILLE COLLEGE

~~Afro-American~~

(From The East Tennessee News) Africo-American

A Negro dean is in charge of that important office at Knoxville College, and such is just as it should be. There is little doubt but that the board of trustees of this institution are beginnnig to reckon with a very evident growing sentiment that demands Negro educators in charge of the institutions conducted exclusively for Negro youths There will be no successful solution of the so-called race problem until efficient, earnest and representative Negro educators are in charge of each and every department of these Negro colleges and universities from the president on down.

Dean Hardy Liston comes to the local institution with an excellent record as a school man of the highest type. If given the proper co-operation he will surely be able to remedy many of the conditions that have served to heap unfavorable criticism on the administration of the college and it is possible that he will be able to stem the tide of opposition that threatens to destroy the school's usefulness entirely.

The above will be of special interest to Prof. Liston's large circle of friends in North and South Carolina, the latter his native State. Prof. Liston is a graduate of Johnson C. Smith University and has done graduate work at Northern universities. Before going to Knoxville he had been dean of Winston-Salem Teachers' College for a number of years and was regarded as outstanding among the younger educators of the State.

CELEBRATE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF FISK JUBILEE SINGERS

Defender 10-17-31

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 16.—When Fisk university last week bought a new seven-passenger Packard car in which to transport the famous Jubilee Singers from place to place, the representative of the university driving the car to Nashville from Detroit brought the happiest surprise Fisk has had in many a day. In the big back seat sat little Mrs. Maggie Porter Cole of Detroit, one of the two surviving original Jubilee Singers. Chicago, Ill.

When Mrs. Cole left Fisk over fifty years ago and was told that she must board a Jim Crow car, she resolved never to come South again. The opportunity, however, to ride down in the new Packard, made especially for the singers proved too great a temptation. Her coming turned the annual jubilee into a week's celebration of the 60th anniversary of the time when a band of boys and girls started out to win money for the new university and fame for themselves and the music they gave to the world.

On Tuesday, Oct. 6, classes were suspended and faculty, students and alumni met in Memorial chapel to do honor to their distinguished guest. A letter from the other original singer, Mrs. Mabel Lewis Imes, was read.

Mrs. Cole, whether talking to crowds, to the faculty or the student choir, emphasized a favorite Bible verse of the original singers, who believed that the "diligent in business would stand before the kings." Some of the early singers absolutely refused to sing the spirituals, called Negro melodies at that time, at the request of their leader. They never stood before kings. But "the nine" sang in all the capitals of Europe, before all the royal families, to brilliant audiences, who understood not a word sung, but burst into tears and laughter. They sang on 52 consecutive nights in Stockholm, Sweden, an unheard-of performance in any capital.

MEHARRY DEDICATES $2,000,000 SCHOOL

Courier

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 3.—(A. N. P.)—A note of courageous optimism colored the ceremonies which began here Saturday to mark the dedication of Meharry Medical College's $2,000,000 schcool and hospital plant. 12-5-31

Distinguished educators from all over this state and from many other states appeared on the program to add words of praise for the progress of the institution during the last ten years under the direction of Dr. J. J. Mullowney. A telegram of tribute was also read from President Hoover. Pittsburgh, Pa.

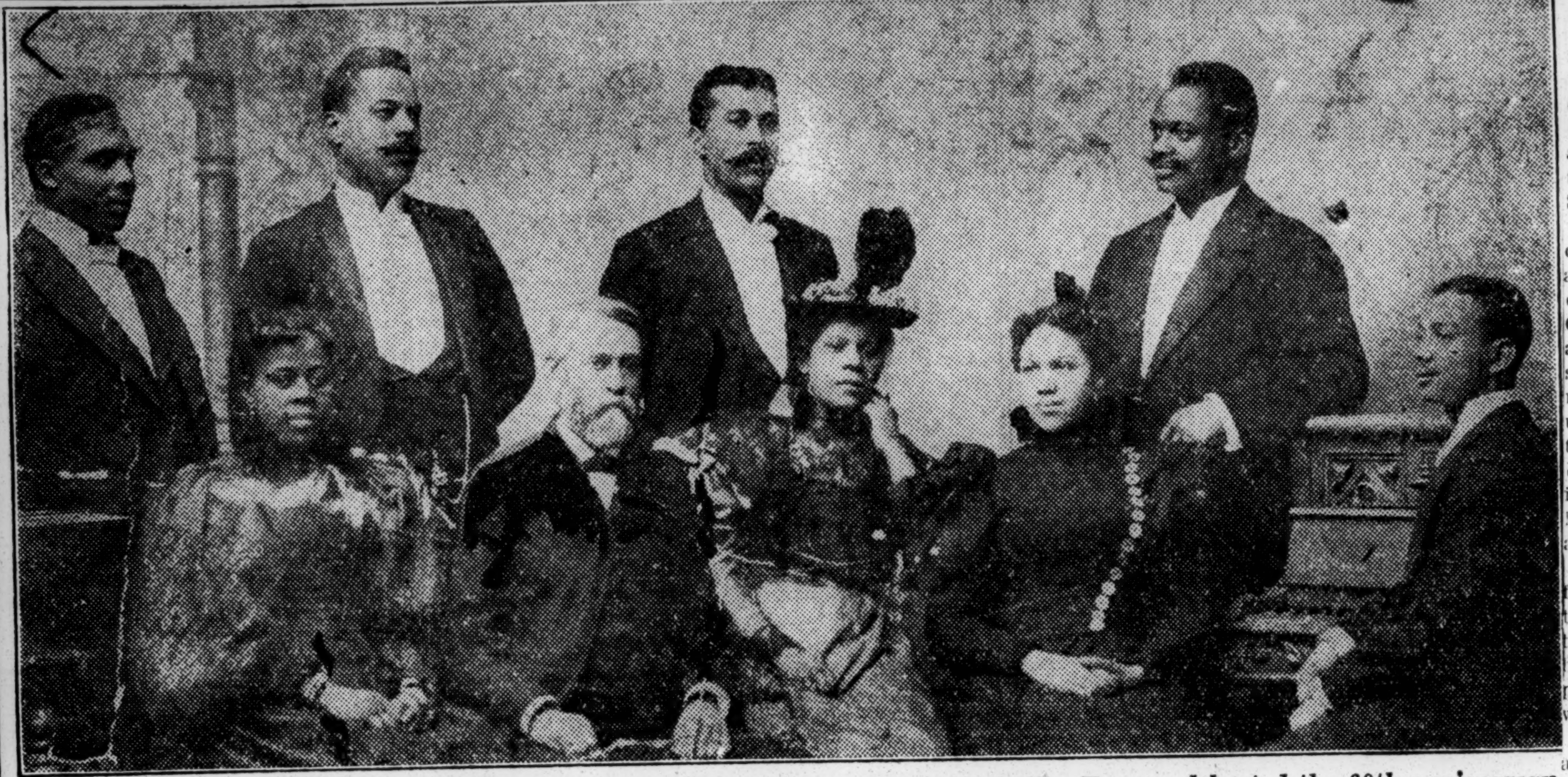
Further Plans For College Merger

Journal and Guide

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(CNS)—Over thirty leading laymen and churchmen of the Tennessee Colored Baptist Educational Association met here last week to further discuss plans for the completion of Roger Williams-Howe College, an institution merged out of Roge Williams College in Nashville and How Junior College here. Plans for a meeting in February at Henning, Tenn., wer completed. Rev. William Collier wa elected field agent. 12-12-31

The following volunteer workers wer accepted: Prof. J. M. Horne, Rev. Joh White, Jr., Dr. J. B. Freeland, Rev. W A. Owen. Rev. A. B. Rogers is directc of publicity. Norfolk, Va.

Rev. S. A. Owen, pastor of Metropoli tan Baptist Church and moderator c the West Tennessee Association, is pres ident of the State association, and D J. B. Freeland, of Dyersburg, is secre tary



CELEBRATE JUBILEE ANNIVERSARY—Last week Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., celebrated the 60th anniversary of the famous Fisk Jubilee Singers, and the guest of honor was Mrs. Maggie Porter Cole of Detroit (seated, third from left in picture), one of the two surviving members of the original Jubilee Singers, organized in 1871. This picture shows the Fisk singers of 1895, and was taken in Stockholm, Sweden, where they gave 62 concerts and were acclaimed by royalty. Seated, left to right: Tillie Williams, Chas. Mumford, manager; Maggie Porter Cole and Cora Cole. Standing, left to right: Chas. Lewis, Chas. Payne, Chas. Johnston and Jefferson Caldwell. Charles Sumner Byron, accompanist, is at the piano. Mrs. Cole and Byron are the only two living.

Defender 10-17-31

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE ANNOUNCES ITS FORMAL DEDICATION

NOV 20 1931

New Educational and Hospital Buildings Already Occupied

PRESIDENT J. J. MULLOWNEY SETS THE DATES FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 29

Globe
Nashville, Tenn.

Invitations have been issued and broadcasted throughout the nation by the board of trustees of Meharry Medical College, announcing the formal dedication of their new educational and hospital buildings. The service will be held on Saturday, November 28th and Sunday, November 29th. Preparations are being made here to entertain the hundreds of people who will come from every section of the United States for this occasion.

The alumni in Nashville plan to entertain visiting members of the Alumni of other states. Citizens of every walk of life will participate in these exercises. While the program has not been released, not even printed, up to Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, it is understood that they are in course of preparation and will be freely distributed at the end of this week.

The faculty at Meharry cooperating with President Mullowney, had divided itself up into various groups so that every phase of the program and dedicatory service will have special attention. When these ceremonies are completed and the buildings formally opened many feel that it means the culmination of more than fifty years of work in the establishment of a medical, dental, pharmaceutical and nurse training college that leads the nation for Negroes as an educational institution in medical art, science, research and its allied courses.

The grounds surrounding the buildings have elicited much favorable comment because of the beauty and arrangement, as the buildings themselves, notwithstanding they are imposing, the latest architectural designs, with equipments in keeping. They compose a panoramo of structure that cover more than two city blocks. Even the driveways are so built, having been previously planned to be pleasing to the eye. The exposure of the group of buildings face Eighteenth Avenue, North, while one side goes against Heffernan Street and the other projects to Albion Street.

All day Saturday will be devoted to the secular part of the dedicatory services, then Sunday will be given over to the religious and spiritual part.

Just in what numbers the out-of-town visitors will come has not been stated, because President Mullowney has not as yet received formal acceptances from all to whom he has extended special invitations.

NEW AND GREATER MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

Reporter

(By Staff Correspondent)

12-5-31

On Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 28th and 29th, in Nashville, Tenn., the dedication of the new $2,100,000 Meharry Medical College was held. It was a most glorious occasion for those in charge of the present operation of this, one of the only two medical schools in the country for the medical education of Negroes. The spirit of cooperation and felicitation was evident throughout the entire exercises. Representatives in person or by telegram or letter were there, such as United States Secretary of the Interior R. Lyman Wilbur and United States Surgeon General Cummings, deans of the leading medical and dental colleges of the North and South, and special spokesmen for the heaviest donors, like Julius Rosenwald and Geo. Eastman, whom illness prevented attending personally. All of these speakers were limited to from 5 to 20 minutes, thereby permitting more genuine and widespread representation in the short two days than would have been possible otherwise. And the dedication was most impressive and largely attended by former graduates and friends.

The alumni, comprising doctors from all parts of the country were there in large numbers, many more than the school authorities had dared hope would come, but they were prepared and did royally entertain all who came.

As to the school plant itself, words are absolutely inadequate to describe the buildings and facilities, grounds, site, etc. We can only say that "The New and Greater Meharry" is worth going many, many miles to see and go through. We wish to say to anyone going North or coming South that it would be worth their while to plan to stop by Nashville and visit Meharry. To the graduates of other years it seems that God has just dropped down from heaven this complete institution all ready for service so great are its completeness and smoothness in so short a time.

Those motoring from Birmingham to take part in the dedication were Drs. C. H. Nall, Landy Harris, Chas. A. J. McPherson, Miss Nall, Mrs. Clark and Dr. and Mrs. Ferd D. Bradford and children, who motored to Nashville returning to Birmingham Sunday night.

Education – 1931

Tennessee

Colleges.

MEHARRY HAS GRAND OPENING OF NEW SCHOOL

Exercises to Continue for a Week

Chicago Defender 12/5/31

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 4. —A note of courageous optimism colored the ceremonies which began here Saturday to mark the dedication of Meharry Medical college's $2,000,000 school and hospital plant.

Distinguished educators from all over this state and from many other states appeared on the program to add words of praise for the progress of the institution during the last 10 years under the direction of Dr. J. J. Mullowney. A telegram of tribute was also read from President Hoover.

Opening exercises were held in the public health lecture hall.

"This is the thing for which we have dreamed, and visioned, and worked for 10 years," declared Dr. Mullowney in opening the program. "It has now been brought into manifestation. Brick and mortar, beautiful though they may be, mean nothing unless there is a soul, a spirit, behind them. We have that spirit."

Meharry Medical college was established in 1876 as the medical department of Central Tennessee college. In 1900 it was changed to Meharry Medical college of Walden university. In 1915 the state gave Meharry a separate charter and it has since been known as Meharry Medical college, with departments of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and nurse training.

Education—1931

Colleges

Tennessee

Tennessee State College To Launch $600,000 Program

Journal and Guide

1-3-31

Norfolk, Va.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Tennessee A. and I. State College will begin the year 1931 and the winter quarter with the brightest prospects in its history of eighteen years. Plans are on foot for an expenditure of over $600.000 for four major buildings to be erected across the boulevard from the present campus. These buildings are: an administration building containing cafeteria and laundry, a men's vocational building for agricultural and industrial education, and a model practice school for elementary grades.

In addition to these structures there are being erected teachers' cottages and apartments. These additions will bring the evaluation of the present plant beyond $2,000,000,000 mark, and will provide additional facilities for the various curricula both in its literary and vocational purposes so that additional reading rooms and department reading rooms may be organized and stocked.

Appropriations for maintenance for the biennial period 1931-33 will be included an increase of at least $35,000 per year which means that the institution will receive $175,000 from state sources alone. Intensive extension work will be prosecuted during the incoming year. A demonstration bus equipped with facilities for instruction in agriculture and home economics, and in health, will soon be sent on the road under the supervision of staff members of these departments.

Recently the institution has acquired a new parlor bus which will be used in transporting musical, dramatic, and physical education groups for performance in many points throughout the state. Extension courses are to be offered to teachers in service on Friday and Saturday. President Hale and members of his staff are working on plans whereby the campus of the institution will be extended to all parts of the state. Various members of the staff this year are conducting surveys as to local conditions in Tennessee.

A "Know Tennessee Campaign" is being conducted by means of questionnaires and personal investigations on the part of the staff members. Specialists in the field of rural education, rural sociology, rural economics, agriculture, and home economics are making a detailed study of actual conditions as found in the 95 counties of the state with the view of rendering more definite service to local communities through the service of the institution and through its graduates.

DEBATE LEAGUE COACHES MEET AT KNOXVILLE

Journal and Guide

1-3-31

Four Colleges Represented In Oldest Forensic Asso.

Norfolk, Va.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. —Debate coaches of the Pentagonal Debating League met for their annual business session at Knoxville College.

Representatives attended the conference from Morehouse College, J. C. Smith University, Talladega College and Knoxville. Prof. N. P. Tillman of Morehouse was elected president of the league for the coming year and N. B. Miller of Knoxville, secretary.

Only four schools are members of the organization this year, which is perhaps the oldest debate league in the South. A fifth member will be taken into the group, according to action of the coaches, but no definite announcement as to the new member is forthcoming at the present time.

The proposition for debate this year will be, "Resolved: That India should be granted absolute independence by the British Empire." All debates of the league take place on the same night, the second Friday in April. Each college sends its negative team to meet another of the colleges and the affirmative team of each school debates before the home audience.

Other business at the coaches' meeting included permanent adoption of the critic system of judging the debates. This method was tried out last year and found to operate satisfactorily. A number of other debating problems were discussed by the debate directors and all felt that the conference was mutually beneficial.

Those attending the meeting as representatives included N. P. Tillman of Morehouse College, Fred W. Bond of Johnson C. Smith University, George W. Morton of Talladega College, and N. B. Miller of Knoxville.

Fisk Courses In Line

Tribune

With Most Advanced Schools of Country

2-12-31

SAYS DR. F. REEVES

Survey Is Made of Two Hundred Colleges

Savannah, Ga.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 7—Dr. Floyd Reeves of the University of Chicago, spent Saturday, January 31st on the Fisk University campus conferring with the Educational Policy Committee for the greater part of the forenoon and leading a very interesting discussion with the entire faculty during the afternoon. Dr. Reeves has been engaged with sixteen other well known educators for the past few years in a survey of almost 200 colleges of the United States. It is on the basis of this survey that President Hutchins and the University of Chicago have launched their startling program.

Dr. Reeves told the Fisk faculty about some of the modern trends in the colleges of liberal arts of America. The first most marked trend is toward a clear cut distinction between the junior and senior college programs. The tendency in the best schools at present is to add the master's degree to the work of the last two years in college. The time has come when the master's degree counts for just about as much to a prospective teacher as the bachelor's degree did fifteen years ago.

Another tendency is toward specializing in a field of concentration. Instead of majoring in one subject, the student majors concentrate in a definite field or in three or four related fields. This is a good thing since the tendency has been for years to over-departmentalize. Too many courses are offered in too many departments to make the budget or the faculty as useful as they ought to be. The trend is now away from over-departmentalization to the organization of the curriculum into divisions—these divisions having chairmen chosen by the several departments.

A third trend in the modern college is away from languages and mathematics and toward an increasing appreciation for work in the social sciences. The emphasis on the natural sciences remains about the same. There is a tendency to change from laboratory to lecture courses in the physical sciences in the case of students who do not mean to specialize in them.

The fourth is for the modern college to build more solidly on the high school curriculum so that there is greater unification in the whole educational program.

Dr. Reeves complimented Fisk University on its very advanced program, saying that it is far ahad of a great many old colleges among those surveyed in keeping up with the modern trends of education. There is no tendency to over-departmentalize at Fisk. The school is very rapidly making a clear cut distinction between the junior and the senior college and its Educational Policy Committee is keeping abreast of the times in all matters of curriculum building and divisional organization.

FISK CHEMISTRY LAB IS MARVEL

Afro-American

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Since the chemistry majors at Fisk University began their work this fall, they have had the privilege of working in one of the finest chemistry buildings in the country. Completed the first of July at a cost of $250,000, it has every modern device. It is situated across the street from the new Meharry Medical College, and next to the new Fisk library.

11-21-31

The head of the chemistry department, Dr. St. Elmo Brady, when showing a visitor over the building, exhibits with the greatest pride the visitors' laboratory. This small lab, perfectly equipped for research, offers any member of a colored college faculty the privilege of coming and staying as long as he pleases on a research project.

Baltimore, Md.

On the first floor besides a general office, a storeroom for chemicals, an auditorium, a qualitative laboratory, two freshman laboratories, Dr. Brady has a private office and private research laboratory that any chemist in America would be proud to have. The auditorium seats 160 people, has pitched floors, electrically driven window shades that absolutely darken the room when a button is pressed at the teacher's desk.

There are four teachers in the chemistry department: Dr. Brady, Prof. Thomas W. Talley, James K. Hillyard, Mrs. Emily Johnson Hall. Newton S. Holiday, Aaron Allen, and Miss Salene Winston are graduate students. All of these people are conducting research in the field of the alkaloids, in plant analysis. Hidden in common garden variety lettuce and the deadly night-shade are drugs that the Fisk chemistry department hopes to isolate for the world.

FISK'S NEW CHEMISTRY BUILDING ONE OF FINEST IN THE COUNTRY

Globe

Completed July 1st at a Cost of $250,000—Fitted With Every Modern Device for Proper Teaching of all Phases of the Subject

10-30-31

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Every laboratory is equipped with a shower for fire protection, with open face baffle-plate hoods of soapstone with motor and fan that carry out the fumes. There is a separate hydrogen-sulphide room in which to generate H2S gas to keep the fumes from the rest of the building. There is a constant temperature room where a thermostat can maintain a temperature down to zero or up to 75 degrees for running experiments for 48 hours at a definite degree of heat. In the planning all rooms pertaining to definite phases of chemistry are together—general labs, office, private research labs, advanced students' labs. There is a combustion room for combustion analysis. There is a library where students can now read in addition to books fourteen current German, French, Italian, English Chemistry journals. In fact, the building contains the best features of chemistry buildings at Cornell, Princeton, the University of Michigan and Michigan State College.

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Globe 10-30-31
Nashville Tenn

SIXTIETH ANNIV. OF THE FISK JUBILEE SINGERS

Herald-Commonwealth

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The doings of the Faculty in their annual dinner on Friday night centered around in light and solemn vein. The master of ceremonies, Prof. Bertram Doyle, witty, audacious, conducted the Movements and Intermezzos, while Prof. Warner Lawson picked up his cues at the piano and introduced each speaker with an appropriate air. Mrs. Cole was altogether charming. The training of the early days showed in every beautifully uttered word. She told of the time when she was a slave but knew none of the bitterness of slavery. She told of beginning to teach in a little log house when she herself had been taught only a little. Again and again her school wah burned and she was a desolate child upon whom such burdens fall. She told of the days when George White sent for her to come to Fisk to sing the leading role in 'Queen Esther." She came and sang and conquered.

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WHITES PROTEST BUILDING OF NEGRO COLLEGE

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SITUATED ACROSS THE STREET FROM NEW MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE AND NEXT TO FISKS BEAUTIFUL NEW LIBRARY

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The head of the Chemistry Department, Dr. St. Elmo Brady, when showing a visitor over the building exhibits with the greatest pride the visitors' laboratory. This small lab perfectly equipped for research, offers any member of a Negro college faculty the privilege of coming and staying as long as he pleases on a research project. For the time being there will be no supervision or help for his work but the plan may lead to future exchanges of professors. Many a Chemistry professor who has had a bee in his bonnet for years and no facilities for finding out what could be done about it will look upon this University service as a godsend.

On the first floor besides a general office, a storeroom for chemicals, an auditorium, a qualitative laboratory, two Freshman laboratories Dr. Brady has a private office and private research laboratory that any chemist in America would be proud to have. The auditorium seats 160 people, has pitched floors, electrically driven window shades that absolutely darken room when a button is pressed at the teachers' desk. The department hopes to show here government films and those of industrial establishment illustrating the place of trained chemists in the world.

Every laboratory is equipped with a shower for fire protection, with open face baffle-plate hoods of soapstone with motor and fan that carry out the fumes. There is a separate hydrogen-sulphide room in which to generate H_2S gas to keep the fumes from the rest of the building. There is a constant temperature room where a thermostat can maintain a temperature down to zero or up to 75 degrees for running experiments for 48 hours at a definite degree of heat. In the planning all rooms pertaining to definite phases of chemistry are together—general labs, office, private research labs, advanced students' labs. There is a combustion room for combustion analysis. There is a library where students can now read in addition to books fourteen current German, French, Italian, English Chemistry journals. In fact, the building contains the best features of chemistry buildings at Cornell, Princeton, the University of Michigan and Michigan State College.

There are four teachers in the Chemistry Department: Dr. Brady, Prof. Thomas W. Talley, James K. Hillyard, Mrs. Emily Johnson Hall, Mr. Newton S. Holiday, Mr. Aaron Allen, and Miss Salene Winston are graduate students. All of these people are conducting research in the field of the alkaloids, in plant analysis. Hidden in common garden variety lettuce and the deadly night-

Globe 10-30-31 Nashville, Tenn.

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Globe 10-30-31 Nashville Tenn.

Education-1931

Colleges.

Texas

OUR COLLEGES IN TEXAS

Informer

1-24-31

All sensational lies to the contrary notwithstanding, our colleges for Negro youth in Texas are making progress. The conditional gift by the General Education Board of $300,000 to Wiley College, the election of J. J. Rhoads as the first colored president of Bishop, the return of Willis J. King to Texas for the purpose of becoming the head of Samuel Huston, the steady improvement in curricula and faculty at Prairie View in recent years—all of these things are positive signs that the college for Negro youth in Texas is neither standing still nor going backward: it is going forward.

Houston, Texas

Announcements are being made now of the fact that the Southern Association of Colleges will soon make an inspection in Texas for the purpose of ascertaining how our Texas colleges rank on the basis of its standards. The Southern Association of Colleges is the authoritative critic of the work being done by the white colleges of the South, and this is the first time in its history that any attempt has been made to rate Negro schools. This has fine possibilities in it for the Negro colleges. First, it will give to those who meet the requirements the only official recognition by an authortative rating board that they have ever had. Second it will bring about closer cooperation between the Negro College and the best in education among the white group right here in the territory where such cooperation is needed most. These are things to be desired.

Nor should this be of interest only to those engaged directly in educational work. All Negroes in Texas should have a positive interest in the welfare of our colleges. Dogan, Rhoads, King, Banks, and the rest of the men and women who have assumed responsibility for our colleges, are people of integrity, educational capacity, and sincerity. They are contunities of Negro youth in Texas. And in this task, which is as difficult a task as was ever undertaken by anybody, they deserve the unqualified support of every citizen. When we disagree with their actions, they deserve, not to have heaped upon them a lot of personal vilification, but rather to have our sympathetic advice and cooperation. Every honest and fair person will give them this kind of support.

SAMUEL HUSTON UNDER WILLIS J. KING

Informer 4-18-31 Houston, Texas

With the development of the tax supported colleges and other institutions for Negroes the question is becoming more insistent as to just what is to be the future place in the scheme of education of the private college, which in past years has done much in the educational life of our youth. Last November, at Fisk University, there came up for discussion in one of the sessions of the conference on education this vital question of the place of the tax supported institution and the place of the endowed college, as well as the relationship between the two. The presiding officer at that session of the conference was Dr. Willis J. King, president of Samuel Huston College at Austin, Texas..

After the subject had been discussed back and forth by those who were connected respectively with the two types of schools, and there being no great amount of agreement as to just what should be the future relationship between, and the respective places of the tax supported school and the private college, Dr. King injected into the discussion a thought which is one deserving of the greatest amount of consideration. He suggested in effect that, under the present approach of the state school to the problem of education, there was one field open to the small private college in which it would have absolutely no cempetition from the tax supported institution. That field is the field of preparing young people for spiritual and religious leadership in our communities.

This is Dr. King's first year at Samuel Huston, and it is too early to say that any new educational program or procedure has taken on final or even visible form. He has not had time for that. But those who have been to Samuel Huston and talked with President King and observed what is going on can say with more or less definite assurance that even now an educational trend can be noticed. And it may be explained in terms of Dr. King's suggestion to his fellow educators at the Fisk conference on education.

By spiritual and religious leadership President King means something vastly different from traditional preaching and church service merely. He has in mind the translation of Christian ideals into daily living.. He has been in close contact with our traditional church life, and he has seen how much of it is empty and barren and hypocritical. He has observed how little we really carry over into our lives during the week the principles of honesty and integrity and justice and mercy and truth and purity and loveliness and reliability about which we hear so much on Sunday.

The Informer and Freeman predicts the development at Samuel Huston College under the leadership of Dr. Willis J. King of a reinterpretation of life and spiritual values and religious thought which will reflect itself all along the line of the lives which we live from day to day. In this a new contribution will be made to our educational process; and in this a new service will be rendered to the state.

BISHOP COLLEGE IS LISTED AS "A" IN NEW RATING

Informer

As a result of a recent survey of Bishop College by a committee composed of Dean G. B. Woods, American University, Washington, D. C. (chairman); Dr. C. D. McCracken, Ohio State University, Columbus; and Dr. Louis R. Wilson. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, the American Medical Association, with headquarters in Chicago, has reclassified Bishop and listed it among the "A Grade" colleges in America for Negroes. The inspection, on which the new rating was based, was made in January of this year and shows the remarkable progress Bishop has made within recent years.

4-18-31

Bishop College is a charter member of the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth, and has enjoyed distinction of occupying first place in the list of Senior Colleges for Negroes in Texas since 1902. Its recognition by the Texas State Department of Education has been extended to members of other states in the north as well as in the south, thus making it possible for [illegible] hop's graduates to teach for life i[illegible] than half of the states of the [illegible]

Houston, Texas

Havi[illegible] highest rating obtainable [illegible] College," Bishop is now a [illegible] for the approval of the S[illegible] ociation of Colleges and [illegible] Schools, according to Dr. [illegible] Wri ht, Professor of Educ[illegible] ar[illegible] onth College, Andove[illegible] Executive Agent of [illegible] who inspected Bish[illegible] January 12 and 13. Only s[illegible] lleges for Negro youth in th[illegible] ire south have been approved by [illegible] e Association; and without exception, htey are east of the Mississippi River. The approved list includes: Fisk University, Talladega College, Morehouse College, Spelman College, Johnson C. Smith College Virginia Union University, and Virginia State.

In a communication addressed to President Joseph J. Rhoads, Dr. Wright gives the assurance that he will be pleased to recommend that Bishop be placed on the approved list of colleges in the fall of 1931; the conditions having already been reduced to the simple one of improving the institution's library. Since the association does not meet until December, it will not be possible for action to be taken on Bishop's application before that date, otherwise it could qualify for the approved list earlier.

The approval of the Southern Association will carry with it unconditional affiliation with the leading colleges and universities of America and foreign countries, and elevate Bishop above the level of the socalled "Negro College." Those who qualify for any degree conferred at Bishop will be admitted into the graduate schools of the country without the conditions that have heretofore been imposed by high ranking institutions.

In discussing this matter before a large body of Bishop Alumni and friends in Forth Worth last week, President Rhoads called attention to the fact that "never before has it been true that a college for Negroes in Texas has maintained such relations with Harvard, Northwestern, and others of that rank."

The inspection that was made by Dr. Wright revealed facts that may be astonishing to many, namely, that the quality of Bishop's faculty, its facilities for teaching the sciences, its educational income and salaries are superior to other colleges for Negroes in the West; and that the institution ranks in the upper half of the seven approved colleges previously listed.

In his report to the Trustees of Bishop President Rhoads said in part: "We are building a program at Bishop College that will meet the most exacting educational standards of America and the important changes that are taking place all about us. During the months and years immediately ahead we shall aggressively prosecute this program to the end of combining in one institution the virtues of a fine small college and many of the superior advantages of a real university. It is no longer necessary for those who live in the Southwest to go to other parts in order to secure the best college training in education, religion, science, music, and business. This is by no means a matter of opinion, but is said on the authority of the best and most widely recognized accrediting agency in the entire South."

Fiftieth Anniversary Of Paul Quinn Attended By Notables

Informer 7-25-31 Houston, Texas

By THOS. JEFFERSON CLEMENT
Dean of Biblical School

Waco, Texas.—Celebrations, anniversaries, parades, connections and big times are not unusual events in the life of the American Negro. To quote the well known meditation of Hambone, he can do less offtimes with more money and can do more with less money than any people on the globe. To report a truly big meeting where the Negro actually got somewhere, to some at least, is news. If the colored man will continue to do more with less money he will develop and emphasize himself as a shrewd bargainer in the game of civilization and achievement. Of all the things as a race that the Negro can afford to get along without a school is certainly not one of them, particularly the kind which lays stress upon the development of the heart as well as the head and hands.

During a three-day celebration of its arival at the half-century mark, Paul Quinn College produced some very excellent and encouraging exhibits in justification of her fifty-years existence as an institution of learning which has been in the business of making Negroes to fit into the advanced life of civic and Christian progress. Man building and race power was a gratifying evidence at the recent anniversary celebration of a little tree set out by the pioneer preachers of the 1881 stamp. Many of the old-timers remarked that such spirit and enthusiasm had not been witnessed in many, many moons. The conference from all over the Southwest had been called together by their inimitable chieftian, Rt. Rev. W. Sampson Brooks of the Tenth Episcopal District A. M. E. Church group. The alumni and undergraduate list was large from far and near to give color and material aid to the occasion and to renew their pledges of support to one of the greatest educational ambitions of the race group in the Southwest. The tidy sum of a little better than $4,000 in cash represented the collections gathered during the meeting.

The Negro is gradually learning the mighty power of organization and cooperation, as manifested by the result of the anniversary. So often he meets at the call of some leader of the group in lodge, or school or church affairs and after making a few sky-rocket speeches and passing the usual number of resolutions he returns home to await another call without having gotten anywhere except round and round. It was notable at this meeting to observe the formation of an undergraduate organization in the state, like the one by Dr. Johnson in Chicago, Ill., who was present and gave a fine speech. This organization is headed by the Rev. C. L. Morgan. The graduates of other colleges organized under the leadership of the Rev. J. H. Smith with Mrs. J. A. Kirk as treasurer, and Rev. C. H. Steptau, secretary. The alumni already organized under the presidency of Rev. H. A. Carr, put over a splendid program, assisting Rev. Abington and others as a special committee, making the event a notable success from a moral and spiritual angle as well as material. Bishop Brooks being a sort of miracle man in engineering things with that characteristic smoothness and technique for which he is distinguished.

The splendid fact was brought out that the school has directly had to do with the Christian education of about five thousand graduates and undergraduates who for the most part are strong contributors to the good citizenship of America. This fact alone stimulated keen hope for the future and inspired fresh trust and zeal as things rolled merrily along. Words of great cheer and encouragement were brought by Mr. Gaddis, college examiner of the State Department of education, who also made a material investment in the future of the school in proof of his sincerity and interest. Crown heads from the lodges, Mr. Davis of the U. B. F. and S. M. T.; J. M. Burr, advertising director of The Houston Informer, and others spoke and contributed liberally along with the Baptist brethren and representatives otherwise.

Each day was open with splendid attendance at the regular feature of Bible study. Dr. H. A. Carr of Ft. Worth, gave a most helpful study on the Bible and music. President I. M. Bergan lectured on "The Transfiguration," while Dean Thomas Jefferson Clement was well received in an analysis of "The Prophets and Prophecy." The high spots were marked among the speakers by the opening sermon of thought provoking nature by Dr. R. C. Walker, Fort Worth, and a thouroughly fine sermonic address delivered by Dr. W. D. Miller, an alumnus who journeyed from Oklahoma City, Okla. Dr. Clayborn from Arkansas, also preached acceptably during the meeting. As an outstanding standard college of this great Southwest, offering as it does some fine inducements in the way of scholarships for the coming year, the enrollment is expected to be a large one.

SAMUEL HUSTON COLLEGE

Samuel Huston College has had one of its most successful years. Forty-two persons received the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science at the end of the regular session in May. Twenty-eight more received degrees at the Summer Commencement, August 12, 1931. More than 500 college students were enrolled in the regular and extension department of the school during the year 1930–1931.

The prospects for the year 1931–1932 are the brightest for many years. While most of the members of the faculty will return, there will be several important additions to the faculty. Following out the plan inaugurated during the past year, two of the professors have been given leave of absence for study in the larger universities of the North and East. Professor C. W. Deslandes will spend at least one semester at Northwestern University; while Professor J. J. Seabrook will spend a year at Boston University.

Education - 1931

Colleges

DR. A. CALIVER IS PRESIDENT'S DAY CHIEF SPEAKER

Journal and Guide

Advances Of Noted Institution Related By Mrs. C. E. Spender

1-31-31

PETERSBURG, Va.— Virginia State College celebrated the 48th anniversary of the life of the institution with a splendid President's Day program in the college chapel here on Friday night January 23. On account of the fact that no single individual can be accredited with the honor of having been responsible for the establishment of a land grant shool due to the nature of the creation of such an institution, a special act of the State Legislature being required, what is known as Founder's Day at private institutions is observed as President's Day here.

Thus all men who have served the college in the capacity of president are honored for the contributions which they have made toward its development.

Norfolk, Va.

Since its creation by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, March 6, 1882, Virginia State College has had three presidents—John Mercer Langston, L.L.D., was the first President of the college and served in this capacity from 1886 to 1887. James Hugo Johnston, Ph.D., served the institution from 1887 to 1914. John Manuel Gandy, A.B., A.M., Ped.D., succeeded President Johnston in 1914 and has been at the head of the institution since that time.

Dr. Caliver Speaks

President's Day exercises were featured by a masterful and brilliant address by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, former dean of Fisk University, and now Educational Specialist of the United States Office of Education of the Department of the Interior. Speaking on the subject "Some Educational Indications of Modern Progress," Dr. Caliver set forth the changing economic life of today and emphasized the fact that the modern college must prepare the youth of today to meet these changing problems.

"A changing life makes necessary a changing education," said the learned doctor. He told of the work of the Office of Education in Vocational Guidance and criticized our modern schools and colleges for their lack of adjustment to a changing situation. Dr. Caliver also lauded the building program now moving forward at Virginia State College and the work which this school is doing in vocational guidance.

Another feature of the anniversary was the address of Mrs. Carrie E. Spencer of the class of 1900 who spoke on the subject, "Reminiscences of Yester Year." Mrs. Spencer contrasted the life and facilities of the institution thirty years ago with those of today, setting forth dramatically the vast differences and the superior educational advantages which the students of the present day have over those of three decades ago.

High Ranking Won

Virginia State College has made tremendous progress in recent years. Under the militant leadership of President Gandy the institution has grown steadily and normally until it now occupies a place of high standing among the leading Negro colleges of the land. With its rich college curricular, its well trained faculty, its broad sphere of extension service, its ever-expanding physical plant, its profound religious atmosphere, and its administrative policy of improvement in all phases of its work, Virginia State College stands ready to serve the educational needs of the Negro youth of the nation.

Virginia 6

NEGRO COLLEGE RECOGNIZED BY UNITED STATES

Houston Informer

11-21-31

Houston, Texa

Petersburg, Va.—(ANP)—According to a recent announcement by the Bureau of Immigration of the United States Department of Labor, Virginia State College has been approved by the secretary of labor as an institution of learning for immigrant students in accordance with the immigration act of 1924.

The Department of State has been notified of this approval for transmission of the information to all American consular officers, who will then be in a position to consider applications for the required non-quota student visas from foreign students who wish to attend this institution. Already there are several applications from foreign students on file in the office of the registrar of the college.

By thus receiving the approval of the Bureau of Immigration, Virginia State College rises to a place of high standing among the leading colleges of the nation. Already the college has been approved by the American Medical Association and the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the leading accrediting agency in the South.

MEDICAL COLLEGE PLANS NEGRO CLINIC

Medical College of Virginia and St. Philip's Hospital will establish a post-graduate clinic for Negro physicians of Virginia, of whom there are about one hundred, it was stated yesterday by Dr. W. T. Sanger, president of the college. Southern Missioner

Beginning June 16, the clinic will be held here from one to four weeks annually under the best modern medical guidance, the length of the intensive course depending upon the interest created. Outside aid from one or more of the big educational foundations is assured, Dr. Sanger announced. January, 1931.

"There will be at least six hours per day intensive instruction upon new developments in laboratory work, hospital work and general clinics covering various phases of the profession, and we know of no such clinic in the South at this time," President Sanger declared.

The college faculty committee arranging the clinic consists of Dr. Lee Sutton, dean; Dr. C. W. Skinner, assistant dean; Dr. Manfred Call, Dr. William B. Porter, Dr. Isaac A. Bigger and Dr. H. H. Ware. Vol. XLI, no. 1.

Thirty Negro physicians of Richmond, organized as the Richmond Medical Society, has named a committee consisting of Dr. Fred Brown, Dr. J. H. Blackwell, Dr. A. A. Tennant, Dr. C. C. Cook and Dr. E. S. Roane to act upon the matter. Dr. Sanger reports enthusiasm for the project, declaring that the medical profession generally is co-operating in the plan with splendid spirit.—Richmond Times-Dispatch

Lawrenceville, Va.

Education - 1931

Georgia.

Colleges, - Change of heads.

ARCHER MADE ACTING PRESIDENT OF MOREHOUSE

Southern Christian Record

President John Hope of Morehouse Colleeg has recently announced that upon his request the American Baptist Home Mission Society has sanctioned the appointing of Dean S. H. Archer as Acting President of Morehouse College for the remainder of the 1930-31 school year. "Through this new arrangement," said Doctor Hope, "I expect to be able to give more attention to the Morehouse Endowment Campaign."

Mr. Archer came to Morehouse as Professor of Mathematics in 1908 and held this position until 1920 when he became Dean of the College. He has frequently been in entire charge of the College in Doctor Hope's absence; and during the World War he was Acting President for one year while Doctor Hope was doing Y. M. C. A. work with soldiers in France.

Morehouse alumni and students have great love for Mr. Archer and this new appointment is being met with wholehearted approval

Education -

Colleges, Change of heads.

W. W. ALEXANDER NAMED HEAD OF NEW DILLARD UNIVERSITY

10-17-31

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16.—While continuing his work as executive director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta has accepted the position of acting president of the new Dillard university in this city, according to an announcement by Edgar B. Stern, chairman of the university's board of trustees. Dr. Alexander, it was announced, will immediately begin to work with the trustees in developing the new institution, dividing his time between the university and the interracial commission, which he has directed successfully for more than ten years.

Chicago Def.

The board of directors of the interracial commission recognized in Dillard university a concrete project in interracial co-operation of great importance to the far South, and therefore felt justified in making it possible for Dr. Alexander to assist in its development.

Dillard university was formed by a recent agreement between New Orleans university, Straight college and Flint Goodridge hospital, and is named for Dr. J. H. Dillard, former president of the Jeanes and Slater funds. It is expected that it will become one of the great southern university centers for our people, the others being Howard university at Washington, Fisk university at Nashville and the new Atlanta university recently formed by a merger of three colleges in that city.

Straight College Gets Prof. Austin As President

Argus

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 15—(Professor Charles B. Austin, white, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., has assumed his duties as president of Straight College for the 1931-32 session. The new president announced that the institution opened with a 10 per cent increase in enrollment in the college department. President Austin holds B. A. and M. A. degrees. He taught at Grinnell college, Hunter college and the University of Wisconsin before being appointed president of Straight college. He formerly was head of the division of public welfare of the University of Texas extension department. He is a member of the administrative committee of the American Missionary Association and a trustee of Dillard university. Mrs. Gertrude B. Austin, wife of the president, is one of the new members of the faculty. She received her B. A. degree from Grinnell College and has done graduate work at the University of Chicago and Columbia university. She will be professor of social sciences. She has taught at Hunter college and was formerly dean of women at Grinnell.

10-16-31

St. Louis Mo.

Education - 1931

Louisiana

Colleges. – Change of heads.

STRAIGHT GETS NEW PREXY

Pittsburgh Courier

10-17-31

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15—(ANP)—Prof. Charles B. Austin, white, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., has assumed his duties as president of Straight College for the 1931-32 session. The new president announced that the institution opened with a 10 per cent increase in enrollment in the college department.

President Austin holds B.A. and M.A. degrees. He taught at Grinnell College, Hunter College and the University of Wisconsin before being appointed president of Straight College. He formerly was head of the division of public welfare of the University of Texas extension department. He is a member of the administrative committee of the American Missionary Association and a trustee of Dillard University.

Mrs. Gertrude B. Austin, wife of the president, is one of the new members of the faculty. She received her B.A. degree from Grinnell College and has done graduate work at the University of Chicago and Columbia University. She will be professor of social sciences. She has taught at Hunter College and was formerly dean of women at Grinnell

Colleges, - Change of Heads.

GOVERNOR APPOINTS AN UNKNOWN BARBER TO BOARD OF CURATORS

Courier 4-18-31

Pittsburgh, Pa.

HEADS SCHOOL

DR. AMBROSSE CALIVER

Recently elected president of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 16. —Lincoln University, the state school for Negroes here, has again suffered a turn-over when a suddenly revamped Board of Curators met here Monday and voted President Nathan B. Young out. No formal charges were made against Young, who is one of the outstanding educators of the country. He has served as president of Lincoln for five years and has been in educational work for more than 40 years. The meeting of the board was supposed to have been a regular one with no intimation of the drastic action made known in advance. It was announced that the presidency had been offered to Dr. Ambrose Caliver, head of the U. S. Department of Negro Education in Washington, D. C. Dr. Caliver accepted the offer.

The ousting of President Young is the second radical change that has occurred in four years at Lincoln University. Politics is openly placed at the bottom of the move. Young has refused to allow his office to be used as a political pay-off clearing position as has long been the custom at Lincoln. In the past ten years Lincoln has had five administrations. The school is noted for being a football of local politics.

The meeting of Curators was clothed with secrecy. Governor Caulfield failed to reappoint Mrs. W. P. Curtis of St. Louis to the board. Up until the day of the meeting she had not received any notice of her dismissal. In her place Gov. Caulfield had appointed Edward G. Hopson, an ex-barber, who is unknown in civic life in St. Louis. Hopson's appointment was not made known until Saturday, and Monday he sat in the meeting and voted. He had not even been confirmed by the State Senate which is in session here. It is understood that Mrs. Curtis, who was secretary of the Curators, was dropped because she could not be "handled."

The factors are attributed to the action of the board. One is the coming 1932 political fight in which Gov Caulfield is expected to become a candidate for the U. S. Senate, and the other is the fact that Lincoln is in the midst of the $300,000 building program which is considered an inviting opportunity for the political grafters.

NEW HEAD OF LINCOLN U

DR. AMBROSE CALIVER

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 9. —At a meeting of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University here yesterday, Dr. Ambrose Caliver of Washington, D. C. was elected president to succeed Nathan B. Young who has served as president (two terms) about five years. Mr. Young stated that he had no future plans, and that the election of his successor came as a "great surprise" to him.

Argus

4-10-31

Edward Hopson of St. Louis, a government employee, was the new member who sat with the board at its meeting Monday. He succeeded Mrs. Julia Childs Curtis whom the governor failed to reappoint. Other members of the board are Attorney John B. Edwards, chairman, of St. Louis; J. D. Eliff of Columbia, both white; J. B. Coleman, Columbia; T. B. Watkins, Kansas City; and Dr. J. E. Perry, Kansas City. Chas. A Lee, State Supt. of Education, is the seventh member of the board by virtue of his office.

St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Caliver, Ph. D., is head of the Department of Negro Education in the United States Bureau of Education at Washington, D. C. The vote electing him was unanimous. He is expected to take up his new office June 1.

Prof. Caliver is the first Negro in this country to receive a doctor's degree in college administration, according to Eliff. He was born at Saltville Va., February 25, 1894, and recieved his education at Knoxville College, Tuskegee Institute and Wisconsin, Harvard and Columbia universities. He was a teacher at Fisk University from 1918 to 1927. He produced a motion picture showing the history of Fisk Universisty in 1921, and made a lecture tour with this film.

He is a member of the National Educational Association, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars.

YOUNG OUSTED, CALIVER OFFERED L.U. PRESIDENCY

Afro American

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Lincoln University's politically revamped Board of Curators met here Monday and voted President Nathan B Young out without charges.

Dr. Young served as president of Lincoln for five years and has been in educational work for more than forty years.

4-11-31

The meeting of the board was supposed to have been a regular one with no intimation of the drastic action made known in advance. It was announced that the presidency had been offered to Dr. Ambrose Caliver, head of the U.S. Bureau of Negro Education, in Washington.

Politics is openly placed at the bottom of the move. Dr. Young has refused to allow his office to be used as a political pay-off clearing position as has long been the custom at Lincoln. In the past ten years Lincoln has had five administrations.

Afro American

Secret Meeting

The meeting of curators was clothed with secrecy. Governor Caulfield failed to reappoint Mrs. W. P. Curtis of St. Louis to the board. She could not be "handled." Up untli the day of the meeting she had not received any notice of her dismissal In her place Governor Caulfield had appointed Edward G. Hopson, who is unknown in civic life in St. Louis. Hopson's appointment was not made known until Saturday, and Monday he sat in the meeting and voted. He had not even been confirmed by the State Senate which is in session here.

Baltimore, Md.

Graft Desired

Two factors are attributed to the action of the board. One is the coming 1932 political fight in which Governor Caulfield is expected to become a candidate for the U.S. Senate, and the other is the fact that Lincoln is in the midst of the $300,000 building program which is considered an inviting opportunity for the political grafters.

DR. CALIVER SAYS NO

Argus

5-1-31

St. Louis

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, who was recently elected president of Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Missouri, according to a press report from Washington, has stoutly denied that he made any promise to any member of the Board of Curators that he would accept the presidency of that institution should he be elected.

If the statement coming from Dr. Caliver is true, then where does that leave the Board of Curators of Lincoln university who elected him president? Is the board stalling around or using the university as a plaything or a toy? Are they trying to fool the people? The truth of the matter, as we see it, is their actions in this case were not taken in good faith. And, when public officials break faith with the people, they become like the bird with the broken pinion—They never fly so high again.

PITT GRAD NEW LINCOLN 'U' MO. PRESIDENT

Courier

6-13-31

Ree

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 11. —The Board of Curators of Lincoln University at a recent meeting elected as president of that institution, Charles Wilbur Florence, formerly dean of Virginia State College.

Mr. Florence is a native of Brownsville, Pa. He was graduated from the University of Pittsburgh with the degree of bachelor of arts and the degree of master of arts. While at Pittsburgh he distinguished himself in scholarship and by participation in extra-curricular activities. He was active in several student organizations, founder of the Pitt Lyceum, and captain of the varsity debating team.

Pittsburgh, Pa

His early educational experience was gained in the public schools of West Virginia. For seven years he has been dean of the Virginia State College.

Colleges, - Change of Heads.

GOVERNOR APPOINTS AN UNKNOWN BARBER TO BOARD OF CURATORS

Courier 4-18-31

Pittsburgh, Pa

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 16. —Lincoln University, the state school for Negroes here, has again suffered a turn-over when a suddenly revamped Board of Curators met here Monday and voted President Nathan B. Young out. No formal charges were made against Young, who is one of the outstanding educators of the country. He has served as president of Lincoln for five years and has been in educational work for more than 40 years. The meeting of the board was supposed to have been a regular one with no intimation of the drastic action made known in advance. It was announced that the presidency had been offered to Dr. Ambrose Caliver, head of the U. S. Department of Negro Education in Washington, D. C. Dr. Caliver accepted the offer.

The ousting of President Young is the second radical change that has occurred in four years at Lincoln University. Politics is openly placed at the bottom of the move. Young has refused to allow his office to be used as a political pay-off clearing position as has long been the custom at Lincoln. In the past ten years Lincoln has had five administrations. The school is noted for being a football of local politics.

The meeting of Curators was clothed with secrecy. Governor Caulfield failed to reappoint Mrs. W. P. Curtis of St. Louis to the board. Up until the day of the meeting she had not received any notice of her dismissal. In her place Gov. Caulfield had appointed Edward G. Hopson, an ex-barber, who is unknown in civic life in St. Louis. Hopson's appointment was not made known until Saturday, and Monday he sat in the meeting and voted. He had not even been confirmed by the State Senate which is in session here. It is understood that Mrs. Curtis, who was secretary of the Curators, was dropped because she could not be "handled."

The factors are attributed to the action of the board. One is the coming 1932 political fight in which Gov Caulfield is expected to become a candidate for the U. S. Senate, and the other is the fact that Lincoln is in the midst of the $300,000 building program which is considered an inviting opportunity for the political grafters.

HEADS SCHOOL

DR. AMBROSSE CALIVER

Recently elected president of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.

NEW HEAD OF LINCOLN U

DR. AMBROSE CALIVER

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 9. —At a meeting of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University here yesterday, Dr. Ambrose Caliver of Washington, D. C. was elected president to succeed Nathan B. Young who has served as president (two terms) about five years. Mr. Young stated that he had no future plans, and that the election of his successor came as a "great surprise" to him.

Argus

4-10-31

Edward Hopson of St. Louis, a government employee, was the new member who sat with the board at its meeting Monday. He succeeded Mrs. Julia Childs Curtis whom the governor failed to reappoint. Other members of the board are Attorney John B. Edwards, chairman, of St. Louis; J. D. Eliff of Columbia, both white; J. B. Coleman, Columbia; T. B. Watkins, Kansas City; and Dr. J. E. Perry, Kansas City. Chas. A. Lee, State Supt. of Education, is the seventh member of the board by virtue of his office.

St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Caliver, Ph. D., is head of the Department of Negro Education in the United States Bureau of Education at Washington, D. C. The vote electing him was unanimous. He is expected to take up his new office June 1.

Prof. Caliver is the first Negro in this country to receive a doctor's degree in college administration, according to Eliff. He was born at Saltville Va., February 25, 1894, and recieved his education at Knoxville College, Tuskegee Institute and Wisconsin, Harvard and Columbia universities. He was a teacher at Fisk University from 1918 to 1927. He produced a motion picture showing the history of Fisk University in 1921, and made a lecture tour with this film.

He is a member of the National Educational Association, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars.

YOUNG OUSTED, CALIVER OFFERED L.U. PRESIDENCY

Afro-American

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Lincoln University's politically revamped Board of Curators met here Monday and voted President Nathan B Young out without charges.

Dr. Young served as president of Lincoln for five years and has been in educational work for more than forty years.

4-11-31

The meeting of the board was supposed to have been a regular one with no intimation of the drastic action made known in advance. It was announced that the presidency had been offered to Dr. Ambrose Caliver, head of the U.S. Bureau of Negro Education, in Washington.

Politics is openly placed at the bottom of the move. Dr. Young has refused to allow his office to be used as a political pay-off clearing position as has long been the custom at Lincoln. In the past ten years Lincoln has had five administrations.

Afro-American

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Argus 5-1-31

If the statement coming from Dr. Caliver is true, then where does that leave the Board of Curators of Lincoln university who elected him president? Is the board stalling around or using the university as a plaything or a toy? Are they trying to foo the people? The truth of the matter, as we see it, is their actions in this case were not taken in good faith. And, when public officials break faith with the people, they become like the bird with the broken pinion—They never fly so high again.

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PITT GRAD NEW LINCOLN 'U' MO. PRESIDENT

Courier

6-13-31

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 11. —The Board of Curators of Lincoln University at a recent meeting elected as president of that institution, Charles Wilbur Florence, formerly dean of Virginia State College.

Mr. Florence is a native of Brownsville, Pa. He was graduated from the University of Pittsburgh with the degree of bachelor of arts and the degree of master of arts. While at Pittsburgh he distinguished himself in scholarship and by participation in extra-curricular activities. He was active in several student organizations, founder of the Pitt Lyceum, and captain of the varsity debating team.

Pittsburgh, Pa

His early educational experience was gained in the public schools of West Virginia. For seven years he has been dean of the Virginia State College.

Mr. Florence has been studying at Harvard University at which institution he has maintained a high scholastic record on the basis of which he was awarded two scholarships. He has completed at Harvard all residence and course requirements, and has passed the general examination for the degree of doctor of education. The degree will be conferred upon the completion of his thesis which is in course of preparation.

He is a charter member of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars and has served that organization in various official capacities including that of president. He is a member of the National Advisory Committee on the Education of Negroes—a committee appointed by Secretary Wilbur to co-operate in the current national survey of education. He is also active in several other state and national civic, social, and educational organizations.

The new president represents a combination of thorough training and long successful educational experience, all of which has fitted him admirably for his new position at Lincoln University.

NAME LINCOLN U. DEAN TO FILL POST OF PREXY

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 4.—Will Dean W. B. Jason, former acting president of Lincoln university again ascend to the president's chair?

Whig

This question is going the rounds of the campus and the city since it has become known that the retiring president, N. B. Young, has been asked by the board of curators to turn over the keys of the president's home to Mr. Jason.

7-4-31

Now, Mr. Jason is head of the summer school at the university, but he has headed it for years and never has the board seen fit to order him into the president's residence.

Chicago Def.

The rumor that Dean Jason may be elevated to the high post gains some credence also from the fact that Dean C. W. Florence of the Virginia State college to whom the posisiton was first offered to Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist in Negro education with the bureau of education of the federal government. Dr.Caliver declined.

Dean Jason was president of Lincoln university for two years when the Sam. A. Baker crowd forced Dr. Young out in 1927.

PRES. YOUNG MAKES PUBLIC STATEMENT

Argus

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 27,—(Special Release)—Mr. N. B. Young, ex-president of Lincoln University, to day issued his first public statement during his eight years in educational work of this state.

The statement is as follows:

Statement

"After eight strenuous years of interesting educational service in Missouri—six as President of Lincoln University and two as state school inspector—I am leaving that service under circumstances already known to the public. How my retirement was brought about is a hectic story that I shall not relate. I am regarding it as a bad dream to be forgotten as quickly as possible.

St. Louis, Mo.

"Taken by and large, I have enjoyed the service, and I hope that my efforts to improve the educational situation in Missouri have not been altogether futile. To the extent of my ability I have cooperated with those who were working for a better educational program for the Negro youth of the state.

7-31-31

"When I accepted the twice extended invitation to come to Missouri, I decided to devote ten years to the service, and then retire. Fate has determined otherwise. In view of certain developments, it may be just as well that my period of service has been shortened.

"After some "backing and starting", the program that I projected seven years ago with the approval of the Board of Curators that called me into this service has been practically completed. Only a few finishing touches on plant and faculty remain to be made before Lincoln University will be granted the status of an accredited liberal arts college.

"While I do not claim sole credit for this development, yet I was a part of it all, oftimes taking the initiative, and encountering the while sporadic opposition. The task of setting up a new academic objective for an old educational institution is oftimes hazardous, especially for the one who undertakes it. However, I am not at all inclined to be uncharitable to those who did not see the situation from the level of my eyes. I grant them the same sincerity of purpose that I claim for myself.

"While making an informal survey of the educational situation in Missouri as regards the Negro, I found that, with a few exceptions, the elementary and secondary schools for Negroes were not what they should be. A more intimate study, as school inspector, confirmed this finding.

"Upon this discovery, I immediately got in touch with certain agencies at work elsewhere in the area of segregated education in cooperation with state and county educational agencies for the improvement of Negro schools with the view to interesting them in the Missouri situation. Because Missouri is a wealthy state and located out of the range of their activites, these agencies were not inclined to enter the state. However, upon my insistence backed by the State Superintendent of School's urgent invitation to come into the state, they finally decided to do so. They are now collaborating with the State Department of Education in bringing the underprivileged Negro child a fuller educational opportunity. I am glad that I had the privilege of helping in this enterprise. I am referring to the General Education Board, the Rosenwald, and the Slater-Jeans agencies.

"In retiring from the field of education in Missouri, I want to thank from the bottom of my heart all who helped me to carry on. What time I have been in Missouri I have learned to love her and her institutions as devotedly as any of her native citizens. I deeply regret that I can not wind up my educational career in her service. However, "All's well that ends well." I am satisfied with the thought that I tried to render service where service was most needed; and that there are those who appreciate my efforts to that end.

"I am asking the alumni and friends of Lincoln University and of Negro education to rally to the support of my successor, Mr. Charles W. Florence, whom I induced to look toward Missouri for service. He is a worthy young man and capable. The citizens of the state should stand by to help him finish the task of securing for Lincoln University the highest academic status and thus make it the educational cynosure of Missouri and of the middle west."

—NATHAN B. YOUNG.

Education—1931

North Carolina

Colleges, - Change of Heads

NEW SHAW PREXY WEDS HAMPTON INST. GRADUATE

Afro-American

CHICAGO (By Wire)—John L. Tilley, newly named acting president of Shaw University, was married on May 28 to Miss Phyllis G. Jones, of Springfield, Ill.

5-30-31

The bride is a graduate of Chicago Teachers' College and Hampton Institute and a former teacher at Fayetteville, N.C., normal school.

Baltimore, Md.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. B. G. Mays, of the Institute of Social Research in the small chapel of the University of Chicago.

The couple leaves for Shaw where the new president, who was the acting dean of theology and professor of religious education in 1929, will take up his duties.

For the last two years President Tilly has been working for his Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Chicago.

NELSON IS NEW SHAW PRESIDENT

Courier

7-23-31

By WINIFRED NORRIS

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

NEW YORK, July 23.—Dr. Steward Nelson, vice president of Howard University, and the only Negro holding a Ph. D. in religious education, has been elected president of Shaw University by the board of trustees, which met in New York last Friday,

There are no women's clubs, no ladies' lodges affiliated in the state.

Church life is practically nil in this state of chiseling, debauchery and philandering. One must have a license to sneeze, but think of any racket or hustle that was ever practiced in New York's East Side, Chicago's tenderloin, New Orleans' district or Frisco's Barbary Coast, and if you are white you will be accorded a license by the state and city to go the limit.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

There are two instances here of Negro men from the East taking the divorce cure after paying their lawyer's fee, etc., and spending the required six weeks, were compelled by chiseling lawyers to spend another 30 days and more money to get their divorce decree.

All in all, Reno is a capital place for the Negro seeking work, recreation, or a thrill—to avoid!

STUART NELSON CALLED TO SHAW PRESIDENCY

Washington Tribune

Howard's Assistant To The President Given Invitation To Head University

7-24-31

Washington (C.N.S.).—Associate Professor and Assistant to the President William Stuart Nelson of Howard University was given a formal invitation Tuesday by the Board of Trustees of Shaw University to become President of the institution. Professor Nelson has not yet reached a decision on the matter, but close friends of his have indicated that he will accept the position. The presidency of Shaw became vacant this June upon the resignation of J. L. Peacock, white, who had held the position for many years. In the naming of Nelson, Shaw gets its first colored head.

Washington, D.C.

Has Wide Experience

Professor Nelson has had a wide and varied experience in educational fields, both as a teacher and an administrator. Since 1929 he has been Assistant to the President of Howard University as well as Associate Professor in the field of Philosophy. He was born in Paris, Kentucky, in 1895, and graduated from the elementary and secondary schools of Paducah in 1914. He and was graduated from that institution with an A. B. degree cum matriculated at Howard University laude. During his undergraduate days he took an active part in debating and literary societies and was editor of the university newspaper. After leaving Howard, he spent one year at Union Theological Seminary in New York and later was graduated from the Divinity School at Yale University with the degree of bachelor of divinity in 1924.

World

Meanwhile, he had spent a year studying at the University of Paris and the Protestant Theological Seminary of Paris. Subsequent to his study in Paris he spent two years in the graduate schools of the German Universities of Berlin and Merburg. A year of this study was made possible through a fellowship from the National Council of Religion in Higher Education.

7-24-31

While studying in Paris he published, in French, a treatise of the Negro race under the title "Le Race Moire dans la Democratic Americanie," which was published under the auspices of the research group for international understanding. He was appointed instructor at Howard University in 1924.

Has War Record

During the World War Professor Nelson served two years in the army as a first lieutenant of infantry and saw eight months active service with the American Expeditionary Forces overseas. In 1926 he was married to Blanche Louise Wright, of Memphis, Tennessee.

Northern Baptist to Continue To Run Shaw

The Home Mission Board and other agencies of the Northern Baptist Convention, white, agreed to continue their appropriations for Shaw University, following the meeting of the trustee board of the school in New York City last Friday. There had been some talk on the part of the Home Mission Board of the probable closing of the institution, which is the largest colored Baptist school in the country.

Owing to the present financial situation, the appropriations were cut about 10 per cent, and the total budget made up on a basis of $80,000. This will not impair the work of the college, but on the contrary plans are being made to enlarge its work this winter, he stated.

Colored citizens of North Carolina have long desired a Negro president for Shaw, and following the resignation of Dr. Joseph L. Peacock sharply criticized the Home Mission Board for "dictating" to the trustees and preventing their selection of a race head for the institution. The trustees said at the time that they themselves did not think the time had yet come when it was advisable to name a colored president, and a nominating committee was named some months ago to find a suitable man.

In the meantime trustees received an indication from the board that its appropriation might be withdrawn entirely from the school, which would have necessitated its closing unless aid could be secured elsewhere. The school's income from a $300,000 endowment and its tuition fees from around 300 students account for a comparatively small part of the total income.

Trustees decided at their meeting yesterday, however, to accept the recommendation of the nominating committee in placing Dr. Nelson at the head of the school. In view of their earlier position the selection came as a considerable surprise here although it was known that trustees planned to place a colored man in charge eventually.

Colored members have gradually been employed to replace white teachers on the faculty until at present most of the 25 faculty members are of the Negro race.

TRUSTEES MAKE CHOICE IN N.Y. ANNUAL MEET

Afro American

New Shaw Head Succeeds J. L. Peacock, White Storm Center.

Baltimore, Md.

LONG FIGHT ENDS

7-28-31

McMillan Fired First Gun in 1927.

NEW YORK.—Dr William Stuart Nelson, just 39, now assistant to the president of Howard University, has been elected president of Shaw University.

He succeeds a long line of white presidents at Shaw, which was founded in 1866.

His immediate predecessor, Dr. J. L. Peacock, long a storm center against whom Lewis K. McMillan fired the opening gun in 1927, and was immediately dismissed from the faculty.

McMillan had charged President Peacock with segregating colored and white members of the faculty in the dining hall, housing preparatory and college men together, and having 7th grade pupils and theological students in the same class-room.

Action was taken in a trustees' meeting, July 17, held at the office of the Home Mission Board, which agreed to continue its annual appropriations which it had threatened to withhold unless harmony developed between the board which controls the school and the trustees, whose recent revolt caused the resignation of President Peacock.

At an earlier meeting, trustees had voted to discontinue services of Prof. W. C. Craver, field secretary, and named former Dean John L. Tilley as acting president.

Dr. Nelson, 39

Dr. Nelson is a native of Kentucky, and is 39 years old. He is a graduate of Howard University, and also of the Union Theological Seminary. He received special training at the Sorbonne University in Paris, and also in the Divinity School at Yale. He has also had special work at the University of Marburg, Germany.

He has been teaching at Howard University since 1924 in the school of religion and philosophy, serving during the past year as assistant to the president. Dr. Nelson is the author of a number of publications including, "The American Negro," "Slavery and the Christian Church," and "The American Negro and Foreign Opinion."

Dr. Nelson married Miss Blanche Louis Wright, of Memphis, Tennessee, in 1926. He served in the World War as first lieutenant of infantry with eight months overseas.

Shaw's endowment is estimated at $300,000 and its student body, 305. Only a minority of its 25 teachers are white.

The Raleigh News & Observer (white) declared Monday, that the selection of Dr. Nelson was "altogether fitting."

Trustees of Shaw include: C. C. Spaulding, Durham; Dr. E. E. Smith, Fayetteville; Dr. C. S. Brown, Vinton; Dr. Charles S. Newsome, of Raleigh; Dr. J. P. Turner, of Philadelphia.

The budget for this year is $80,000, which represents a cut of ten per cent.

Shaw Trustees Yield; Select Negro President

Amsterdam News

New York, N.Y.

After a wrangle which has continued for several years between the alumni, trustees, faculty and students of Shaw University, the board of trustees, meeting here Thursday, elected Dr. William Stuart Nelson president of the institution, and the Home Mission Board of the Northern Baptist Convention agreed to continue its support of the school, except for a 10 per cent cut made necessary by the financial depression.

7-22-31

Dr. Joseph L. Peacock, white, for many years president of the University, resigned several months ago, after a stubborn fight waged against the wishes of the alumni. Following the resignation of Dr. Peacock, the Rev. J. C. Tilly was made acting president of the school.

Dr. Nelson is a native of Kentucky, 39 years old. He is a graduate of Howard University, and also of Union Theological Seminary. He received special training at the Sorbonne in Paris and also in the divinity school at Yale. He has been teaching at Howard University since 1924 in the school of religion and philosophy, serving during the past year as assistant to the president.

Dr. Nelson is the author of a number of publications, including "The American Negro," "Slavery and the Christian Church," and "The American Negro and Foreign Opinion."

DR. NELSON IS SHAW'S FIRST NEGRO PRESIDENT

Argus

NEW YORK, July 23.—(ANP)—After a wrangle which has continued for several years between the alumni, trustees, faculty, and students of Shaw university, the board of trustees, meeting here Thursday, elected Dr William Stuart Nelson, president of the institution, and the Home Mission Board of the Northern Baptist Convention agreed to continue its support of the school, except for a 10 per cent cut made necessary by the financial depression.

7-24-31

St. Louis Mo.

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Dr. Nelson is a native of Kentucky, 39 years old. He is a graduate of Howard University, and also of Union Theological Seminary. He received special training at the Sorbonne in Paris and also in the divinity school at Yale. He has been teaching at Howard university since 1924 in the school of religion and philosphy, serving during the past year as assistant to the president.

Dr. Nelson is the author of a number of publications, including "The American Negro", "Slavery and the Christian Church", and "The American Negro and Foreign Opinion".

SHAW'S NEW PRESIDENT

Union Reformer

The election of Dr. William Stuart Nelson, distinguished Negro educator, as president of Shaw University, represents a departure from the policy of the institution which, since its foundation has prescribed a white executive. 7-25-31

It is thoroughly in accord with the present trend that a Negro should head that splendid institution for the training of Negroes. Election of the Kentuckian, graduate of Howard University, with wide academic credits from other institutions, who since 1924 has held the chair of religion and philosophy at Howard with executive experience last year as assistant to the president, offers generous assurance to those who were disposed to oppose such a radical change in policy. Raleigh, N.C

Moreover, with the time arrived when the Negro as a race is bearing an increasingly larger share of the burden of building up a trained and intelligent Negro citizenship, it is altogether fitting that Shaw's president and therefore its teaching staff should be selected from the enlarging group of qualified Negro executives and educators.—News and Observer.

TRUSTEES ELECT RACE MAN HEAD SHAW UNIVERSITY

Union Reformer

7-23-31

Raleigh, N. C

Dr. W. S. Nelson, Assistant To President of Howard University, Chosen

NORTHERN BAPTISTS WILL CONTINUE APPROPRIATION

A colored president was elected for Shaw University by the board of trustees, meeting in New York last Friday. Dr. William Stuart Nelson, for the past year assistant to the president and associate professor in the school of philosophy and religion at Howard University, Washington, D. C., was selected.

The Home Mission Board and other agencies of the Northern Baptist Convention also agreed to continue their appropriations. Owing to the present financial situation, the appropriations were cut about 10 per cent. The total budget made up on a basis of $80,000 will not impair the work of the college, but on the contrary plans are being made to enlarge its work this winter. Following the resignation of Dr. Joseph L. Peacock a nominating committee was named to find a suitable man.

In the meantime trustees received an indication from the board that its appropriation might be withdrawn entirely from the school, which would have necessitated its closing unless aid could be secured elsewhere. The school's income from a $375,000 endowment and its tuition fees from around 300 students account for a part of the total income.

Trustees decided at their meeting last Friday to accept the recommendation of the nominating committee in placing Dr. Nelson at the head of the school.

Dr. Nelson is a native of Kentucky, and is 39 years old. He is a graduate of Howard University and also of the Union Theological Seminary, N. Y. He received special training at the Sorbonne University in Paris, and also in the Divinity School at Yale. He has also had two years' work at the University of Marburg, and the University of Berlin, Germany.

He has been teaching at Howard University since 1924 in the school of religion and philosophy, serving during the past year as assistant to the president. Dr. Nelson is the author of a number of publications, including "The American Negro," "Slavery and the Christian Church," "The American Negro and Foreign Opinion," and "La Race Noire Dans La Democratic Americaine."

NEW PRESIDENT FOR SHAW

Union Reformer

7-25-31

Raleigh, N.C

All who know anything of the 65 years' existence of Shaw University can easily remember all of her presidents, Dr. Henry Martin Tupper, the founder and head for more than half of the years of its life up to date; Dr. C. F. Meserve, who followed Dr. Tupper and served for twenty-odd years, and thirdly, Dr. J. L. Peacock, the remaining period to the closing of the last school year, June 3, 1931.

All of these men were white men from the North, under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society of New York.

But the approach of the opening year 1931-1932 faces a change and a new epoch in the history of old Shaw.

A Negro, a man of our own group, has been chosen by the board of trustees this time in the person of Dr. W. S. Nelson, of Howard University, who is to be responsible for her administration and policies in coming years.

It is true that it has been and still may be in the minds of some that the time is not yet ripe for the colored president while others feel that it is the time and that the hour has struck. Then since the latter thought prevails, let all those of the former opinion join and enter heartily in coöperation with the new executive, and make the New Shaw that has been spoken of in the past two years. A Shaw, however, that will stand firm and solidly upon and by the principles of its founder, Henry Martin Tupper who was inspired and directed by the Holy Spirit, who presented his body a living sacrifice and gave his life that He might lift his brother Godward.

We pray, we work, we look forward to A Great Shaw.

THE PRESIDENT OF SHAW

Union Reformer

The election of Dr. William Stuart Nelson, assistant to the president and an outstanding figure in the School of Religion at Howard University, Washington, D. C., to the presidency of Shaw University, has been received with favorable comments from the white press, the Negro press, the Baptists, the alumni and friends of the institution.

7-25-31

Raleigh, N.C.

We might say it was one of the most heightening and encouraging pieces of news for the Baptists of North Carolina and the Alumni Association they have had in quite some time, in view of the conflicting reports coming from Shaw here of late.

Shaw, since its beginning, has been manned by three executives, all white, and there is no criticism of the trustees for having all white. The bulk of the money for its maintenance came directly from the whites or through their influence. They (the Home Mission Board) sponsored Shaw as it does other schools in their missionary work. Shaw has now reached the place where the Home Mission Board feels that Shaw's constituents n and should shoulder a part of her financial re ibility. This, we think, is a ould be, and is creditabl to the board and the Negro ace.

Now, while there is general satisfaction and rejoicing at the election of a Negro for president, there is also a grave responsibility attached thereto In fact, it is a challenge to the best there is in the executive ability of Dr. Nelson along with his scholastic attainments and a challenge to the Negro Baptists of North Carolina, and a challenge to the more than three thousand graduates of the institution as well as to friends of higher education for Negroes in schools where emphasis is put on Christian Training for leadership.

We congratulate the society in not withdrawing its financial support at this time, but we warn the North Carolina Baptists that this is no time to sit down and pat yourselves on the shoulder. This is a time to bestir yourselves. Get together for the good of the school.

Every association, every convention, every church, every Sunday School, every B. Y. P. U., and every member of each organization should begin now to lay aside one dollar for Christian education. What a difference it would make! You would be more entitled to help from other sources if you do something yourselves.

Yes, we welcome our new president and we assure him that he has the whole-hearted support of us all. We accept the challenge.

Colleges — Change of Heads.

North Carolina

SHAW UNIVERSITY PASSES INTO HANDS NEGRO RACE

By a change in the policy of the trustees, Sha University, established in Raleigh shortly after th Civil War for the education of negroes, is to be pu in the hands of members of the race for direction.

In every respect is it possible to commend thi handing over of the institution to a faculty of negroes Everybody will be happier for the recognition of th educational progress of the race itself. So long a the president of Shaw was a white man, so long there was the suggestion of dependency about the institution itself.

The new negro president has been selected after having proved his powers in other important posts. He is Dr. Stuart Nelson, of Howard University. It is to be imagined that he will take over the policies of Shaw in an atmosphere of sympathy not always observable between executive office, faculty and student body.

Negro institutions of learning which have been notably successful have been manned and managed by negroes. Tuskegee Institute, under Booker T. Washington, became a nationally famous school. It has lost none of its prestige under R. R. Moton, its head since 1915, and a negro of outstanding ability and of the full blood.

We can congratulate Shaw University and Raleigh on the new policy and regime. Also, it is a cheering circumstance that the support of the Northern Baptists who founded the school was not withdrawn, a it was threatened it would be, "on account of th depression."

A place that has been as a torch to negro education for two generations could not be left to die for such a reason without the making of a calamity.

The College President Question

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va

8-1-31

ITH the election of Dr. William Stuart Nelson as president of Shaw University Northern Baptists talked of reducing—and ctually reduce—their support. Shaw has ys had a white president, and until recent s a faculty that was predominantly white.

The policy of the Baptist Home Mission d to head and staff its colleges with members e white educational group was the only logi- policy to pursue forty and fifty years ago, d even perhaps a decade ago. But it appears be inconsistent to cling to this policy now, when there are available for administrative and executive positions, men who have been developed from the ranks of those whom the Baptist Home Mission Board has been training through its support of colleges whose chief function was to train teachers and leaders.

The trustees of Shaw, with the consent of the Home Mission Board, having acceded to a prolonged desire of alumni, students, and patrons, for a president from their ranks, the Northern Baptists should, it seems, increase instead of reduce their financial support.

The question of the racial identity of presidents of Negro colleges is one that has been much agitated during recent years, and there have been some notable changes, the most important and successful change having been made at Howard University. Many people view Howard and Tuskegee as being adequate proof that the time has come when our colleges can be successfully staffed from top to bottom with men from our own racial educational structure. There is no doubt that we have ample material; a dozen or more outstanding colleges furnish illuminating examples.

There are many thoughtful people, however, who do not believe that there should occur now nor at any time in the near future, a displacement of all white presidents of Negro colleges. There is much sound reasoning to support this position. There are a few of our colleges—and we may as well be frank and specific and say that one of them is in Virginia—at which the time is not yet ripe for the displacement of white presidents. At these particular institutions—and especially at Hampton—there are far-reaching programs in process of formation and execution which logically require a retention of the administrative status quo. The consummation of these aims and ends in education means much more to our race than the immediate gain of one or two more college presidents.

Some may say, behold the marvelous growth of Howard since the change. But Howard was static. It had no program. President Johnson carried a program to Howard and is putting it over.

• • • •

Then the question of complete displacement involves the vital expediency of certain wholesome and indispensable contacts in the educational field. Whatever may be said of the denominational schools, which must eventually look to the state in which they do their work for most of their support, there are a few institutions that are national in significance, and where the present interracial contacts preserved in the training of leadership in education, in business, in agriculture, and in vocational pursuits, are indispensable.

The question is one that transcends the mere matter of formal education. Hampton is the embodiment of the idea of training leaders to train Negroes to live and labor harmoniously and successfully in a white environment that isn't—or wasn't—any too hospitable to Negro culture and progress in things material. Tuskegee, through Washington and Moton, is the lengthening shadow of Hampton. It might be tragic to tamper at this time with an idea or a process that has had such a tremendously wholesome bearing upon race relations in the South. It would be almost as unwise as the destruction of a laboratory that held promise of giving to the world its most beneficent discovery.

SHAW UNIVERSITY PASSES INTO HANDS OF NEGRO RACE

By a change in the policy of the trustees, Shaw University, established in Raleigh shortly after the Civil war fo rthe education of negroes, is to be put in the hands of members of the race for direction.

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NEGRO CHURCH PLEASED BY NEW HEAD OF SHAW

Congregation of First Baptist Church Sends Telegram to Dr. Nelson

The congregation of the Negro First Baptist Church at a meeting last night took action on the election of a Negro president, which came as an agreeable surprise to them.

Under instructions of the congregation the following telegram was sent to William S. Nelson, the new president, by a committee from the church:

"The First Baptist Church in session has authorized the pastor and chairman of the Deacon and Trustee boards to express to you first of all their deep appreciation and congratulation in your acceptance of the presidency of Shaw University.

"For more than 50 years this church Shaw University have had the losest affiliation and the finest relation. The president and faculty have always been deeply interested in us and in turn we in Shaw University.

"We are especially happy to have one of our own race to head this great institution, and pledge to you our loyal support."

Colleges, Change of heads.

ADA, OKLA.
NEWS

JUN 18 1931

ANOTHER CANARD

Another glaring instance of distortion of facts by McClintock of the Tulsa Tribune appeared in Wednesday's issue of that paper. He asserted that Gov. Murray is trying to force the election of I. W. Young as president of the Negro university at Langston as the result of a political trade. The facts are that the governor stated personally to board members that he had no choice to suggest, leaving the matter up to the board. M. E. Fruin of Coyle, backed by Buck Lewis of Tulsa are strong for Young for reasons of their own.

As for Byron Norrell of Ada the governor in a personal interview before the last meeting of the board told him to use his own judgment, which he did. His subsequent resignation as a member of the board had no bearing on his relations with the governor and he is as friendly toward the governor as he ever was. Certainly the governor made no attempt at coreicion. Just why the Tribune persists in twisting and distorting every incident as a slam at Murray is beyond the comprehension of fair minded people.

Dr. I. W. Young Elected Head of Langston U.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
8-1-31

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 29.—In spite of the protests of John Vaughan, state superintendent, Dr. Isaac W. Young of this city was elected president of Langston university on July 23 by the state board of education. This action returns Dr. Young to the office which he previously held from 1924 to 1927. Dr. Young will succeed the present incumbent, Prof. Z. T. Hubert, on Aug. 1.

Dr. Young was elected for his first term by a Race board, composed of Messrs. Jefferson of Muskogee, Rouse of Guthrie and Rev. H. T. S. Johnson, a former resident of this city. Jack Walton was governor at the time.

Dr. Young was elected last Thursday by a committee appointed by Governor "Alfalfa Bill" Murray.

B. F. Lee was elected college dean, A. M. Sloane, dean of education, and W. E. Simms, dean of agriculture.

DR. L. W. YOUNG NAMED PRESIDENT OF LANGSTON AFTER A CONTROVERSY

Argus
St. Louis Mo

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 6.—(AN P)—There has been created considerable comment and widespread disapproval throughout the state, according to reports eminating from very reliable sources, relative to the methods resorted to here last Thursday when the board of regents of Langston university formally ousted Dr. Z. T. Hubert, who has been president of the university for the past three years and ten months.

An effort had been previously made to effect an election of a successor to Dr. Hubert whose tenure of office expired August 1, 1931, due to the Regents failure to re-elect Dr. Hubert, the Board of Regents was sufficiently divided as to render a majority vote impossible. The board as constituted consists of five persons: The state superintendent of public instruction is, by law, a member of the board and is also chairman, while the four other members are appointed by the governor of the state.

8-7-31

The name of Dr. L. W. Young, Oklahoma City, who held the presidency prior to Dr. Hubert's administration, was presented at the regular meeting at which Dr. Hubert failed at re-election, but there were not sufficient members of the board who voted for him to effect his election. The two members of the board who stood for Young at that time were Attorney Lewis of Tulsa, and Fruin of Coyle. Not being able to effect an election ,the matter was deferred until Thursday, when the board met here and formally ousted Dr. Hubert and elected Dr. I. W. Young of this City.

Governor Took A Hand

The election of Young was in doubt until the board emerged from the office of Superintendent Vaughan who had been, alleged by many, a bitter opponent to Young's election. The other four members of the board: Lewis of Tulsa, Fruin of Coyle, Hosey of Idabel and Elam of Wowoka, were also much divided on the person to succeed Hubert and the ballot stood three to two in favor of Young. It is known that State Superintendent Vaughan and Judge Hosey were the two who opposed Young to the last. It is alleged that Governor "Alfalfa Bill" Murray (sometimes also called "Cocklebur Bill") sent for Elam of Wowoka who had pledged himself to another candidate, but when he was sent for about one hour before the election it was then only a question as to where the governor stood; it is alleged that Lewis and Fruin had reported to Governor Murray, thereupon sent for Elam and insisted that since he held office on the board due to his (Murray's) having appointed him, that he needed his vote "that day" and further that he wanted and expected it. At the insistence of Murray, it is alleged, that Elam then switched to Young, and made the vote stand three to 2 in Young's favor, Judge Hosey and State Superintendent Vaughan voting against Young, while Lewis, Fruin, and Elam voted for Young's election.

It is further alleged that Young's election failed in the first attempt to fill the vacancy due to the filing of serious charges against Young's previous administration. Affidavits were sworn to by a former student, it is alleged, a former instructor, and another mar whose home had been broken up. These affidavits contained charges of inefficiency, incompentency, and other charges of a definitely serious nature.

Isaac W. Young Is Langston U. Head

Call
8-

Kansas City
Mo

OKLAHOMA CITY, (CNS)—Dr. Isaac W. Young of this city was elected president of Langston university here last week. He succeeds Prof. Z. T. Hubert, the present incumbent. Young was president of Langston from 1921 to 1927, and was elected this time over wide protest by John Vaughn, state superintendent of education. His election came by a committee appointed sometime ago by Governor Murray. B. F. Lee, was elected dean of the college; W. E. Sims, dean of agriculture, and A. M. Sloane, dean of education.

DR. YOUNG MADE PRESIDENT OF LANGSTON UNIV.

12-3-31

LANGSTON, Okla., Dec. 2. — Dr. I. W. Young was formally inducted into office as president of Langston university with exercises held on Thanksgiving day. Dr. Young who is an appointee of Governor W. H. Murray, succeeds Prof. Z. T. Hubert. At the recent meeting of the conference of Negro Land Grant College Presidents, he was elected a member of the board of directors.

The alumni, student body, and visitors were guests at the annual Thanksgiving dinner.

Induct Dr. Isaac Young Into Langston Univ. Presidency

Courier
12-5-31
Pittsburgh
Pa.

LANGSTON, Okla., Dec. 3.—(ANP)—Dr. I. W. Young was formally inducted into office as president of Langston University with exercises held on Thanksgiving day. Dr. Young, who is an appointee of Governor W. H. Murray succeeds Prof. Z. T. Hubert. At the recent meeting of the conference of Negro Lando Grant College presidents, he was elected a member of the board of directors.

The alumni, student body, and ~~visitors~~ were guests at the annual Thanksgiving dinner.

Education - 1931

Tennessee

Colleges, - Change of heads.

Roger Williams Head, Dr. Fuller, Resigns

Defender 8-8-31

Chicago, Ill.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 7.—Dr. T. O. Fuller has given notice of his retirement from the presidency of Roger Williams-Howe college located here. He entered upon this work 28 years ago.

Dr. Fuller is well known as a teacher of theology and has trained some of the most active ministers in his denomination. He will devote his time to some special literary work. He is pastor of the First Baptist church at Memphis, which place he has held since 1900.

Dr. Fuller has been elected pastor 31 times in annual meetings. For more than 20 years he has been one of the secretaries of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A. He is a member of the executive committee of the Baptist World alliance. Only three men of his Race are on this committee, which represents 12,000,000 Baptists in all parts of the world.

Dr. Fuller was in the senate of North Carolina in 1899 and was the last Race member of that body.

Education—1931

Texas

Colleges,—Change of heads.

D. R. Glass Made President of Texas

Defender

7-25-31

Chicago Ill

TYLER, Tex., July 23.—Prof. D. R. Glass, for the past three years registrar at Prairie View State college, has accepted the presidency of Texas college here. Professor Glass is a graduate of Atlanta university and has done graduate work at Harvard

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Prof. D. R. Glass Accepts Texas College Presidency

[illegible]

7-24-31

St Louis Mo

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex., July 23.—Professor D. R. Glass, for the past three years Registrar at Prairie View State College, has accepted the Presidency of Texas College, Tyler, Texas.

Professor Glass is eminently fitted for the position. He is a native of Forsythe, Georgia, and completed his elementary training in the Public School systems of that city and Atlanta, Georgia, after which he entered Atlanta University completing the prescribed high school course in 1913 and received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from the same institution in 1917. He has also done advanced work at Harvard University.

Professor Glass served as Dean of Payne College, Augusta, Ga., for two years, president of Haywood College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, for eight years, raising the Standard of the Institution from an unclassified elementary school to a recognized Institution granting State certificates. He also erected a $50,000.00 Administration Building with $20,000.00 worth of equipment. The General Education Board of New York City made a substantial contribution to this building program.

Education - 1931

Alabama

Common Schools. Condition of.

Alabama's Public School Term

By MRS. B. L. PARKINSON

Staff Member Alabama Education Association

A little boy in one of the rural districts of Alabama went to school last year for 40 days, or 2 school months. His friend in another district in the same county went to school 174 days, or 8 7-10 school months. A third youngster, who lives in a city not many miles away, attended school 165 days, or 8 1-4 school months, while other city lads enjoyed a session of full nine months, or 180 days. For the first boy to complete the usual elementary school course of six years, as based on an eight-month term, he would be compelled to go to school 24 years.

Advertiser

Other examples of the inequality of educational opportunities in Alabama in respect to the length of term may be found in the majority of the 67 counties. In fact, Montgomery, Mobile, Jefferson, and Macon are the only counties that provide a uniform school term.

* * * *

2-1-31

The Term in Each County

The range in days for the white rural schools in each county for the year 1929-1930 was as follows:

Montgomery, Ala

Autauga	118-177
Baldwin	135-156
Barbour	119-175
Bibb	135-178
Blount	135-176
Bullock	155-175
Butler	110-175
Calhoun	114-156
Chambers	137-175
Cherokee	97-177
Chilton	103-174
Choctaw	130-159
Clarke	113-177
Clay	98-157
Cleburne	90-174
Coffee	95-137
Colbert	82-177
Conecuh	90-176
Coosa	117-174
Covington	117-177
Crenshaw	120-170
Cullman	123-178
Dale	119-177
Dallas	58-166
DeKalb	111-180
Elmore	141-174
Escambia	135-175
Etowah	133-178
Fayette	90-168
Franklin	78-138
Geneva	98-136
Greene	114-177
Hale	96-176
Henry	117-175
Houston	152-176
Jackson	26-178
Jefferson	177-177
Lamar	135-178
Lauderdale	138-178
Lawrence	77-178
Lee	136-174
Limestone	100-180
Lowndes	154-175
Macon	175-177
Madison	107-176
Marengo	157-177
Marion	138-179
Marshall	96-176
Mobile	177-177
Monroe	128-178
Montgomery	173-173
Morgan	60-180
Perry	80-176
Pickens	99-177
Pike	97-138
Randolph	137-158
Russell	151-174
St. Clair	134-179
Shelby	134-176
Sumter	169-176
Talladega	136-176
Tallapoosa	85-176
Tuscaloosa	75-176
Walker	135-178
Washington	61-156
Wilcox	137-177
Winston	40-174

Of the 1,201 one-teacher schools in the State, 710 reported terms less than 141 days and 364 less than 131 days.

Not quite one-fifth of the two-teacher schools were in session more than seven months. Two hundred and forty of the 381 three-teacher schools reported less than 141 days and 39 of these schools reported terms of less than 131 days.

Out of a total of 166 four-teacher schools, only 59 reported terms of more than 140 days. Twelve of the 117 five-teacher schools were in session less than 131 days and 55 less than 141 days. Of the 387 six-teacher schools, 98 were in session less than 141 days and 13 reported terms less than 131 days.

* * * *

Average School Terms.

Last year 55 schools reported terms of less than 81 days, and 540 school terms of less than 131 days. However, enough terms were maintained for 8 months to bring the average term of the elementary schools of the State up to 148 days, or 7 school months and 8 days.

When statistics for rural graded schools that offer junior and senior high school work are considered with the data for the elementary schools, the average school term for the State is increased to 153 days. Combining the rural and the city schools (white schools only), the average term for the elementary and high schools of Alabama in 1929-1930 was 159 days. This term was one day longer than the term for the nation in 1910, 20 years ago, and 17 days shorter than the average length of school term for the United States in 1925, six years ago.

But it should be remembered that an average can be a very misleading figure. To say that Alabama has an average school term of 7 months and 19 days (negro schools not considered) when many schools are in session less than 5 months leaves much unsaid. For example 46 counties failed to provide an average school term in 1930, and 18 counties reported terms of less than 140 days for their elementary schools.

Some Results of Inequality in Terms

The inequality in the length of the school terms now prevailing in Alabama presents a serious problem for the citizen to solve. In her high schools Alabama attempts to have her pupils do in 8 months and 10 days the work that in other states is scheduled for 9 months. In her elementary schools conditions are worse, for she allows only 7 months and 15 days for work that in other states, New York for example, is scheduled for 9 months and 9 days. Children attending school for only 81 days or less cannot possibly be prepared in the six elementary years for the junior high school work, which is based on six school years of 8 or 9 months each. The term officially recognized in Alabama at present is one of 7 months, or 140 days. If this term were uniformly maintained the impossibility of giving to a child in 7 months the training designed for a period of 9 months is obvious. But when the 7-month term is reduced to 4 months, 3 months, and, in some cases, to 2 months, one wonders at the effort and patience involved in the preparation of our rural school children for high school work. One also wonders at the waste for undoubtedly these short terms add greatly to the cost of public education in Alabama, and they make it necessary for many over-age children to drop out of school.

* * * *

Cause of Unequal Terms

The great variation in the length of school terms in Alabama is caused by the prevailing degree of dependence of the schools upon local support. An examination of the bases of school support in the State shows that nearly one-half of school monies come from the local community. Sixty-eight per cent comes from the county and the district. If the State's wealth were evenly distributed the present system would produce satisfactory results. However, since the per capita assessed valuation varies as much as four to one in certain counties, it is evident that the local tax rate must be increased in the poorer communities if similar incomes are to be obtained. Under such conditions excessive local taxes or generous State support seem the only means available for equalizing educational opportunity.

Short Terms Penalize the Rural Schools

Unconsciously, the cities of Alabama are tempting the rural population to leave the farm and to seek employment where their children may not be penalized by the short term county schools.

The penalty for living in the country falls most heavily upon the elementary child whose schools were in session last year 148 days while the city elementary schools had an average term of 177 days. But the rural elementary school suffers not only in comparison with the city schools. In some cases it is given a term shorter than the local high school and is taught by proportionately fewer teachers.

For example, in one community three teachers taught 120 children in the elementary school for 116 days which is less than 6 school months. The same school employed 2 teachers for 173 days (nearly 9 school months) to teach 82 junior high school pupils and 4 teachers for 173 days to teach 50 senior high school pupils. Such differences in the educational opportunity of the elementary—and high school pupil seems odd in view of the fact that many children who attend the elementary school will never go to high school. This is evidenced by the fact that the year ending June 1929, there were enrolled in the elementary schools of Alabama 515,317 (white and colored) and in the high schools, 123,221 (white and colored). Is it to be wondered at that the United States has been called a nation of eight-graders signifying that the bulk of its population does not receive any formal education beyond the eighth grade? The future of any democratic state committed to the policy of universal manhood and womanhood suffrage depends upon its voters. If these are to be intelligent and informed, the children whether living in the city or the country must be educated.

The city child going to school for 177 days has no easy task if he in 6, 7 or even 8 years would master the minimum essentials of civilization. Why should the child in the country be expected to do it in less time?

The discrimination against the rural child will continue until Alabama realizes to the fullest extent her obligation to all of her children. Then she will adopt as her motto, "Tax wealth wherever it is found; educate children whoever they are!"

MOBILE, ALA.
REGISTER

MAR 12 1931

THE NEW NEGRO SCHOOL

The city commission ought to work out some plan, if possible, to open a street to the new negro school in the gas plant district, and it also would be good policy for the school board to consider a plan to fill some of the low areas around this school plant. It is unfortunate that the school board could not have found a more desirable place for this school building, for the health of the negro children who are to attend this school is a matter of very important public concern.

But the school board has bought this property and erected a school building on it at considerable cost to the taxpayers of this school district, and will have to make the best of it. About the only thing to be done now is to fill some of the low places around the school, get rid of some of the refuse that has been dumped there, quit using any part of that area as a dumping ground for city refuse, clean the area up as much as possible, and open a street to the school so that access to it will be more convenient.

School buildings ought not to be located in areas where there may be danger to the health of pupils who attend these schools. A more suitable location, we think, could have been found somewhere in Mobile for this negro school, a location within convenient reach of the more populous negro settlement, and with more wholesome surroundings.

But this property has been purchased by the school board, the new school buildings is on it, and the only thing to do in the circumstances is to fill in the low places around the school building, clean away the rubbish, and provide a street leading to the school. No doubt the city commission will be able to find some way of making the necessary street improvement, and the school board ought to look after the other part of the work necessary to give this new school a more wholesome setting.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER
JUN 15 1931

Letters To The Editor

Please be brief. We reserve the right to cut letters more than 300 words long.

THE BLACK BELT AND STATE EDUCATION

Editor The Advertiser:

That the education of our children is the affair of the State, no one will any longer question.

That a continuing, progressive school program is essential to the welfare and good name of Alabama, few will deny.

That a growing population and a progressive people demand a growing and progressive educational system, from the first grade to the higher institutions of learning, must be evident to those who have the capacity to know what is of value to a state that would invite capital and people from other sections to come to Alabama.

In mapping out a program of education for the WHOLE State, some important facts have been overlooked. In the honest effort to equalize education, the Black Belt and South Alabama have unselfishly yielded to the point of impoverishing themselves and the friends of education and our law-makers have overlooked the rapid change of population.

The old, old cry of the Black Belt counties drawing on the State for a per capita school fund based on Negro population is an ancient story, a story that was never more than a half-baked half-truth.

Counties and cities now have to tax themselves to support good schools and the State per capita tax is but a small part of the revenue necessary to conduct modern school systems.

Besides, there is a general misunderstanding as to the White and Colored population of the several counties of the State.

In making up an education program for the next four years I submit the following facts:

The Black Belt has reference to the color of the soil rather than the color of its inhabitants.

More than 55 per cent of the Negro population in Alabama is north of Montgomery.

The ten counties with the heaviest percentage of Negro population, Barbour, Bullock, Greene, Hale, Lowndes, Macon, Marengo, Perry, Sumter and Wilcox have a combined Negro population of 198,061, while the three White counties, Jefferson, Madison and Tuscaloosa have a Negro population of 208,805. Those who cry "per capita" might find these figures of interest.

It will be convincing to arrange another table: Montgomery, Dallas, Mobile and Marengo, the four counties with the greatest Negro population, have a combined Negro population of 161,615, while Imperial White Jefferson alone has 167,957 Negroes.

Just one more table will add interest to this study. The comparative Negro population between certain white and black counties may be worth a study:

Houston	13,529
Tuscaloosa	21,566
Walker	7,813
Madison	19,272
Talladega	17,152
Elmore	14,182
Calhoun	12,536
Choctaw	11,236
Wilcox	19,319
Washington	6,813
Perry	19,156
Bullock	15,754
Clarke	13,625
Autauga	10,696

Surely the above table indicates there is a bit of color outside of the "Black Belt."

"What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to the soul."

Besides, Education pays in dollars and cents.

Regardless of the color of our population and the distribution of this color, we need and should have a full and complete system of education that would embrace all of our people and not only provide for every white child but also care reasonably for our Negro citizenship.

Education, like other living things, must either go forward or backward. It will dry up and die if it is permitted or forced to remain at a standstill.

BLACK BELTER.

CITY FEDERATION TOLD OF PROGRESS OF BIRMINGHAM SCHOOLS

Reporter 11-25-31

Birmingham

(By Staff Correspondent)

On Sunday afternoon, at the Congregational Church, Prof. Carol W. Hayes, supervisor of Elementary Schools of Birmingham, in an address to the club women of the City Federation used as his theme, "The Report of Progress of Birmingham Public Schools, from 1921 to 1931."

This report has been gotten out by Supt. C. B. Glenn, and the Board o Education, and is being given wide publication. It gives a splendid idea of the high caliber work being done here in Birmingham Public Schools as well as emphasizing the tremendous stride of progress made in education in this city.

Prof. Hayes, who is an eloquent and interesting speaker, discussed the seven cardinal principles of education revealing to what degree Birmingham schools are measuring up to the standard set.

Attention was called to the growth in enrollment and attendance during the past 10 years. This shows that the number of children in the Negro elementary school has grown three times as fast as the census figures of the total number of colored children of school age; that the attendance has grown four and a half times as fast as the census; and that the promotions to high school have grown more than nine times as fast as the number of children of school age. This indicates to what an increasing extent the colored people of Birmingham are taking advantage of the educational facilities offered for their children.

The Negro schools have shared in the benefits from the building programs made possible by the bond issues voted by the people of the city during the past years. Recently a principal of the Negro elementary schools has been made supervisor o Negro schools and charged with the work of helping principals and teachers in matters of instruction. Amon the new Negro schools is the Indu trial High School, erected in 192 second units in 1928. When the building is fully completed it will accommodate about 3,300.

Other schools are the Hudson Elementary School, accommodates 70 pupils. The Lincoln Elementary School accommodates 1,160 pupils The Giddings Sumner Lewis Elementary School, (named for our Prof Lewis, principal for so many years of the Lane School) has a capacity of 880 pupils. There are 16,677 Negro elementary school children in the city of Birmingham, and four buildings of this type have been erected since 1925.

The East Thomas Elementary School accommodates 160 pupils. A second unit has been erected to the Washington Elementary School, and it now accommodates 1,200 pupils Council Elementary School accommodates with new unit 1,040 pupils Pratt Elementary School, the second unit erected in 1928, now accommodates 680 pupils.

A noticeable change in these schools has been the increase in the level of professional training of the teachers. All new appointees are normal school or college graduates In addition to this, many of the teachers already in the system have continued their professional training through summer school and extension courses until they, too have secured normal school diplomas, and even college degrees.

Teachers stress matters of health and cleanliness. Daily inspection health crusades, toothbrush drill, nutrition classes, dental and baby clinics have been conducted with encouraging results. The chief emphasis in all schools is on character education and right living. And in the past years the boys and girls have participated in various character education activities. "The Worthy Use of Leisure," found exemplification in their daily operation through the vocational departments, should convince one that the Negro youths of our city schools are actually getting a type of education that will help them to become intelligent, law-abiding, cooperative, and useful members of our community.

Appreciation to Prof. Hayes for this timely address, was expressed by Mrs. R. M. Neely. Prof. Hayes placed a copy of this report of progress in each club.

Common Schools, Condition of.

OUR DUAL SCHOOL SYSTEM

Tribune
8-7-31
Washington, D.C.

Southern prejudice has raised its head here again in the controversy over the changing of the Greenleaf School in Southwest Washington from white to colored. Last June the Board of Education found that the white school population in that section had decreased from over 1,000 to almost 500 while the colored school population was well over 2,000 with crowded classrooms and part-time classes. The white schools in the same section had nine VACANT rooms. In spite of these facts the whites of Southwest Washington put up a howl and have brought all sorts of arguments to the board why the Greenleaf School should remain white.

It appears that these white residents have caught the ear of Mr. Giiligan, member of the board who is in sympathy with them. Superintendent Ballou and President Learned struck the keynote of the whole situation when they said, at a recent meeting of the board, that "it is not the duty of the Board of Education to regulate the trend of population." White folks have protested every move of Negroes to move into decent homes. They have tried to keep us in alleys and this move to bring their southern prejudices to the Board of Education to stop colored folks from moving into Southwest Washington is a lot of tom-foolery. It is not the duty of the Board to keep Negroes from certain streets, but to administer to the needs of the school population to the best advantage. Let these white folks move if they want to. They are beaten. Colored people are moving into Southwest Washington in greater numbers and the attempt to bar them from Greenleaf School will not stop the trend of population.

It is a silly attempt on the part of these organizations to try to influence the Board of Education to cater to jimcrow methods. All sorts of agreements have failed to halt the trend of Negroes to move into better homes and this latest move will not stop Negroes from moving into Southwest Washington.

This fight only brings out the evils of a dual school system, which American race prejudice has enforced in the fair capital of this great country—the heralded greatest Christian Country in all the world. If colored and white children can attend the same school within 150 and 200 miles of Washington, why can't we have one system here instead of two? Where is our 100 per cent Americanism?

BOARD REFUSES TO CHANGE MONROE BACK TO WHITES

Washington Tribune
9-11-31
Washington, D.C.

Votes Unamimously To Uphold Action in School Transfer

The Board of Education refused to grant the requests of Parkview Citizens' Association, Columbia Heights Citizens' Association, Georgia Avenue Business Men's Association and the Citizen Forum of Columbia Heights, all white, to rescind the order of the Board and change the Monroe school, Columbia road between Sherman and Georgia avenues, from colored to white. The meeting was the first since school closed.

At a meeting of the Board last spring it was voted to transfer the Monroe School from the white division to the colored division. This was done to releive congestion in the Bruce School and the Mott School. On the other hand it was found that there was a decided decline in white attendance at the Monroe School.

Board Upholds Action

Besides the protest from groups there was a protest signed by 377 white citizens of the Northwest neighborhood.

After hearing representatives from the protesting groups Dr. Frank Ballou, superintendent of schools, told the board that Monroe School would be of more use to colored pupils of the neighborhood than to whites. In a four-page statement Mr. Haycock, assistant superintendent of schools (white), told the board that the color of the Monroe School district had changed decidedly from white to colored and recommended that the board uphold its action of last spring.

12 Part-time Classes at Bruce

Dr. Ballou also recommended to the board that the transfer be approved. In a statement to the board Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools pointed out that there were twelve part time classes at Bruce involving 517 pupils. These part time classes ranged through the third grade. The number of rooms at Bruce was 16 with a capacity of 640 while the school had an enrollment of 968 pupils with an average of 44 per class.

To Abolish Congestion

Mr. Wilkinson also said that there were seven part time classes at Mott School with 183 pupils attending this school that were in the Monroe district. This group will be transferred to Monroe which will eliminate part time classes at Mott. Another 232 pupils living in the Monroe district are attending Cleveland, Garrison, Harrison, and Wilson. To do away with part time classes in Bruce and Mott it will necessitate thirty-four additional rooms. The addition of Monroe will bring the total to thirty-two which will leave two rooms necessary to relieve crowded conditions entirely.

The board voted without a dissenting vote to uphold its action in changing Monroe from white to colored.

To Build Gym at Shaw

The board announced that the contract for the gymnasium and alterations at Randall Junior High School had been awarded to the Lacchi Construction Company, of Baltimore, for $47,777.

The board ignored numerous letters of citizens protesting the transfer of Miss Alice V. Shorter as teaching principal of Ambush School. The change was made following the consolidation of the Ambush-Smallwood School with H. B. Jones, administrative princiing Joseph Edwards, June 30 during an argument over money.

pal, to head the new school. The board approved the transfer of Smallwood School from division 7, white, to division 13, colored and the transfer of Twining to Cardozo Annex. The Ambush-Greenleaf was dissolved as a group and Greenleaf transferred from division 13 to division 7, white. The Greenleaf School was transferred from white to colored last spring but on the protests of white citizens of the Southwest section the school was again transferred to white.

Teachers Married

The following clerks were approved by the board: Mrs. M. B. Robinson, stenographer, Garnet-Patterson Junior High, and Mrs. B. C. Anderson, clerk Miner Teachers' College. The teachers marrying during the vacation had their names changed as follows: Miss C. A. Menard, teacher Cleveland-Morse to Mr. A. M. Clark; Miss L. L. Redmond, teacher Shaw Junior High to Mr. ssbshrdhh Morse to Mrs. A. M. Clark; Miss Junior High to Mrs. Heathcock; Miss P. N. Bailey, teacher Slater-L-ngston to Mrs. P. B. Jordan; Mrs. E. W. Scott's name was changed to Mrs. Edith W. Scott.

The board apprcved the apointment of Miss Annie Thompson as teacher of sociology at Miner Teachers College.

Florida

Education - 1931
Common Schools, Condition of.

MIAMI, FLA.
Herald

MAY 16 1931

UP THE EDUCATION LADDER

IF THIS legislature does nothing else for the public schools, it has at least progressed another long step forward in the enactment of a measure setting up exact standards for distributing state funds equitably all over Florida.

The Committee of Sixteen, composed of county school officials, deserve most of the credit for this distribution system. It was their idea; they fought for it and the bills as passed embodied practically their words.

This is the second major advance Florida public schools have made in the last decade. The first came under the Martin administration when former Gov. John W. Martin forced a proposed constitutional amendment through an unwilling legislature to allow the state to contribute money to the public free schools, and then carried the fight to the state, where it won in the election of 1926.

The distribution plan just adopted sets up what is known as the Instruction Unit, composed of a teacher and 30 pupils, approximately. It is easy to determine that there are 11,804 such instruction units in Florida, from the lowliest country log cabin school to the finest school in one of the cities.

Last year the state distributed $4,032,000 to the common schools, on what was known as the average daily attendance basis, a far from satisfactory method. It is the hope of this legislature to increase the annual amount of the state's participation in education to $9,500,000, which would insure eight months of schooling to every boy and girl in Florida, with about $804 to the instruction unit for the pay of the teacher and the upkeep on equipment.

If the legislature is able to raise 500,000, Dade county will get back $752,788.60, on a basis of having 935 instruction units. During the past year Dade county got $329,904.

There were two stumbling blocks to the passage of this measure, of which the greatest was the negro school question. Under the old system of distributing money, every county got just as much for negroes as for white children. But 45 counties of this state spent less for educating negro children than the state gave them for that purpose, diverting the money either to the white schools, or in the majority of cases, to the payment of bonds and other indebtedness.

Such counties as Dade, Duval, Hillsborough and other large and progressive counties spent more than they received for educating the negro. This was not relished by many of our north Florida legislators, who were not willing to see go into effect a law which would force their counties to spend for educating negro children what the state sends them, and no less.

But that hurdle was taken, and the other, as well, which was evidenced by the mutterings of those who say the state has gone crazy on the subject of education and that we will be driven to bankruptcy by too much education.

This is a splendid tribute to the school officials of this state, and to the legislature which worked so diligently with it. Florida could go a long way and still be far down the educational ladder. It is a shock to some of our less progressive counties, of course, to contemplate paying school teachers as much as $500 a year, but they will get used to it, just as they got used to the paved roads laid down through almost trackless woods in the past few years. Florida is progressing.

NEWS
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

OCT 2 1931

NEGRO EDUCATION

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, in one of its recent bulletins issued from its Atlanta, Ga., office, discusses education of the negro in the south and compares expenditures for white and negro children. According to the C. on I. C.'s own figures, Florida is sixth among the 11 southern states compared, the average expenditure being $57.16 per white pupil and $14.45 per negro pupil.

This system of comparison puts Florida ahead of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia Mississippi, Oklahoma and South Carolina in the amounts expended per negro child and ahead of all of the states named, with the exception of South Carolina, on the amount per white child. The average expenditure per pupil for the entire 11 states being white, $44.31 and negro, $12.57. Florida, it may be noted, is above the general average for the south in education expenditures.

Last year in Broward county, according to figures obtained from the school board office, there were 1,716 negro pupils in school, for whom $18,552.95 was expended, making the average per pupil approximately $10.70. There were 3,505 white pupils requiring an outlay of $209,510, making the average $59 plus. Thus Broward, from these figures, is a little ahead of the state average for white children and behind a little the average for colored. There are approximately three times as many white children in school as colored.

The Broward county school board has a well organized policy for providing educational facilities for all children in the county—regardless of color. The board realizes that negroes do not pay as much taxes as white people, that poor white people do not pay as much as wealthier classes and that public schools were established in the first place to bring educational facilities for those otherwise unable to procure them.

The News survey tends to show that the Broward negro is being well cared for along educational lines. Competent teachers have been procured and the schools are well equipped. Broward county and the state of Florida are well above the average in the southern states in this respect.

Education-1931

General

Common Schools, Condition of.

EDUCATION IN SOUTH SEEN IN DIRE STRAIT

Drought States Are Fighting to Keep Up Schools, Sutton of N. E. A. Asserts.

Times

URGES UPHOLDING STANDARD

2-23-31

Culture More Than Ever Needed in Depression and Building of Schools Would Aid Work.

New York, N.Y.

DETROIT SYSTEM STUDIED

"Platoon" Teaching Method Under Scrutiny of Educators in Convention There This Week.

By EUNICE BARNARD.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—"Education in the Southeastern States is face-to-face with an almost desperate situation," Willis A. Sutton, president of the National Education Association, said today in an address before the association's department of superintendence.

"Hit by both drought and depression, hardly knowing where the next dollar is coming from, it is hard put to it not to make a cut in school expenditures. Thus far not a single State has done so, and at a conference of secretaries of education of eleven States at Atlanta in January it was unanimously agreed that a special plea should be made before all the State Legislatures to maintain teachers' salary schedules.

"In Atlanta, where I am superintendent of schools, we have one encouraging feature in that the Georgia Legislature has just discounted the warrants on a State-owned railroad, which has netted $800,000 and enabled the banks to lend more money.

"I believe the American people everywhere will see the wisdom of saving education above all things in this crisis. I think they will see that if education goes, business goes with it. For education is the foundation, even the creator, of business. The cave man does not buy rugs or Pullman tickets or electric refrigerators, nor does the tenement or the shack dweller.

"It is the desires and wishes of the people that make business, not mass production. The level of culture is therefore the barometer of business. Cultural agencies of all sorts at a time like this must be maintained—the lecture platform, the pulpit, the welfare agencies, as well as the schools.

Links Recovery to Schooling.

"If we are to have prosperity, the education of the masses must proceed as rapidly as scientific and industrial development.

"During the depression of 1891, when I was a boy, my father called a family conference to discuss reducing expenditures. The first thing he proposed was to take my brother and sister out of college.

"My mother protested. She said that the distress of one generation must not be visited on the next. I like to believe that the American Government, as the mother of children, will insist that the schools must go on.

"Moreover, I believe that now is the time to build school houses. The shortage of jobs is sending many young men and women back to school for educational training and thus creating a need for more school space. An aggressive, well-planned school building program in every community will do much to put business back on its feet and to hasten the return of prosperity.

"It is cheaper to build schools now than at any time in the past. The United States Department of Labor reports that the cost of building materials is far below normal levels. Building materials that cost $100 in 1926 and $95 a year ago can now be bought for $84. School boards and the public generally should take advantage of these low prices and should build schools now for future needs.

"A vigorous program of building construction, as applied to schools, will result in significant savings, stabilization of industry, better educational opportunities for our boys and girls, increased real estate values and the reduction of unemployment.

"The carpenter, the mason, the contractor, the supply dealer, the home-owner, the taxpayer, the merchant, the manufacturer, all will profit by a well-planned school-building program. Business depressions come and go, but the training of American youth for citizenship must not be interrupted."

Delegates Attend Vespers.

Delegates to the convention attended a special vesper service, addressed by the Rev. Lynn Harold Hosgoh, dean of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.

"Teaching youth to understand great personalities, as well as the theories or literature or instruments they create, is the true task of the educator," Dr. Hosgoh told the 4,500 school heads who assembled to hear him.

"There must be appreciation of Archimedes and Einstein, as well as understanding of their theories, if youth is to know the values in life which cannot be measured by instruments of precision.

"If we once recognize that critical inteligence is the basic thing, rather than memorizing the formulae it develops, we open new avenues of growth. The nineteenth century was one of great machines. The twentieth with be one of great personalities.

"It is the educator's business to train these personalities. To do so he must emulate Sir James Barrie, of whom it was said that 'instead of growing up, he grew down into a perpetual understanding of childhood.'

"A good part of a child is invisible to the naked eye. And so the teacher as well as the child must learn to live as seeing the invisible. The man who does that will be surprised to find the still depths of spiritual perceptiveness which lie waiting to be stirred far below the surface of the life of a child."

Detroit Extends Hospitality.

Detroit during the day extended hospitality to the thousands of visiting educators from all parts of the United States, who have assembled for the convention and whose working program begins tomorrow and lasts through Thursday. Orchestral and choral music for the vesper service and for the general session in the evening was supplied by public school teachers and children.

In the early afternoon, residents of the city provided automobiles to take the delegates on sight-seeing tours. During the rest of the week, industries, including the big automobile plants, will keep open house.

Detroit's school rooms are to be on exhibition during the week, and Thursday afternoon pupils from kindergarden through college will give a dramatic presentation of the principles and philosophy underlying the city's educational system.

One of the phases of the system which is attracting the attention of the visiting superintendents is its application of the platoon plan, similar to the Gary plan which once became an acrimonious political issue in New York. Of the 193 elementary schools of Detroit, 125 are being successfully operated upon this principle, under which the pupils of each school are divided into two groups alternating between home rooms and the various rooms provided for special activities.

While one group of pupils is working at the "three R's" in the home rooms, the other is using gymnasium, playground, library and the various laboratories of nature study, science, manual training, household arts, music and general art. Thus it is possible, with only about half the number of rooms, to supply a school seat for every pupil when he needs it.

Will Discuss System Tomorrow.

Tuesday afternoon a section of the convention is to discuss the system, which, according to Alice Barrows, specialist in school building problems of the Federal Office of Education, has already been adopted by 219 cities in forty States.

"Detroit leads the country in number of platoon schools," said Miss Barrows. "The reorganization of a large public school system on this new and progressive basis in little more than a decade is a miracle of far-sighted educational vision and remarkable organizing ability.

"The superintendents, particularly in the present economic situation, are vitally interested in a type of organization that provides time, special rooms, special equipment and special teachers in art and science in the elementary school and at the same time provides an increase of approximately 33 per cent in the capacity of each school."

Tomorrow morning William McAndrew, former Superintendent of Schools in Chicago, will speak on "Training for Parenthood." In the evening will be the presentation of letters and tributes from 10,000 school children of the nation to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

NEGRO EDUCATION IN SOUTH PROGRESSING

Advertiser

Federal Survey Shows Large Increase In Number Of Negro Students

4-6-31

By RUSSELL KENT

Advertiser Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, April 5—Negro education in the Southern States has showed considerable progress during the last decade, according to a survey made by the U. S. Office of Education in the school year of 1927-28.

Montgomery, Ala.

A report of the survey which has just been published, shows that the negro high schooles enrolled in the South—which includes 18 states segregating white and negro pupils—increased 179 per cent from 1920 to 1928. The average daily attendance increased 17.5 per cent, while the aggregate number of days attended increased 29.6. The total number of pupils enrolled was 9 per cent higher in 1928 than in 1920.

The proportion of negro high school pupils reaching the fourth year class increased 529 per cent, although the number of children entering the first grade showed a slight decline.

Statistics compiled for the individual states indicate that, while the number of negro pupils attending public schools has increased, there is still a marked tendency for them to drop out of school after a year or two.

In the Alabama schools, only one out of every 21 negroes enrolling in the first grade reaches the eighth grade, according to the report which shows 82,192 first grade pupils but only 3,748 in the eighth grades of the State schools.

More than one half of the first grade pupils apparently do not return to school the following year as the second grade enrollment was only 29,402, or less than 50 per cent of the number of first grade pupils. The number stays above 20,000 for the third and fourth grades, but declines to 16,901 in the fifth grade; 12,800 in the sixth; 5,577 in the seventh; and 3,748 in the eighth grade.

There were 199,323 negro pupils in the elementary schools of Alabama, and 5,260 in the secondary schools, making a total of 204,583 negro public school children. The average daily attendance is 148,442. With 324,027 negro children of school age, between 5 and 17 years the average daily attendance is less than 50 per cent.

The ratio of school attendance to negro children of school age is the same for the South as that of Alabama, approximately 50 per cent. Out of the 3,212,950 negroes of school age, only 1,635,144 (on the average) attend school daily. The total number of negro pupils enrolled in the Southern States is 2,254,760.

The school year for Alabama negro children is 127 days, which is four days shorter than the average for the South, 131 days. Mississippi, with a 112-day school year, has the shortest educational period; while Delaware (which is included in the South) has the longest, 184 days. Tennessee's school year is 143 days; Georgia, 137; Arkansas, 132 days; Florida, 124 days; and Louisiana, 114 days.

Exhaustive Study of School Segregation is Completed

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Report Fixes Basis Upon which N.A.A.C.P. will Test in Court the Unequal Teachers Salaries and School Appropriation Issues.

NEW YORK.—What is characterized by lawyers as one of the most comprehensive legal studies ever undertaken of school and residential segregation as affecting colored citizens of the United States, has just been completed for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by Nathan R. Margold, noted authority on constitutional law and briefing, retained to assist in conducting this special N.A.A.C.P. national legal campaign.

The campaign and the legal investigation just completed, are being made under a special appropriation to the N.A.A.C.P. by the American Fund for Public Service, and when the plans are complete test cases will be brought in various local courts with the intention of procuring definitive decisions on fundamental points by the United States Supreme Court.

In the course of his study Mr. Margold has gone into every decision of any importance in the entire history of his subject and the document which he has presented to the special committee under whose auspices the campaign is being worked out, is an exhaustive report.

Accompanying the legal study, which will be the basis for the N.A.A.C.P. attack on a nation-wide scale upon the various forms of illegal discrimination practised upon Negroes, is a factual survey under the direction of the N.A.A.C.P. national office. In accordance with the association's fact finding policy, trained investigators, white and colored, are to assemble the necessary facts as a supplement to the legal campaign mapped out by Mr. Margold.

It is freely predicted by those who have had opportunity to read the document embodying Mr. Margold's researches that the basis in law and fact for attacking injustice against American Negroes, laid in this joint legal and factual study will mark a new epoch in the history of race relations in the United States.

Other aspects of color injustice, besides the school and residential segregation already completed, are now being studied by Mr. Margold and the additional reports will be submitted to the general committee in charge of the legal campaign, as they are completed.

The committee in charge of the project is as follows: Arthur B. Spingarn, and James Weldon Johnson, both representing the N.A.A.C.P.; Roger Baldwin, Morris Ernst and Lewis S. Gannett, representing the American Fund for Public Service. Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary, is serving as ex-officio member and secretary of the committee, and James Marshall, of the N.A.A.C.P. national legal committee is also an ex-officio member.

CONCORD, N. C.
TRIBUNE

JUL 27 1931

SCHOOLHOUSES AND THEIR VALUES.

State School Facts tells us that in Cabarrus county for the scholastic year 1929-30 there were 28 white schoolhouses with total value of all property of $708,550. This gave the county an average value per schoolhouse of $25,305 and an average value per pupil enrolled of $103.95.

This gave the county 60th rank among the 100 counties of the State.

There were at the same time 22 colored schools with total value of property of $35,000, which was $1,591 per school, and $21.25 per pupil. We had 62nd rank in the State in colored schools.

The public school property in North Carolina used for elementary and secondary school purposes was appraised at $110,121,315 at the end of the school year 1929-30. Twenty-five years prior to this date the value of school property used for similar purposes amounted to only $3,182,918. From 1904-05 to 1919-20 the total value increased from $3,182,918 to $24,057,838; whereas now, 1929-30, the total appraised value is $110,421,315. This amount is divided according to race into $98,946,273 in property for white children and $11,475,042 for colored children.

The number of schoolhouses has been decreasing since 1918-19, when there were 8,239 buildings in use, 5,769 by white children and 2,470 by colored children. Now there are a total of 5,825 schoolhouses used for elementary and high schools, 3,460 for the white race and 2,365 for the negro race.

There were 264 fewer schoolhouses used in 1920-30 than in 1928-29. During this year there was a net decrease of 212 schoolhouses used by white children and 52 by colored children.

There has been a gradual increase in the average value of a schoolhouse—from $432 in 1904-05 to $18,956 in 1929-30.

The average value of a schoolhouse used by white children is now appraised at $28,597, whereas twenty-five years ago $530 represented this value; and last year, 1928-29, the sum of $26,404 would purchase the average schoolhouse used by the white children of the State.

The average value of colored school property has increased from $208 per schoolhouse in 1904-05 to $4,852 per schoolhouse in 1929-30, an increased of $4,644 during the past twenty-five years. Since the number of schoolhouses for colored children has not changed considerably during this period, the increase in the average value of a schoolhouse is largely the result of the increase in total value of property used by negro children, which now amounts to $11,475,042.

The average value of school property based on the number of children enrolled in school is perhaps the best indication of the State's investment in public school property.

The average value of all school property per pupil enrolled increased from $6.71 in 1904-05 to $11.27 in 1909-10, to $34.80 in 1919-20 and to $127.37 in 1929-30. Here again, the last ten years shows the greater increase.

The average value of property used by white children increased during the period from $8.34 to $162.92 per pupil. Likewise, colored school property on the basis of pupil enrollment increased during the same period from $3.16 to $44.20.

In the sixteen Southern States the average value of school property per pupil enrolled varies from $226 in Missouri to $46 in Tennessee. The highest per capita value in the United States is that of California, which is $385 per pupil enrolled. The average value for the United States is $218.

Common Schools, Condition of.

SHEFFIELD, ALA.
TRI CITIES DAILY

SEP 16 1931

The School Army

The return of the school period again directs the attention of the public to the enormous growth in the school population of this country. Of course, all the schools of the United States do not open at the same time; but there is no very wide difference between the dates upon which schools open. The department of the interior recently issued a statement with respect to schools. According to this statement more than 25,000,000 children will clatter into more than a quarter-million public schools this week and next. More than 850,000 teachers will return to their desks.

While elementary and public high schools of the United States enroll upwards of 25,000,000 boys and girls, college and university registration will boost the enrollment to nearly 26,500,000. All other school enrollments, both public and private, will raise the total American school population to approximately 31,000,000, more than one-fourth of the nation's population. Estimates furnished by the Federal Office of Education are based on the average yearly increase in past school enrollments.

The first day of school is, for the average American child, the first of 172 days of school work. The school year constantly lengthens. It now averages 10 days more than in 1920. Many children of school age will not, however, be included in the long September school lines. Geographical location, climate, size of school, wealth of school, and numerous other circumstances all play a part in determining the date of fall school opening and the length of the school year.

A boy or girl living in a rural community and attending a small rural school, for instance, may not start to school on the first day after Labor Day. Office of education statistics show that the typical rural school year is 21 days shorter than the city average of 184 days. The shortness of the rural school term generally is evident in the later date of fall opening and earlier spring closing.

Upwards of 3,500 negro schools in the United States have terms of only five months or less, according to information collected by the special problems division of the Federal Office of Education. These do not, in most cases, open their doors in September. Neither do about 1,200 white schools which report school terms of five months or less. A September opening for these short-term schools would mean a closing in mid-winter.

Children attending some rural schools of short-term duration, however, will go to class within the next three weeks, but their school term will be interrupted time and again both in the fall and in the spring so that they may assist in the fields. Suspension of school activity for extended periods is not uncommon in potato-raising areas, fruit sections, beet and cotton-growing localities and other rural regions where farming is the leading industry.

In some sections of the United States and Canada where cold weather is severe, children attend school only in the fall and spring. They have vacation during the winter months. This is also a practice in Mexico, where children go to school 10 months a year resuming their studies after a two-month mid-winter vacation.

No country in the world has more satisfactory progress in public education than we have made in these United States, and it is gratifying to know that here in Alabama, and in other Southern states, progress has been as rapid and satisfactory as it has been anywhere in the nation; indeed, we think we have made a record in Alabama during the last few years that might be envied by other communities. But there still is much to do in Alabama before our public school system is all that it ought to be and we cannot afford to halt until we have attained a full maximum of our possibilities in this useful and necessary field of endeavor.

Education—1931.

Georgia.

Common Schools, Condition of

Atlanta, Ga., Georgian
Sunday, February 1, 1931

Couch School Leads Attendance Record

Couch School was highest in attendance, with a record of 97.26, last week among the elementary schools. O'Keefe, with 96.98, won the highest among the junior high schools, and Tech High, with 96.98, won the highest among the senior high schools. Crogman School, with 96.67, won the highest among the negro schools. The weather was warm and sunshiny, the weather bulletin stated, but many light cases of flu cut down the attendance records.

Courier
DUBLIN
GA.
ISSUE OF

SEP 14 1931

GETTING THE CASH

Sins of omission as well as those of commission, as the ministers say, sometimes come back to haunt us long after we believed them relegated to the past.

Yesterday at the dedica- of a new negro Rosenwald school in Emanuel county this was startlingly illustrated. The dedication, by the way, wa ssomething of an event, with the Emanuel county school superintendent R. E. Rountree, and Ex-Senator J. Leonard Rountree speaking ,and the affair being topped off with a big barbecue.

But the most interesting and amusing thing of the entire ceremony was a speech read by an old colored woman who helped found the school fund. She began by reading the minutes of the various meetings, giving the names of all who attended each.

The negroes had been making up money for the school for six years, but the old lady had kept the name of every person who had contributed so much as five cents. What is more, she had the names of those who had not contributed anything.

The entire audience smiled when she would read out that Sister Jones gave 10 cents ,and Brother Brown nothing; Brother Thomas 25 cents, and Sister Green nothing.

As a method of getting the cash it must be rather effective. It must be embarrassing to read six years later that you attended a meeting and didn't put anything in when the hat went 'round.

Education-1931

Louisiana

Common Schools, Condition of

Funds Being Raised for Colored School

MEETING HELD SATURDAY NIGHT TO START CAMPAIGN

The colored people of Jonesville and vicinity held a meeting at St. Mary Baptist Church on last Saturday night, May 30, for the purpose of organizing among themselves and daising sufficient funds for the erection of a Rosenwald colored school in Jonesville.

The total cost of building and equiping the school is estimated at $3,000.00, and of this amount a total of $1,000.00 is needed in addition to that which they now have on hand. At the above mentioned meeting a resolution was passed asking all colored men to contribuit $1.00 to this fund and asking boys and women to contribut 50c. In this manner it is expected that considerable funds will be raised. In addition a committee was appointed to solicit funds in their respective communities as follows:

Rev. J. J. Fox, Rev. R. Smith, Rev. E. Johnson, O. K. Kiper, J. H. Johnson, Rev. W. C. Hall, Sarah Bell, S. M. Bell, Estella Shaw, N. A. Johnson, Harrison Shelby, Tom Swan, Oliver Brackens, Hade Wilkerson, Emma Branch, Mose Whitley, Lource King, Henretta Edwards, J. J. Boyster, Rev. Dave Wood, Sim Thomas, Aaron Jenkins, Rev. J. H. Harris, Prof. S. L. Sykes, and J. M. Martin Chairman.

The meeting was attended by Superintendent of Education, H. W. Wright, who spoke at length on the subject of of schools, and which was received by marked attention by those persent.

A number of donations are being made by local business men and white citizens, who are assisting materially in raising the required fund. Those contributing thus far, and which have been reported, are as follows:

E. Young & Co.	$10.0d
W. P. Foster	10.00
A. M. Beard	10.00
Brown Brothers	10.00
Bennett & Cotton	5.00
Parks-Wright Drug Co.	5.00
Ouachita Ice & Utilities	10.00
F. S. Yancey	10.00
Catahoula Motor Co.	5.00
B. F. Smith	1.00
J. R. Fuglaar	2.50
Jonesville Booster	2.00
R. E. Webber	2.00
Mrs. T. H. Cheairs	5.00
Miss Estelle Griffin	1.00
H. W. LeTissier	10.00
Dr. J. P. Durham	2.50
E. A. Breithaupt	2.00
J. A. Guss	5.00
C. L. Wurster	1.00
H. Young	1.00
J. P. Price	$1.00
N. C. Nugent	1.00
L. C. Cooper	.50
D. A. Chevallier	.50
T. B. Bradford	.50
L. Chevallier	.50

Monroe, La., [illegible] World

[illegible], 1931

CONCORDIA PARISH TO VOTE ON TAXES

Election to Be Held for Approval of Three Mill School Levy There

FERRIDAY, July 16.—(Special)—Voters of Concordia parish will go to the polls August 18 to vote for or against a three-mill school tax at the expiration of a five-mill tax and in Wildsville to renew the expired two-mill tax.

This was decided at the recent meeting of the parish school board. Other business taken up at the meeting included the selection of Miss Edith Gregory of Vidalia to fill the vacancy in the Ferriday elementary school. Miss Gregory, a graduate of the Vidalia high school, recently completed her college course at the University of Alabama with high honors and she was presented with a Phi Beta Kappa key, the highest scholastic achievement at the university.

S. H. Henderson, H. A. Turner and George Robertson were appointed a committee to decide on a plan for the erection of an addition to the Sevier Rosenwald colored school here. The addition will serve to house the domestic science and manual training departments of the school.

The board also adopted a budget of expenses for the year ending June 1, 1932. Provisions were made for the white elementary schools to remain open eight months and the high schools for nine months, the colored schools four months and for the negro high schools at Ferriday and Vidalia six months. All white schools of the parish will re-open September 14 and the negro schools of Vidalia and Ferriday on September 28. All other negro schools will not open until November 23.

Education - 1931

Maryland

Common Schools, Condition of

SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION

Argus

1-30-31

St. Louis, Mo.

Now is the time to give a little thought to the election of members of the school board. The term of four members expires in April of this year.

Remember that the board as it is now constituted is not regarded as fair in its dealings with the colored people. Some of the present members have no respect for their oath of office to the point that they are not willing to give each child the same opportunity and chance.

The present policy of the board, so far as we have been able to see, is "efficiency" for the white schools and "economy" for the colored schools. As things are now run, the whole scheme is so manifestly unfair to the colored people until we don't see how any of the members could possibly have the nerve to ask the Negro vote for their election.

We know that people are slow about making changes in public offices. But facing the facts as they are in this case, it's a bet that it is hardly probable that a board more indifferent to the needs of the colored people could be elected. Of course, this indictment is not aimed at all of the members of the present school board, as we believe that some of them are fairly open-minded; but, in that class, the number spells "few."

If we, the colored people, would only think, think a bit for the general welfare of the whole; things would be greatly different. Therefore, our advice is—now is the time to think.

Baltimore Eliminated White Teachers Thirty Years Ago

Afro American 6-6-31

Baltimore, Md.

By GEORGE F. BRAGG

It is just thirty years ago since the white teachers were eliminated from the Baltimore high school, and an entire faculty of colored persons installed in the places vacated.

I think it worth while, especially for the benefit of many embraced in our public school system, almost wholly ignorant of the past history of our schools, to give forth a word of praise to the memory of James H. Van Sickle, the superintendent of public education, under whom the change was made, and whose bold and courageous service laid the foundation for much of our present day prosperity.

Mr. Van Sickle came to Baltimore from Denver, Colorado, at a time when very great opposition was manifested toward the employment of others than Maryalnders; and, when many of us were not fully persuaded with respect to the advantage of teachers of our own race.

Mr. Van Sickle was a fearless friend not only in favor of colored teachers, but determined to have the best from whatever source they came. As we were quite friendly, and as he constantly availed himself of such help as was in my power, one or two quotations from personal letters, are suggestive and throw light on some of the conditions of that period.

He wrote:

"I am very anxious to have an interview with you upon an important topic. May I request the favor of a call, preferably, tomorrow between nine- and ten-thirty a.m. If more convenient for you I will arrange to meet you at some other time and place."

Incivility

There was some exhibition of incivility, upon the part of one of the group principals, in connection with one of the colored schools. I directed his attention to the matter. He wrote:

"I shall find an opportunity during the forenoon to talk with Mr.—— about the matter. It probably did not occur to him that he was doing anything that would be noticed. When he was principal of the English Grammar No.——, I saw him going through the halls with his hat on his head, and I understood that he was somewhat baldheaded and feared the effect of a draught. I hope there is no other reason in this instance, but I will find out.

"After our talk the other day, I decided to leave the matter of the group meeting in the hands of the principal of each group, holding him responsible for giving equal guidance and assistance to the teachers of every school in his group, but leaving him free as to details. The arguments which you gave were convincing ones."

The Principal

We had some talk and correspndence with respect to the colored principal, and faculty, for the high school to be selected. Under date of May 15, 1901, he wrote:

"I write to thank you for your valuable suggestions. I have not the selection of principal and faculty, but shall naturally be expected to bring up names for consideration. **Confidential.** Do you know Mr. Brown of Hampton? No matter who is principal, I agree with the sentiments of your editorial that we want the Hampton spirit."

At that time, the writer of this article was the editor of the AFRO-AMERICAN.

Mr. Van Sickle desired for the colored schools of Baltimore, not only men and women of the highest intellectual efficiency, but of strong character, and general usefulness. That is the meaning of "the Hampton spirit."

Missouri

Education—1931

Common Schools, Condition of.

INEQUALITY IN EDUCATION

Call

Norfolk Journal and Guide.

Virginia provides one accredited high school for every 4,138 of its white population and one for every 49,287 of its colored population.

In rural communities there is one accredited high school for every 2,117 whites and one for every 120,221 Negroes.

There are 35,560 white children enrolled in rural accredited high schools and 430 colored. Approximately one-third of Virginia's population is colored.

1-16-31

The highest average salary paid white teachers in rural accredited high schools is $187 and the highest average paid Negro teachers in accredited rural high schools is $96.

No white teacher in rural accredited high schools receives less than $100 a month while no Negro teacher in rural accredited high schools receives that much.

The maximum per capita cost of instruction for white children in rural accredited high schools is $19 and that of the Negro children is $57.

Kansas City
Mo

These facts, found in the last report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, were presented to Norfolk Journal and Guide readers in our Anniversary Edition of December 20.

They tell the whole story and need no comment. Such gross inequality in education advantages of white and colored children are a by-product of separate schools. State law requires that the races be taught in separate schools, but the enforcement of this law has mercilessly abused our constitutional guarantees of equality.

Particularly interesting is the requirement of the State Department of Education that teachers in accredited high schools must receive an annual salary of at least $900—approximately $100 a month. But the report shows that 100 per cent of average monthly salaries in Negro rural schools is below the "required minimum.

Figures for urban Negro high schools are more favorable, but even in cities the inequality is gross. Rural children need adequate school facilities as much if not more than urban children. Their inability to find advantages to learn in their own communities increases their unrest and helps to lead them from the farms to the cities.

This is more than a mere injustice to the black children of the state. It is a very potent current undermining Virginia's farm life, and Virginia's economic structure is built largely upon the soil.

Education-1931

Common Schools, Condition of

North Carolina.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
NEWS

FEB 28 1931

NOT FOR THE NEGRO.

The legislative house ~~killed the~~ slight extension of the compulsory school law by the injection of race prejudice. The measure provided that the youngsters not employed of necessity should continue in school through the sixth grade, or to the age of 16. All children would be required to complete the sixth grade unless it appear that their labor is essential to their support and the support of their families; or unless it appear that their physical or mental condition is such that they could not benefit by instruction. In fact the measure was so elastic that the lone woman senator, under whose inspiration it passed the senate, did not think it would be of much benefit but thought that the children affected should have whatever benefit there was. But when it appeared in the house members from counties with large colored population had only to suggest the negro—and the bill was killed. There are still many whites who are without enthusiasm for negro education, especially at public expense; and compelling negro youngsters to be in school when they should be at work—there was no argument.

The idle white youngsters who might be kept in school under the law; or the white children who might be kept at work by their parents when they should be in school simply because the parents consider child labor of more benefit to the family than education—that could not be considered if negro children might be kept in school. The whites must suffer if that keeps the negroes out. We don't know how the members of the legislature who killed the bill feel about education in general, so there is neither inference nor implication in the following unless it justly attaches: We all know there are some people, many more than is generally known, who have no more concern about the education of a certain class of white children than they have for the education of the negroes. With all the strides it has made and all the attendant enthusiasm in its progress in North Carolina these 30 years, there are occasional outcroppings that show that popular education isn't really so popular as it seems. There are still those who don't think it is a good thing for the masses to know too much.

R. R. CLARK.

Courier

WHITE SCHOOL BOARD KEEPS PROMISE TO RACE

6-13-31

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 11—(A. N. P.)—The members of the newly elected city school board, who were swept into office on the strength of an unexpected flood of Negro votes, have started their term in office by making a start in keeping pre-election promises made to the Negroes here, by urging most emphatically that the old Myers Street School be razed and a new brick structure be erected as soon as funds can be obtained.

Pittsburgh, Pa

This school building is a frame structure which is nearly 50 years old and houses 1562 pupils each day. It has long been a bone of contention on which local Negroes founded their protests to the city council.

The members of the board, when candidates, pledged themselves to fight down the school if elected, and the day after their election the white dailies here carried front page headlines saying that they were firmly for a new school for Negroes on Myers street.

CONCORD, N. C.
TRIBUNE

AUG 31 1931

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Within five years the total public high school enrollment of the State has increased 58.2 per cent. In other words, there were in 1929-30 a total of 42,817 more boys and girls attending the public high schools at public expense than there were in 1924-25. The number of white boys and girls increased during this period from 67,086 to 101,486, 51.3 per cent.; and the number of negro boys and girls during the same period increased from 6,507 to 14,924, 129.4 per cent.

The greatest increase in number of boys and girls, who go to high school, has been in the rural systems. The number of white rural children increased from 37,832 in 1924-25 to 64,232 in 1929-30, 69.8 per cent. The number of negro children in rural systems increased during the same period from 978 to 4,761, or 386.8 per cent.

The high school enrollment in charter systems, on the other hand, increased 27.3 per cent. or by 8,000 in white schools, and 83.8 per cent. or by 4,634 in colored schools. At the present time, however, 22.9 per cent. of the white enrollment and 14.7 per cent. of the colored enrollment in charter systems are in the high school grades, whereas only 14.2 per cent. of the total white rural enrollment and 2.5 per cent. of the colored enrollment are in such schools. In other words, the facts for 1924-25 and 1929-30 show that the boys and girls of the charter or city school systems got an earlier start than the rural boys and girls and for this reason a larger percentage are already in high school. Moreover, these figures show that the number of rural boys and girls who go to high school has increased more rapidly than the number of boys and girls who attend city schools. From these facts, it may be concluded that the percentage of boys and girls who go to high school is more nearly static, or at the saturation point, in the charter schools.

A further observation is the change taking place in the several grades. In the schools for the white race, the eleventh grade shows a slightly greater percentage increase than do the other three grades, this incrase being a few points greater in each grade than in the next lower grade and running from 43.6 per cent. in the eighth grade to 59.4 per cent. in the eleventh grade. In the rural schools the differences in the increase in the several grades are somewhat wider, being from 60.5 per cent. in the eighth grade to 86.3 per cent. in the eleventh grade. In the charter systems for the white race, the percentage increase from 1924-25 to 1929-30 among the four grades is somewhat irregular, the eighth grade making 20.3 per cent. increase, the ninth grade 34.7 per cent., the tenth grade 29.2 per cent. and the eleventh grade 28.8 per cent.

The increases in the several grades for the colored schools show a much wider variation in a similar way as to rural and charter systems. Less than a thousand colored rural children attended high school during 1924-25, whereas nearly 5,000 attended during 1929-30. Hence, there is a tremendous increase in high school enrollment in the several grades in these schools. The eighth grade increased 271.6 per cent. from 1924-25 to 1929-30, the ninth grade 373.8 per cent., the tenth grade 784.0 per cent., and the eleventh grade 973.6 per cent. And yet the eleventh grade increased in number from only 53 to 569.

Ohio

Education- 1931
Common Schools, Condition of

N. A. A. C. P. REVEALS FINDINGS

Courier

NEW YORK, June 11 — An investigattion made for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by Attorneys Clayborne George and Charles W. White of Cleveland, shows that in defiance of a decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, colored children are being segregated in separate classes in the Bowman School, of Mansfield.

6-13-31

Messrs. George and White went from Cleveland to Mansfield at the request of the N. A. A. C. P. National Office, after reports of the segregation had been received. They found that under the pretext of establishing classes for "backward" colored children, all the colored children in the school were being segregated.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

In a lengthy and detailed report submitted to the N. A. A. C. P. the two attorneys set forth that although there are over-age immigrant and mountain white children in the school they are not segregated in sepaarte classes as are the colored children. The colored children are confined to three rooms and may not enter other rooms.

"Physical combats between the two groups are not uncommon," says the report, "and the white children seem to be afraid of the colored. Just complaint can be lodged against the untidy appearances of some of the colored children which indicates a dire need of some educational work among the colored mothers."

Some of the colored people in Mansfield are reported to approve the segregation. The attorneys state that "all the people we talked with seemed to agree that segregation and discrimination generally in Mansfield followed the migration from the South. It has steadily grown worse since segregation in the Bowman School was instituted. The school difficulties are attributable in no small measure to the shortsightedness of many Negro parents."

The investigators recommend that the Mansfield Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. retain counsel toward the end of putting the Board of Education on record and making a political issue of segregation; asking the County Prosecutor of Richland County to institute legal action against the Board and the Superintendent of Schools; and instituting legal action on behalf of a taxpayer. An educational campaign among Negro mothers is also urged to interest them more in the appearance of their children, and in joining parent-teachers' associations.

Education-1931

Oklahoma

Common Schools, Condition of.

OKLAHOMA'S FIGHT FOR MIXED SCHOOLS INTENSE

Courier
1-10-31
Pittsburgh, Pa.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 8—Statewide attention has been attracted by the case now pending in the United States District Court of Eastern Oklahoma involving a petition denied colored citizens in their plea to State Supreme Court to set aside decision of a lower court in Muskogee county.

The case started in School District No. 7 against Clarence Hunnicutt county school superintendent, to enjoin him from removing M. F. Barr William Bruster and Lee McCann colored trustees of the school board and from converting the district school for Negroes into a separte school for Negroes.

According to the contention of the plaintiffs, such a move would reduce the per capita allotment from $74.53 to $18.37. It would also reduce the teachers' salaries from $110 to $65 or $70 per month. The laws of Oklahoma provide that $74.53 be allotted annually for the education of white children and $18.37 for Negroes.

Colored citizens of the state plan, it is said, to carry the case up to the United States Supreme Court if an unfavorable decision is handed down by the U. S. District Court. Counsel for both sides claim important constitutional questions are involved. The plaintiffs cite the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments and various Supreme Court decisions, while the defense base their contentions on numerous Oklahoma state laws.

Jim Crow Education Is Hard Hit

Defender
3-7-31
Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 6. — (Special) — Startling revelations are being unearthed by a special representative of The Chicago Defender of the Oklahoma school system in the city and county systems.

Detailed information has been secured with considerable difficulty due to the fear on the part of many of the teachers who fear they will lose their positions and the parents, in many instances, express fear that they will be subjected to bodily harm in event the information leaks out that they are in any way connected with the disclosure of unfairness as is practiced in the schools of the state of Oklahoma.

Law Violated

The Oklahoma law provides that there shall be equal opportunity and equal provision for each race. There is prevalent everywhere in the state flagrant disregard for this law and some children of African descent do not receive one-tenth as much per capita as do the white children of the same district and locality.

Oklahoma has an educational levy of five mills on every $100 of taxable property in the particular district.

The voters may levy under the law an additional tax of ten mills on every $100 of taxable property. In event enough money is not available to meet the budget agreed upon by the boards. If, then, there still remains a deficit in the budget, the state educational fund is then drawn upon to make up the deficit.

Although the law provides that there shall be equal provision both for teachers and pupils alike, without regard to race, there are instances where one white teacher with some 30 or 40 pupils gets a salary almost equal to the salaries of three nonwhite teachers who have 140 pupils.

In Wagoner county, out in the rural from Red Bird, there is an instance where there was a Race district school with approximately 75 pupils with two teachers and the principal was receiving a monthly salary of $110 and the assistant who worked only six months in the school year received a salary of $75 per month.

Salary Ratio Wrong

In this same district there was a "separate" or "minority" school of whites which had 20 pupils which, contrary to the provision of the Oklahoma law, has been changed to the district school and the Race district or "majority" school has been converted into the "separate" or "minority" school. Result: the two nonwhite teachers have had their salaries reduced to exactly $75 per month for teaching 75 pupils, while the one white teacher gets a salary of $150 per month for teaching 20 white children.

In Muskogee county, the famous agency school case in district No. 7 is an illustration of some of the tactics resorted to by the various counties in discrimination against our teachers and our pupils. In this particular case there was a "district" school, some times called a "majority" school under the Oklahoma law, which had 140 of our pupils manned and controlled by the board elected for that purpose by vote as provided by law, the board having the power to estimate a budget, see to the facilities being such as would be needed to carry on the school work, and to secure competent teachers for said purpose. Meantime in this same district there was a "separate" or "minority" school for the white children in keeping with the law of Oklahoma.

This "district" school had three teachers, while the white "separate" or "minority" school had one teacher. Contrary to law, Clarence Hunnicut, superintendent of public instruction in Muskogee county, converted said Race "district" or "minority" school into a "separate" or "minority" school with a corresponding disadvantage of having an education allotment or budget for 140 children scarcely equal to the allotment of 40 children of the white race.

Under the Oklahoma law, a "district" or "majority" school is that of the race which has the larger number of children of school age in the particular district, while the "separate" or "minority" school shall be of the race which has children in the minority in the particular district.

Law Conflicts

Oklahoma also has a conflicting law which gives the county superintendent the right to designate what race shall have the district and separate schools in the particular county of which he is superintendent of public instruction. It is upon this law that Hunnicut acted.

In Muskogee county members of our group have fought the case through several courts and are now appealing to the United States supreme court, having lost in the lower state courts, the state supreme court and the United States district court of eastern Oklahoma.

The county schools for our group run only six and seven months. The salaries which were a mere pittance in the beginning are being reduced in some instances. Facilities are very poor, one teacher of Color has 70 pupils with seats for only 23. Her salary is being reduced from $75 to $65 per month. The county treasury is said to be emptied and the warrants being issued are not being honored. Some warrants for salary of May, 1930, are still uncashed, which means many teachers and children are affected.

Oklahoma Supplies Glaring Example Of Unequal Educational Apportionment

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va
8-1-31

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)—The city of Muskogee, and county of Muskogee, in Oklahoma, present one of the most glaring illustrations of inequality, disparity, and disproportion in the educational apportionment of money for Negro schools that has ever been uncovered.

A special representative of the Associated Negro Press went to Oklahoma and conducted an intensive investigation of the Oklahoma system in its attitude toward Negro educaion.

Unbelievable disparity is evident in every comparison of similar purposes for Negro educational apportionment as against the whites. The "statment" of Negro schools' needs for the 1931-32 session shows: teachers salaries, $32,000; janitors' salaries, $3,500; janitors' supplies, $200; instructional supplies, $500; maintenance of buildings, $500; repair, replacement, $200; school library, $300; light, water, fuel, power, $4,314; additional grounds, $175; furniture and fixtures, none; medical inspection, truancy, none; insurance, $1,300.

White Schools Need

Teachers' salaries, $325,000; janitors' salaries, $21,000; janitors' supplies, $2,500; instructional supplies, $12,000; maintenance of buildings, $8,000; repair, replacement, $7,000; school library, $2,500; light, fuel, water, power, $20,000; purchase building sites, $8,000; furniture and fixtures, $1,000; medical inspection, truancy, $6,500; insurance ,$8,500.

The comparison shows the janitors in the white schools to have only $1,000 less apportioned for supplies than for salaries of all janitors in the Negro schools; that nothing is allotted for new grounds for Negro schools; no apportionment for medical purposes whatever is made in Negro schools; nothing for new fixtures and furniture and truancy, while large sums are apportioned for said purposes in the white schools.

Several parents related how the children in the Negro schools are asked to bring at various intervals small sums of money, pennies, nickels, dimes, and the like—these being used to make up for what the board of education fails to provide.

Investigation has further disclosed that of the money accruing for educational purposes from taxes levied against all taxable property within the corporate limits of the city of Muskogee, Oklahoma, not one penny goes for Negro education. In other words, only white schools share in the benefits of the educational money accruing from taxes against property within Muskogee.

It is further said that the orders for Negro children to bring various sums of money comes from the county superintendent of education to the various Negro schools, and that if the children are sometimes threatened with not being given their cards if they don't bring their pennies, nickels, and dimes, which are used to purchase and supply the Negro schools with some of the necessary things which should be provided by the board of education just as they are provided for by the board in the white schools of the county. A total of $444,447 is asked for white schools and only $63,839 for Negro schools—a difference of $380,608.

The white population of Muskogee county in 1930 was 66,424 and the colored, 16,059, or nearly 25 per cent. The white population of Muskogee city was 32,026 and the colored 6,576, or 20 per cent. Only 12 per cent of the school funds in these appropriations, however, are made available for the colored children.

TULSA'S SCHOOL SYSTEM FACES NEW PROBLEM

Plaindealer

Tulsa, Okla., Sept 25th—(By ANP)—The Tulsa School system faced a new problem here this week when superintendent of Tulsa schools Merle C. Prunty, was informed by W. L. Coffey, county attorney, that no part of funds which are appropriated for the "Separate" or Negro school system may legally be expended to pay salaries, either in part or in whole, of any of the superintendents or other officials of the "Independent" or white school system.

10-2-31

The ruling will affect particularly the Negro schools here and those in Sand Spring, a thriving Tulsa surburb where a fine Negro school system is operated. Tulsa's Negro school system has ranked among the best provided for and equipped systems found anywhere for Negroes.

Topeka

Kansas

The practice objected to has been carried on by the Independent districts Number 19 of Sand Springs, and 22 of the city of Tulsa. In these two districts school officials have drawn upon the "Separate" or Negro school fund to pay a part of the salaries of school officials (whites) who devote some portion of their time to the supervision of the Negro schools in the two districts named.

The "Separate" or Negro school system has contributed, or has been drawn upon, to the amount of $12,38y.68 which has been paid in varying sums to 43 white persons who also draw salaries from the "Independent" or white school system's school fund.

One school official characterized the opinion of County Attorney Coffey as being based upon a law which "makes provision for supervision, but no provision for paying for it. Coffey rendered his opinion after a return from Oklahoma City where he conferred with J. Berry King, State Attorney who had recently given an opinion to State Superintendent, J. S. Vaughn, in which King concurred with Coffey's opinion.

A representative of the A. N. P. in studying the problem points out that the ruling is in favor of Negro education in the city, and may finally necessitate a new or extra administration, which would mean the creation of the office of superintendent of Negro schools in the Tulsa School system.

Common Schools. Condition of.

Whites Seek Jobs Of Negro Teachers

Negro World

Movement Under Way to Put Them in Negro Schools of Tulsa to Solve Pay Problem

10-10-31

TULSA, Okla. — Following closely upon the disclosures as revealed in an A. N. P. story recently, the Tulsa Board of Education took steps to override the recent decision that no part of the Negro or "separate" school fund could be expended for other than the "separate" or Negro school. Action was taken here by the board upon the suggestion of the board's attorney, G. C. Spilers.

New York, N.Y.

Would Change Ruling

Upon the recommendation of its attorney, the board voted to institute a dual system of contract for all those white persons who in an advisory or supervisory or administrative way, devote any part of their time to the "separate" or Negro school system of Tulsa.

It is the purpose of the board to have those white persons provided for in part payment on their salary to draw about 90 per cent of their salary from the regular "majority" school fund and the other 10 per cent from the "separate" or Negro school fund.

The county attorney had previously rendered a decision denying the board the legal right to expend any part of the "separate" or Negro school fund for the payment of any part of the salary of any of the43 whites who have been drawing 10 per cent of their salary from the Negro school fund, holding that no part of the Negro school fund could be thus expended.

Expect Negroes to Fight

It is expected that there will be determined opposition on the part of Negro citizens of Tulsa, as they view the move as being illegal and further designed to usurp positions which could be opened to Negroes, as the occasion affords opportunity for a Negro superintendent of Negro schools as well as many other supervisory, advisory, administrative and clerical positions for which they received a part of their salary out of the Negro fund.

The board took the position that Oklahoma law merely prohibited the expenditure of either of the funds—"majority" and "separate"—for other than salaries, etc., of persons engaged in whole or in part in the particular school work. Since several of the whites—43 in Tulsa—indirectly devote a part of their time, however, small to the "separate" or Negro school fund in proportion to the work done and time devoted. Thus, to steer clear of the letter of the law as construed, the board voted upon recommendation of Spilers, to devote part time to the Negro school system of Tulsa.

Education - 1931

Common Schools, Condition of.

South Carolina.

NEGROES SEEK EDUCATION IN S. CAROLINA

Courier 2-7-31

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 5—(CNS)—Since 1916 South Carolina has paid out only $500,000 for adult education in that state in order that persons who did not attend school provided for them in their youth might correct the error at the expense of the state.

Pittsburgh Pa.

There was expended during the year, July, 1929, July, 1930, on adult schools in the state, the state superintendent of education department reveals, $130 5'3 -$90,114 state appropriations (being made up from both the 1929 and 1930 appropriations); $23,074 county and local aid and and $17,358 Rosenwald gift. The per capita expenditure for whites was $3.30, as compared with the $3.90 of the year preceding; for Negro, 85 cents, as compared with $1.39.

In 1930, for the first time the Negro attendance was greater than that of the whites. A total of 37,800 Negroes were enrolled in adult classes, against 17,236 for the whites.

Session.	Whites.	Negroes.
1924-1925	7,785	2,944
1925-1926	7,887	2,234
1926-1927	8,105	2,862
1927-1928	7,405	2,370
1928-1929	8,534	3,811
1929-1930	17,236	37,800

The National Education Association's research bulletin of March, 1926, lists South Carolina as third from the last of all the states in ability to pay for education, only Alabama and Mississippi being less fortunate.

NEGROES SEEK EDUCATION IN S. CAROLINA

Courier 2-7-21

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WILMINGTON, N. C.
STAR

MAR 18 1931

ONE RESULT OF GOOD ROADS

(From The Columbia Record)

It may be said that practically there were no good roads in South Carolina in 1915. There was not a mile of paved road in 1915. Today there are 1,998 miles of paved roads and a total of 5,655 miles of State maintained roads besides many hundreds of miles of County maintained good roads.

This has had an effect upon the schools of the State. In 1915 there were 1,367 white one-teacher schools and 2,305 colored one-teacher schools. Today there are 365 white one-teacher schools and 1,426 colored one-teacher schools.

Good roads and bus transportation have permitted this to be done.

RECORD
COLUMBIA, S. C.

MAR 13 1931

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Columbia, S. C. State
Thursday, December 31, 1931

SCHOOLS GROW IN ENROLMENT

Greater Number of White Children in Classes.

DURING LAST YEAR

Attendance of White Shows About Five Thousand Above Year Previous.

School enrolment among the white children of South Carolina showed an increase in 1930-1931 over the year 1929-1930, according to figures given out by the state department of education.

In 1929-1930, the enrolment of white children was 248,200 and in 1930-1931 it moved up to 249,091. Enrolment of Negro pupils in these two years showed a slight falling off. In 1929-1930, the enrolment of Negroes was 221,170, and in 1930-1931 it dropped to 212,722.

In this last year, hundreds of families experienced more difficulty in making a living than in many years previous, but despite this fact they, as a rule, kept their children in school.

The attendance for the two years also showed an increase. In 1930, the average daily atendance of white children was 192,477 and in 1931 it was 197,950, or an increase of above 5,000 pupils.

In the Negro schools there was shown a slight decrease in average atendane in comparing the two years. In 1930, the average daily attendance was 156,005; in 1931 it was 153,246.

The percentage of the school population in average daily attendance on the public schools in 1931 was, for whites, 58 and for Negroes 45.

The percentage of enrolment in attendance for 1931 was, for whites, 79, and for Negroes, 72.

There was a gratifying increase in the number of graduates from high schools in the two years. In 1930, the white graduates numbered 5,542 and in 1931 6,273. An increase was also shown in the number of graduates from Negro high schools—1930, 104, and 1931, 127.

Interest in the public schools has grown steadily during the year and while the economic situation was such that schools were, in many instances not able to make improvements they hoped for, yet there were enlargements and consolidations which will work for the advancement of the scholars.

The teachers have shown a fine spirit of co-operation in assisting districts to meet some of their difficulties, and when pay was a little tardy in coming forward, have continued at their tasks.

Public school affairs will likely come in for considerable legislative attention in 1932 and the coming year will mark further advance in educational lines.

Tennessee

Education – 1931

Common Schools, Condition of

Cleveland, Tenn., Banner
Monday, March 9, 1931

COLORED SCHOOLS OF COUNTY CLOSED FRIDAY

The colored schools of the county closed last Friday with a most successful school year of accomplishments to their credit, with each of the schools rendering a Rosenwald program. Dr. T. J. Shepard delivered a splendid address on attendance and awarded attendance certificates to four, Mabel and Willie Gaines, Lillian Green and Willis Falls. Special music was rendered by Katherine Hunter.

Miss Jones, the county nurse, awarded the health prize, St. Elmo near Georgetown, received the first prize and Charleston the second prize.

Thursday, February 26, 1931

Colored Schools To Close Friday

It has been announced from the office of the County Superintendent of Education that all colored schools in the county would close Friday afternoon of this week. The present "depression" being enjoyed at our state capitol probably has something to do with the closing of the schools, although this is not known as a certain fact.

Superintendent Pinkston also stated that it is very probable that the white elementary schools of the county will be cut short.

SCHOOL OFFIC VISITS NA

Charles A. Lee, State s of education in Missouri Nashville Friday night to S. L. Smith, director f schools of the Julius Rose with administrative expert Peabody College and with the Tennessee State Depa Education.

Plans for enlarging the trict units in Missouri, whi present time has the smalles nits of any state in the union, were discussed at these conferences. Mr. Lee plans to reduce the number of units in the State from 8,000 to 600 within the next few years by means of consolidation, and to thus make the minimum size of the district units fifty square miles.

Mr. Lee was accompanied to Nashville by C. A. Kitch, who is in charge of teacher training for the Missouri State Department of Education.

NEGRO SCHOOL BIDS UP

JEFFERSON CITY, July 18. — The Jefferson County School board will meet at the courthouse in Dandridge Thursday, when bids will be opened for the new negro school house in Jefferson City. Members of the school board are: Arthur Holtsinger, chairman; George Stansbery, Will Edd Parrott, A. J. Bush, J. J. Whittaker, Clyde Norton and Jim Hill.

Texas

Education—1931

Common Schools, Condition of.

Negro Children Usually More Careful of Books

Negro World
1-7-31

AUSTIN, Tex. — Negro children take better care of school books than white boys and girls, the Texas state board of education discovered in a survey made of the free text books furnished to public schools. Arithmetics suffered worst. Children tore the multiplication tables from 100,000 copies in a school year.

New York, N.Y.

TEXAS SEPARATE SCHOOL CASE TO SUPREME COURT

Afro-American
1-17-31
Baltimore Md.

Mexican-Spanish Children on Rio Grande Allege Color Line.

OFFICIALS DEMUR

Say it's for "Best Interest of Children."

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Another question of segregation has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court, but unlike similar cases which have come before that tribunal this one involves the question of the right of school officials to segregate American children of Spanish and Mexican descent in the public schools of the town of Del Rio, Texas, on the Mexican border.

According to the petition for the review of the case, children exclusively of Spanish or Mexican descent are segregated from white children in the elementary schools.

The school officials testified in the lower court that the segregation was made because of language difficulties and other peculiarities of the children in order to develop their special talents.

Parents Say it's Invalid

The parents of the segregated children claim that the segregation is invalid and that is without authority of law and in violation of their rights under the Texas and Federal Constitutions.

They also dispute the argument of the school authorities that it was made for the "best pedagogical interests of the children."

The lower court denied the parents of the children an injunction to restrain the segregation, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

Education 1931

Virginia

Common Schools, Condition of.

Where Retrenchment Would Be Immoral

Journal and Guide

IT would be a state of mind that is optimistic indeed to comprehend not that there is in the making in Virginia a crusade for retrenchment in expenditures for public schools. The demand is coming from the taxpayers and their spokesmen are legion. The taxpayers are heavily oppressed with the mounting costs of crime and law enforcement and with the increasing costs of state government in the executive and administrative departments, running on down through local governments of the counties and cities. It is only natural that they should seek relief from excessive burdens of taxation and it is logical to assume that they will find relief first in those brackets of tax supported establishments which offer the least resistence to tax evasion. In this respect the public schools appear to occupy the most vulnerable position.

It is entirely possible that our public school system has been elaborated and the costs pyramided to heights never dreamed by the most sanguine of its early proponents, and some of the objections that are being advanced to the highly cumulative costs of certain so-called frills that are not essential to a sound elementary or secondary education are timely and will be sustained by public opinion in times when the tax burdens are excessive. But upon the whole the frills in public school education have not reached the masses, particularly the rural masses, white or colored, and more particularly the colored—rural and urban.

10-3-31

When the time comes to reduce expenditures for public schools the axe is going to fall heaviest upon those who are least able to stand the cut. That is the general experience. Any general curtailment in the appropriations for public schools or any reductions in the general standards will affect most vitally the only schools that are open to the underprivileged children of the state, and as vital as it is to ease the burdens of taxation it would be immoral to further restrict the educational and economic opportunities of future citizens—white and black—if other ways of balancing the budget can be found.

Norfolk. Va.

A DOWNWARD revision of public school appropriations and standards in Virginia would seriously cripple the Negro schools, which by contrast with the white schools are poorly supported, although in many cities and counties Virginia is far ahead of some southern states in the matter of Negro schools. If there is extravagance or frills in public school education in Virginia the Negro schools are not affected by them.

In 1929 Virginia had 152,622 Negro children enrolled in public schools and the average expenditure per pupil was $12.68. There were 406,308 white children enrolled and the average expenditure per pupil was $29.17. The amount spent for white teachers salaries was $11,852,278, with an average of $902.00 per teacher. The amount spent for salaries of Negro teachers was $1,935,486, with an average of $502.00 per teacher. The average number of pupils per white teacher was 31, while each Negro teacher instructed 40. The average length of term for white children was 174 days; for Negro children 151 days. In Virginia the whites constitute 70.1 per cent of the population and receive 89.0 of the total appropriations for education. The Negroes constitute 29.9 of the population and received 11.0 of the total appropriations.

* * * *

COMING closer home, to Norfolk. We here are considerably ahead of many southern cities in the matter of public school facilities, and are certainly out in front in Virginia; still there are approximately 2,000 Negro children on half time—children in the lower grades who are getting a half chance at the very time when they should have a whole chance if they are going to have it at all during their brief years in school.

This overcrowded condition exists when there is a building strategically located for its relief, that has a capacity of 1,000 but is housing less than 400 white children. Of course the white children have no where else to go, and it would be a tragedy as well as a reflection upon the social conscience of Norfolk if the authorities should permit an accumulating demand for a reduction in public school expenditures to overtake them before making some sort of provision to take care of these few hundred white children in order that a building, which is now by all rules and standards of our dual system logically in a colored district, may be used to relieve the serious overcrowding and retardation of Negro children.

And that is not all to this deplorable picture. There are two buildings that ought to be totally condemned for public school purposes: the S. C. Armstrong and the John C. Smythe structures. Antequated, unhygienic, heated with stoves, bad fire risks, they constitute a menace to health and safety.

All of these problems are without doubt, in the minds and close to the hearts of the school board. If the impending storm of protest against further expenditures in school expansion or maintenance comes may it spend its force where over-pyramiding of courses or indulgence in extravagance may be found, but for God's sake let it spare the already impoverished opportunities offered as a whole to the Negro children of Virginia.

Two-Thirds Of Virginia's 1800 Schools For Negroes Are One-Room Affairs

Journal and Guide

NOV 21 1931

because they [illegible] the proper slant
— of what their problems are all about.

Staff Correspondence

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va.—"No chil is going to be interested in going to school that looks like a box, where the teacher does not know any more than he does, and after he has already done a man's work," asserted Mrs. Rose Butler Brown, head of the extension work in Virginia, in making a critical analysis of the rural school before the nineteenth annual meeting of the Negro Organization Society at St. Paul School here last week.

Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Brown has spent many years in studying educational problems, both in theory and in actual work on the field, and she speaks directly and with authority.

She pointed out that there are about 1,800 schools in the state for Negro children and that about two-thirds of these are one-room, one-teacher schools. She also told that she did not see any way of getting rid of these in any near future.

Teaches 1-7 Grades

In the one-teacher school, it will be reccalled, a single person must teach all the classes from first to seventh grades. The problems connected with doing this kind of task were well demonstrated by an actual class and teacher brought from Wakefield.

The teacher of this group showed how she tried to arrange work for each grade from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and how she tried to give a "little of this and a little of that' in order to complete all the work on a par near to the work required in the larger schools.

Mrs. Brown declared that the loa on the one-teacher school was suc that it was next to impossible to giv every subject and do a good job i any. As the schools are run now, sh said, they educate children to be littl more than loafers.

"Teach the 'tool subjects,' " she sai to the teachers listening to her, "teac them to speak the language, teach the some arithmetic, teach them how to ge along with other people, how to lea happy lives, and let some of the othe details take care of themselves."

Offers Sound Advice

In detail she told how subjects lik geography, history, and civics could b got by children who were taught how to read and allowed to get those subjects and later given a chance in various ways to show that they understood what they have read.

She made a special plea that teachers be taught to speak correct English, and not made to believe that there is one language for the classroom and the teacher and another for home and the streets.

She criticised the "hit-or-miss" methods by which so many rural teachers pass or flunk pupils, and asked them to use more exact methods, and be fairer to the children under them.

Mrs. Brown also said that citizens should make a demand that somewhere there be made available practical courses in rural education, for, she said as she travels throughout the state sh finds teachers who are failing simpl

Common Schools, Condition of

Night School Session Ends

Total Of 365 White Pupils And 145 Negro Students Complete Course Of Study

The 1930-1931 session of the Lynchburg public night schools closed last night with brief exercises at E. C Glass High School and Dunbar High School buildings, where classes for white and Negro pupils, respectively, have been in session since October 1, 1930.

The session ended embraced a total of 82 school nights extending over a period of seven calendar months, the usual term of the night schools.

The total enrollment of white pupils for the year was 365, and of Negro pupils, 145, a total of 510. The enrollment of white pupils was distributed, in the elementary grades from low 5 through high 7, 90; commercial and special subjects, 255; mechanical drawing, 20. Of the 145 Negro students enrolled, 31 received instruction in cooking and the remaining 114 attended in grades low 1 through high 7, with 25 of the girls giving a part of their time to special work in cooking.

A total of 14 teachers, including the instructor in charge of gymnasium classes, were employed at E. C. Glass Night School, and 6 teachers at Dunbar Night School, the latter number including one teacher of sewing and one teacher of cooking.

The night schools are operated at public expense at an annual cost to the city of approximately $5,500 for teachers' salaries and janitors' service, or a per capita expenditure of approximately $11 per pupil enrolled.

Books are free to all pupils enrolled in the elementary grades, while those enrolled in commercial and special classes are required to furnish their own books.

Credits Announced

The following promotions and credits were announced:

E. C. Glass Night School: 5A to 5B, promoted: H. C. McKeown, Roberta Pugh, Chloe Ragland.

5B to 6A promoted: Isaac W. Cox, Leonard W. Crews, R. E. Diuguid, Harry Harper, John Jacobs, Leon Settle, Grae Settle.

6A to 6B promoted: George Crist, Levi Gholson, Linard H. Mann, Lewis Meredith, James Steppe.

7A to 7B promoted: Winston Bell, Dillard Bryant, Ernest Harper, Elbert Parker, Warren Pugh, Clarence Torode, Clarence Tuggle, John White, Lois Greer, Mary Peters, Virginia Torrence.

7B to General Business, promoted: Claude Booth, Willie Collins, F. E Cline, Raymond McAllister, Tom Mays, Virgil Naff, Lewis Panck, Frank Stern, Hamlet Walkes.

Bookkeeping, creditable work: Maggie George, Laura Lowe, Mrs. Elizabeth Printup, Glenice Shaner, Edith Shepherd, Viola Booth, J. C. Crist.

Salesmanship, creditable work: Benjamin Hartsook, Mrs. Elizabeth Printup, Glenice Shaner, Voris May, Verner Martin.

Beginners' shorthand, creditable work: Roland Campbell, Mrs. John Kegney, Louise Barrett, Virginia Barrett, Gertrude Carroll, Mrs. Janet Dodd, Thelma Thompson, Minnie Matheny, Ada Watts, Jane Williams.

Typewriting, creditable work: Louise Barrett, Virginia Barrett, Robert Berry, Nealy Bryant, Catherine Burns, Roland Campbell, Myrtle Carroll, Edward Childress, Wesley Childress, Janet Dodd, George Doss, Maggie George, Yvonne Gomez, John Kegney, Laura Lowe, Margaret Lowe, Everett Marsh, Minnie Matheny, Ada Watts, Cecil Weekley, Thomas Whitmore, Jane Williams, Gertrude Wilson, Gertrude Carroll, Clarice Glass, Vera Ramey, Thelma Thompson.

Business Arithmetic, Beginners' creditable work: Jack Branch, Leonard Brown, Norman Cooper, Percy Ewers, Arthur George, Hansford Temples, J. C. Crist, William Michael, Robert Mitchell, Emma Clay, Lillie Davis, Marion Jones, Lovellen Lovelace, Ruby Taylor, Ena Updike, Nannie Wharam, Helen Wood.

Business Arithmetic, Advanced creditable work: Homer Wrenn.

Business English, creditable work: Leonard Brown, Percy Ewers, Arthur George, Stanley Johnson, Hansford Temples, Emma Clay, Nealy Bryant, Loveleen Lovelace, Ena Updike, Nannie Wharam Helen Wood.

Public Speaking, creditable work: Elmo Creasy, Benjamin Hartsook, Stanley Johnson, Verner Martin, Crispin Murphy, E. L. Sutor, Jr., Cecil Weckley.

Beginners' Business English, creditable work: Myrtle Carroll, Lillie Davis, Marion Jones, William Michael, Robert Mitchell, Ruby Taylor, Homer Wrenn.

French, creditable work: Jack Branch, Massie Burgess, Isaac Hoppenstein, J. C. Murphey, Mrs. Bertha Opleman.

Advanced shorthand creditable work: Gertrude Cousins, Everette Marsh, Hilda McCraw, E. A. Jennings, Elizabeth Snell.

Dictation, creditable work: Massie Burgess, Gertrude Cousins, Clarice Glass, Hilda McCraw, Vera Ramey, Elizabeth Snell.

Mechanical drawing, creditable work: W. A. Ballew, W. C. Fogle, George Smith, Thomas Webber, Paul Welch, Douglas Bryant, Robert Curtis, Thomas Webber.

Dunbar night school, low 1 to high 1, promoted: Jennie Logan.

Low 2 to high 2: John Cawthorne, Julian Jones, Gladys Banks, Anna Desmond, Kate Haynes, Missouri Robinson, Paulina White.

High 2 to low 2, promoted: Edgar Cunningham, Lucy Hoyle.

Third to fourth grade, promoted: Randolph Clark, Ollie Davis, Virginia Graves, Virginia Walker.

Fourth to fifth grade, promoted: Alexander Cheatham, Jeremiah Davis, Geter Hicks, Reuben McCoy, Lucille Jackson, Corinne Myers.

Fifth to sixth grade, promoted: Pierce Fitzgerald, Louis Jefferson, Carlton McDaniel, Porter Webster, Margaret Brown, Lucy Burton, Maude Cage, Bertha Calloway, Frances Edwards, Ruth Glenn, Annie Bell Jones, Mary Little, Lucy Miller, Esther Patterson, Annie Randolph, Sallie Summers, Franzetta Trent.

Sixth to seventh grade, promoted John Dean, James Meadows, Otis Mosby, Gladys Fletcher, Marguerite Meadows, McDonia Nowlin, Flossie Preston, Gertrude Pullen.

Seventh grade, promoted: Luther Allen, Wilbert Harris, William Reid, William Tibbs, Cora Claytor, Esther Glenn, Virginia Meadows, Ruby Mullen, Estelle Washington.

Cooking, promoted: Elaine Barnetts, Anne Brown, Lola Burton, Christine Calloway, Lena Calloway, Cassie Dabney, Esther Glenn, Alice Graves, Elizabeth Johnson, Esther Jones, Gaurtice Jones, Marjorie Lynch, Mabel McKnight, Marguerite Padgette, Julia Summers, Annie Thompson, Ilean Thompson, Lillie Thompson, Aileen Thornhill, Mary Mel Willis, Virginia Woodard.

The following pupils were present 75 or more nights out of the 82 nights the schools were in session.

E. C. Glass Night School: Grae Settle, Roberta Pugh, Chloe Ragland, George Crist, Percy Dickerson, Levi Gholson, Lewis Meredith, Russell Osborne, Clarence Torode, Clarence Tuggle, John White, Mary Peters, Claude Booth, Willie Collins, F. E. Cline, Raymond McAllister, Virgil Naff, Frank Stern, Hamlet Walker, James Crist, Viola Booth, Maggie George, Mrs. Elizabeth Printup, John Kegney, Louise Barrett, Virginia Barrett, Mrs. Janet Dodd, Massie Burgess, Minnie Matheney, Leonard Brown, Percy Ewers, Nealy Bryant, Emma Clay, William Michael, Lovellen Lovelace, Vera Ramey, Helen Wood, Jack Branch, J Crispin Murphy, George Smith.

Dunbar Night School: Louis Jefferson, Lucy Burton, Maude Cage, Ruth Glenn, Esther Patter, Luther Allen, Wilbert Harris, William Reid, Cora Claytor, Esther Glenn, Estelle Washington, Edgar Cunningham, Kate Haynes, Lucy Hoyle, Missouri Robinson, Cassie Dabney, Esther Glenn, Alice Graves, Gauntice Jones, Mabel McKnight, Annie Thompson, Ilean Thompson.

Five pupils, George Crist, Lewis Meredith, Hamlet Walker, John Kegney and William Michael, had perfect attendance for the session.

LYNCHBURG
VIRGINIA

SEP 5 1931

HELP THESE CHILDREN.

When the public schools of Lynchburg open next week children attending will pay no tuition and those in need of the help will receive text books free of charge. Physical examination is given the students and lunches are served at a moderate price. This the people of Lynchburg provide for their children that they may receive the education necessary for making them useful members of society.

That, it would seem would cover everything, and all that remains is for the children to come and receive whatever education they are capable of absorbing. But it isn't everything. These children must be clothed decently before they may enter, if their comfort, health and self-respect are to be considered. And many of them are of parents unable to give them that clothing. There are in Lynchburg more than thirteen hundred children, most of whom will start to school Wednesday, who lack sufficient clothing for any time, and especially as they prepare to mix with their fellows. The taxes of the people do not supply this necessity; it is work for the welfare agencies.

The Associated Charities is the agency which must undertake to supply these more than thirteen hundred children, 887 white persons and 420 Negroes. For all purposes for September The Associated Charities has but four hundred dollars, and because of the depression and the number of unemployed other demands are heavier than usual. Therefore, the request is made of the public for contributions of clothing. In order to enable each child to attend school properly clad there will be needed at least two outer garments and four pieces of underwear for each child, a total of six pieces not including shoes and stockings. The civic clubs of Lynchburg, to which appeal was made have helped, but the number of pieces of clothing received is far from adequate. Much more will have to be contributed if these children are to be clothed.

The Associated Charities cites cases in its appeal. One family consists of a man, woman and five children. The man was never unemployed before the present period of unemployment of millions throughout the country. For a year he has had only irregular work, and recently has been fortunate enough to obtain enough work to bring him fifteen dollars a week. With back debts and present expenses this will not enable him to buy enough clothing for one child, much less for three. Without help he can not send them to school.

And again. "Only yesterday a man applied to the organization for clothing for his children. He has been out of work for six weeks and has worked irregularly for two years. The children have no clothing suitable for school, and unless the public helps them they will not be able to attend this year."

"During the depression," says The Associated Charities appeal, "there is a tendency to take children out of school. This is a very short sighted policy, for the hope of this country is in well educated youth, and The Associated Charities is urging each family to keep the children in school as long as possible."

The News joins in this appeal to parents and in the appeal to other and more fortunate parents for aid in making schooling possible. It knows of nothing that can be done for others at this time that is more important. It knows of no greater satisfaction generous persons can experience than to fit out a child for attending school, so clothed as to maintain his proper pride among his fellows.

Va. School System Rapped

Courier

10-3-31

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Old Dilapidated White School Buildings Are Given to Negroes — Citizens Want New Schools.

BRAHAMSVILLE, Va., Oct. 1— Recent surveys of the Negro public schools in various sections of Virginia disclose some very unsatisfactory conditions. In some instances investigators report that county superintendents and school boards are neglecting Negro schools while spending their funds for the improvement of white schools. It has developed that a number of county school boards have adopted the policy of withholding cash for the consolidation of Negro schools by turning over to Negro school leagues old abandoned white school buildings as their share in such projects. Investigation reveals, however, that it cost almost as much to pull down these buildings, carry them to the Negro community and rebuild them as it would to construct an entirely new building. Yet the Hanover county school board, it seems, has definitely adopted this policy rather than help in the building of much needed new consolidated schools for Negro children.

In New Kent county it is reported that the county school board is the chief stumbling block in the way of the efforts of Negro patrons to erect a county training school. Negro patrons, it is reported, have $2,500 in bank waiting the action of the school board, but they continue to delay action. In Buckingham county where Rev. Plummer F. Jones is superintendent Negro schools are so poor and the terms until recently have been so short that a survey of the county of the 1929-30 session showed that 76 per cent of the Negro pupils were over-age for their grades.

WITHHOLD FUNDS FOR VA. SCHOOLS

BRAHAMSVILLE, Va. — Double crossing and general apathy on the part of county superintendents and school boards have brought about deplorable conditions in the public schools of many counties in this state.

Afro-American

Investigation has revealed that not only are white school boards spending on white schools the funds raised for colored schools, but have gone so far as to withhold cash for the construction of schools by turning over old abandoned white school buildings for use by colored citizens.

This policy has been widespread in Hanover County where it has been found that the money spent to pull down these buildings, transport them to a new location and rebuild them is almost equal to the amount necessary to construct an entirely new building.

8-5-31

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Baltimore

In Buckingham County where the Rev. Plummer F. Jones is superintendent, schools are so poor and the terms until recently have been so short that a survey of the county of the 1929-30 session showed that 76 per cent of the pupils are over-age for their grades.

Education-1931

Alabama

Common Schools, Improvement of

Birmingham, Ala. News
Sunday, January 18, 1931

PUBLIC SCHOOLS FEW BEFORE 1850

Record Of System Is Traced From Earliest Days To Present Period

BY FRANK L. GROVE
Secretary Alabama Education Association

Public education in Alabama prior to 1850, with the qualified exception of the school program in Mobile, was conspicuous by its absence. In only a limited sense were the existing schools public, and only through courtesy could the training they offered be called education. Educational opportunities provided at public expense were largely confined to the "seminary of learning" at Tuscaloosa, established in 1831. An approach to the seminary for the public in general had not, as yet, been envisioned by the people of Alabama.

To be sure, an act of 1819, the year of Alabama's admission into the union, provided that the "county agents" (trustees who also served as 'superintendents') could contract "with a teacher or teachers and for a schoolhouse or houses when and wheresoever they may think proper," but there is little evidence that the law effected much education.

Later acts of the state Legislatures give evidence of a growing consciousness of the needs of a state supported system of schools, but many years, were required before this consciousness was virile enough to break through the traditions, the prejudices, and the inertia that characterized the people of the state in their attitude towards public education.

Prejudices Manifested

Such prejudices and passiveness are manifested in the act of 1823 which said county agents could "designate the pupils who may be admitted to the schools without tuition fees." The public schools were, then, free only to those who could not pay for instruction. In practice they were attended only by those children whose parents could not pay the fees charged by private institutions.

According to Weeks in his "History of Public School Education in Alabama" this act furnishes a key to the educational mind of the day as it appeared in Alabama: School lands were leased or sold; schools were free in the old sense, not in our present sense; all might attend, but were not equal; the poor were received at the expense of the district; others paid for their tuition, and so the school was neither public nor private, but a cross between the two, and the state's bounty went only the poor."

The school lands referred to by Mr. Weeks were the famous sixteenth-sections with which the development of Alabama's public schools has, from the beginning, been interwoven. Practically every act before 1854 relating to the public schools involved these sixteenth-section lands or funds derived therefrom, and these, in turn, following the chartering of the state bank in 1823, became inseparably bound up with that institution.

The state bank failed in 1841 and while apparently the schools did not lose anything as the result, really they lost everything, since they had nothing remaining but a paper fund, the interest on which was raised by a direct tax. Moreover, the method of handling the sixteenth-section funds inaugurated a policy of permitting the state to use the cash received from the sale of new lands and of issuing in its place interest-bearing certificates.

Education Bill

The Alabama public school system may be said to have been established with the passage of the education bill, introduced by Judge A. B. Meek, Mobile, in 1854. This bill was remarkable for the insight into educational needs and for the familiarity with good educational legislation then in force evidenced by the author. It established an educational trust fund from existing sources of income and tapped additional sources. It authorized, even if it did not command, a local tax for schools. It appropriated $100,000 annually from the treasury for schools. It made the primary grades altogether free from tuition charges. It graded classes and provided for examination and certification of teachers. It provided for election of a state superintendent of education at an annual salary of $2,000, for three commissioners of public schools in each county, and three trustees in each township.

The passage of the Meek bill into law was not easily effected. Its final adoption was the result of diligent work upon the part of Judge Meek, assisted by other leaders such as J. L. M. Curry, Talladega, and R. M. Patton, Lauderdale, who was later governor.

Gen. William F. Perry was elected first superintendent of education in 1854 and served two terms of two years each. From his first report, published in 1855, we find that the educational trust fund for that year had produced an income of more than $237,000, the two largest items in it being the state appropriation of $100,000 and $90,000 derived as interest on the sixteenth-section fund.

Supt. Perry entered upon his task aggressively and effected some much needed improvements in the schools. He laid out a course of study which included, in addition to the three R's, geography, history, natural philosophy, bookkeeping, hygiene and the United States constitution. Four classes were established. The textbooks prescribed included Webster's spelling book, McGuffey's readers, Tower's arithmetics, followed in the course by the better known text by Davies; Parley's Universal History and Comstock's System of Elocution. A sort of reading circle for teachers was established which included Page's "Theory and Practice of Teaching," slate and blackboard exercises by Alcott, and Barnard's "School Architecture." The majority of the buildings used for schools were poorly adapted for teaching, many being equipped with the crudest kind of desks, and with poor lighting and heating facilities.

Gen. Perry resigned in 1858 and was succeeded by Gabriel B. Duval, who only had time to complete Supt. Perry's last report, dated October, 1859, before the schools of the state were upset by the beginning of the war of 1860. When reports were again issued from the office of the superintendent Alabama's educational system was enmeshed in the confusion of reconstruction days.

Gain In Favor

From reports of county superintendents of this period we learn that public schools were slowly gaining in public favor, but that schoolhouses were still inferior, attendance still poor, and a desire to withhold public money for school supervision was evident in many places. Rural schools were numerous, local jealousies preventing consolidation. To satisfy local pride, many teachers were employed to teach part of a term in one school and to complete the term in a neighboring school. All "free" schools were suspended several months during 1873, because of a reduced state treasury, according to an act passed in December, 1872. This temporary setback together with the more serious conditions resulting from reconstruction, made the continued development of Alabama's public schools slow and difficult. Aside from establishment of a poll tax of $1.50, used exclusively for schools, and a slightly increased annual appropriation, the constitution of 1875 did little to improve educational conditions. Moreover the most helpful attempt of the next 20-year period to materially improve education met with disappointment. This was the defeat of the Hundley amendment in 1895.

This amendment would have authorized trustees of a school district to levy a tax of 2.5 mills exclusively for maintaining public schools in the district wherein the tax was levied. This progressive step was not to be taken by the people of Alabama until 1916.

The steady and earnest efforts of educational leaders to educate the public in the duty of providing better schools at public expense bore fruit, however, in the constitution of 1901. By the terms of this instrument certain principles which had been proved in practice, and applied indirectly to education, were made mandatory and applied directly. Public sentiment was strong enough to become crystallized into law. For example, 30 cents of each $100 was now definitely set aside for schools. Previously the assembly had been permitted to divide the state tax levy as it pleased.

Other important advance steps between 1895 and 1910 included a new plan for examination and certification of teachers, recognition of the county, instead of the district, as the unit for school administration, authority granted counties to levy a special 10-cent tax for schools, beginning of a county high school system and reorganization of administrative boards of agricultural secondary schools. The rapid growth of a professional consciousness was marked by organization of county teacher associations, establishment of a Summer school at the University, and enrollment of teachers in reading circles, supervised by the State Department of Education.

Renaissance Starts

The second decade of the twentieth century may be described as the prelude to Alabama's educational renaissance. The state's conception of education was widened and accordingly its duty to education more freely admitted and more generously met. Curricula were enriched, details of school administration systematized, duties of school officials defined, teachers' qualifications fixed, and higher standards in teaching achievement instituted. Salaries were improved somewhat, but were still pitifully low. In 1912-1913 the average white man teacher received an annual salary of $429; the average white woman teacher, $346—less than was paid to Alabama's convicts at the time, according to Superintendent Willingham's annual report.

In his final message to the Legislature of 1915, retiring Gov. O'Neal lists the major educational needs of the state as a better apportionment of school money (it was apportioned on the basis of the school census), a more efficient system of county supervision and administration, consolidation of rural schools, higher standards for teachers, and a course of study adapted for rural children.

The assembly to which this message was delivered made history by passing a bill that submitted to the people the choice of levying county and district taxes for schools. This the people voted to do in 1916, and the long postponed privilege that permitted a local group to tax its citizens for schools was granted. By this vote a county could levy a 3-mill county tax, following which each district in the county could likewise levy a 3-mill tax.

Included in the final message of Gov. O'Neal was a recommendation that a "proper survey of the educational field be made by intelligent educators." This survey, however, did not come until 1919. That study made under supervision of the Federal Bureau of Education, was extensive and thorough. Its findings reached every educational activity in the state, and its recommendations constitute expert educational advice of tremendous importance to Alabama schools.

Not all those recommendations were put into law, but enough of them were adopted to redirect entirely practically every level of the state's educational program. Of the measures relating to the common schools, the more important were concerned with organization and administration of the state system These included organization of the State Board of Education, with extensive powers of supervision over all state schools except institutions of higher learning; enlargement of the authority of the state superintendent, higher professional standards for county superintendents and a better defined statement of their duties, a change in the school age of children from 7-21 to 6-18, a strengthened compulsory school attendance requirement, more accurately organized and a more systematic handling of school records, school consolidation encouraged through state aid, supervision of school building plans by the State Department of Education, and a reorganization of the state's course of study on the 6-3-3 plan. Other important legislation effected improvements in the negro schools, granted new powers to city boards of education, increased the appropriation to county high schools, and enlarged provisions for the removal of illiteracy.

Impetus Shown

The impetus to education as the result of the newly organized state system of schools effected by the Legislature of 1919 soon became manifest. School officials and teachers evidenced a new enthusiasm and the classrooms showed improved teaching. Alabama's organization of state schools began to attract attention as one of the most efficiently organized in the nation. With recognition of its splendid setup, however, came realization that the schools, though well organized, needed money badly, for the Legislature of 1919 had not materially improved them financially. The Legislature of 1923 likewise did little for the support of the school, except to release a surplus fund used to extend the school term. In the meantime needs were becoming acute and resulted in a statewide study of existing conditions by many non-school citizens as well as by school authorities.

Relief came in 1927 when the educational trust fund was established. This money, derived in part from such new sources as taxes on tobacco sales, hydro-electric power, and coal and iron tonnage, was used to meet the more urgent need of the common schools and state institutions of higher learning. The amount appropriated from this fund for the common school, totaling more than $2,000,000 annually, is used to equalize educational opportunities in certain of the 67 counties, to improve school attendance, aid local communities in building and equipping better schoolhouses, establish and maintain rural libraries, provide vocational training, eradicate illiteracy and improve high school training.

The expenditure of these and other state school funds, together with more recent developments in the common schools and in the colleges of the state, will be treated in later articles of this series.

No story of public education in Alabama, even one as brief as this, is complete unless recognition is made of two groups of schools which, though a part of the state system in certain particulars, were in more respects semi-independent, if not altogether unrelated; the schools of Mobile before 1860, and the private academiès that flourished before the war, and to a less degree until the decade of the nineties.

The schools of Mobile, established in 1826, were the first to be set up by state authority. Provisions for their maintenance included certain fees, penalties, revenue from and grants, a special tax on suits in circuit and county courts, and 25 per cent of the "ordinary county tax." A later act (1836) required that the public schools be established and maintained for the entire county as well as for the city of Mobile—an act that has set Mobile apart throughout the state's educational history, since it placed the city and rural schools under one governing board. This plan is endorsed by present-day educational authorities as perhaps the most satisfactory yet devised.

By authority of the 1826 act, Barton Academy was begun and finished some 10 years later. This building became the center of Mobile's educational development for many years and, extensively enlargd and altered is in use today.

Funds Divided

The auspicious beginning of 1826 however, was not utilized to its maximum by the school authorities Instead, they divided the publi school funds among the differen parochial schools that were permitted to operate in Barton Academy. These funds were supplemente with fees, and so Mobile's schoo were only partly free, and practically unsupervised by public school officials. These conditions, unsatisfactory to all, prevailed until 1852, when a proposal to sell Barton Academy aroused an intense interest in public education throughout Mobile County An election was held that year and the "no sale" ticket won.

The legislative act of 1852, permitting the election on the sale of the property, was one of much importance, and in many respects became the "foundation upon which the first system of public schools in Alabama was erected." The fact that the schools of Mobile were set up in 1852, two years before the state system was definitely established, exempted them from many of the provisions of the general state law of 1854 and resulted in their being given a degree of autonomy that enabled Mobile to serve as an example in educational matters for more than 50 years. Certain features of this autonomy are operative today.

In common with other Southern states, Alabama, during the greater part of the nineteenth century, boasted of numerous excellent private schools and colleges. Such institutions resulted from the agricul-ural civilization then prevailing. The majority of them were entirely independent of the state, the most expected being a charter to do business within the limits of the commonwealth. As early as 1816, however, Green Academy in Madison County, and St. Stephens, in Washington, were given $500 each by the Territorial Legislature of Mississippi, and those same schools were also provided for in 1818 by the second Territorial Legislature of Alabama. As other privately founded schools grew in number and in influence, certain of them received donations of money or land from the successive legislation.

The private and semi-public secondary schools and colleges have exerted a tremendous influence in the development of Alabama. From them came men and women of sound learning and of strong character whose preparation for citizenship was thorough and whose loyalty to Alabama

Now those who are sponsoring the program of public school kindergartens feel a bill which will carry with it funds for establishing kindergartens must be passed.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

SCHOOL BOARD BUYS BUSSES AND SELECTS TEACHERS

The county school board met in special session Monday, at which time two busses were ordered purchased from the H. P. Perry Chevrolet Co., the larger one to cost $2,301 and the smaller one $1,676. The former will be used to bring pupils to the Palmetto High School from Parrish and it will hold 59 passengers. The smaller bus will bring pupils to the Palmetto school from Ellenton, Erie, and Gillette and it has a capacity of 39 passengers.

The board appointed Loran B. Sheely, Andy Taylor, Mrs. Hazel Baser, Leo Armstrong and Leffie Hancock as teachers in the Myakka City school under David C. Hall, formerly appointed as principal.

C. W. Nabors, member from the north side of the river, was authorized to spend $100 for improvements at the Palmetto negro school.

The superintendent was instructed to order seven seats for the bus to transport pupils from Terra Ceia to the Palmetto school.

Another bus with a capacity of 59 pasengers was purchased by the board from Harllee & Harrison for $2,075, plus carrying charges, for use in transporting pupils from the Oneco section to the Bradenton High School.

Bus drivers were selected as follows: A. B. Thornton, Midway, $50 per month; Lloyd Albritton, Myakka Head, $45; D. A. Keen, Sandy, $55; J. B. Walker, Roberts Chapel, $75; Leslie Carlton, Maple Branch, $25; G. D. Pope, Mill Creek, $60.

It was decided to open Mill Creek and Myakka City schools on next Monday.

The board held another executive session yesterday, with the public excluded, but it is stated that the Mill Creek bus line route and minor school building repairs at Manatee were discussed, and a report was received from Prin. David C. Hall, of the Myakka City school, relative to needs of his school.

Education—1931

Georgia

Common Schools, Improvement of

Montezuma, Ga., Georgian
Saturday, June 6, 1931

Negro Education in Macon County

(By G. L. Smith, Supt. Macon County Colored Training School)

FOR one to come into Montezuma and get a view of the beautifully located County Training School, he must necessarily get the correct impression about the educational conditions in the County. Almost all of the people rural and urban are firm believers in a thorough training for their children.

The County Superintendent, County Commissioners, and the Boards of Education are sympathetic and liberal toward the Colored People in their struggle for an education.

There are thirty-four rural schools and two Rosenwald schools. The rural schools have one teacher each until the attendance is beyond one teacher's ability and then two are employed until the attendance is not enough for two regular teachers. The rural work is different from the work done in the city schools in that more handicraft and more simple industrial work is done. The Jeanes Supervisor visits all of the Schools with a view of improving the quality of all instructions and to see that the teacher's work is being done in an organized way.

For the past five years there has been a County Fair for the purpose of making a display of the type of work that each school is doing, and to give the rural students a trip to the County Training School. The work is judged by competent people from the white school and various clubs. There exists a very friendly relation between the white and colored schools. Educators from different parts of the State are invited each year to speak to the farmers of the County, who have a special program in the Fair.

The County Training School is a beautiful brick veneer building, with six class rooms, an auditorium, an office, and a science room. There is enough equipment to do some effective class work. The school has a vocational department for both boys and girls.

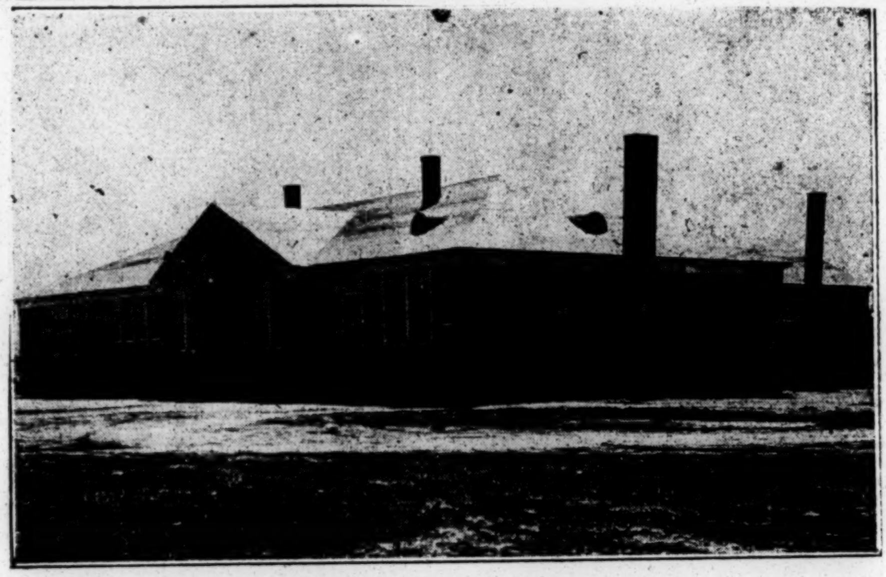
The girls work in Clothing and Foods while the boys work in Agriculture and Agriculture Shop work. This institution has a term of nine months. Unlike some of the other schools, this school has paid promptly each month the salaries of the teachers and the teaching force is grateful to the Board of Education for making this fact possible.

There is a night course given to those who are forced to remain at work during the day, and to those adults that have had little or no training. The Opportunity School, as it is called is happy over the results that it has had. There were quite a few adults that did not know their names in writing or printing but today ten of them can write their names and read the Bible.

There is always room for improvement in anything, and that is the reason that the teachers continue to study at some good institution each summer.

The Churches cooperate very nicely with the school and the school tries to teach the students the importance of a religious life.

Macon County boasts of an incomparable judiciary, Judge R. L. Greer, of Oglethorpe, judge of the City Court of Oglethorpe, and Judge Z. A. Littlejohn, of Americus, judge of the Superior Court of Macon County. The Solicitor of the City Court is Mr. John B. Guerry, who is an able lawyer and popular orator. Mr. Guerry is now Lieutenant Governor of Kiwanis for the Middle District of Georgia. Mr. Hollis Fort, of Americus, is the Solicitor General of the S. W. Circuit, embracing Macon County.



Montezuma school for colored people. Contains eight class room and auditorium. Completed in 1925.

Friday, July 24, 1931

Work Started On Iron City School

NEW EDIFICE WILL BE READY FOR FALL SESSION OF SCHOOL.

Ground was broken this week for the contsruction of a modern brick school building in Iron City, the structure to cost approximately $10,000, for the use of the white patrons of the Iron City Consolidated School District, and work is expected to begin in the near future on the construction of a brick building for the Negroes of the same district, which will also be located at Iron City.

At a meeting of the recently elected Board of Trustees held last week, plans for the construction of the buildings were submitted to the board and the plan as submitted was enthusiastically approved. County Supt. Sam J. Lester submitted the proposal, and in order that the school district may be provided with a building in time for the opening of the school term this fall, it was agreed to begin work immediately on the structures, and Contractor W. E. Dunn, of Cairo, was employed to construct the buildings.

The white building will be erected on the same grounds where the old structure was located. A large tract adjacent to the school lot was purchased and the building is being located to one side of the lot to provide a large playground and athletic field.

The building will be modern in every respect. It will be composed of eight class rooms, music and expression rooms, superintendent's office and a large auditorium that will seat approximately 350 people. A domestic science room and stage will also be provided.

The Negro building will be of brick, though a much smaller structure.

It is expected that the buildings will be completed in approximately three months.

Education - 1931

Georgia

Common Schools, Improvement of

West Point, Ga., News
Thursday, January 29, 1931

WORK ON COLORED SCHOOL BUILDING NEARS COMPLETION

ONE OF BEST IN STATE, MADE POSSIBLE BY JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND.

Work on the new colored school building on E. Tenth Street is going forward rapidly, and it is stated that it should be completed about March 15th.

This building is of brick veneer, one story with basement, eight class rooms, steam heated, electric lights and complete water system. It is beng erected by the city forces under Mr. J. W. Melton, with Mr. Roy illery looking after the details for the City Board of Education. Plans and specifications of the Julius Rosenwald Fund are being followed, and when completed the building will represent an investment ofmore than $20,000. Upon its completion, the city will receive a very generous donation from the Rosenwald fund to take care of the larger part of the financial outlay.

Prof. J. W. Thompson is principal this school, and he has a corps of seven efficient teachers. The school is under the supervision of Prof. W. T. Harrison, superintendent of the city public schools.

Monroe, Ga., Tribune
Friday, January 30, 1931

NEGRO SCHOOL TO GET ROSENWALD FUND

Definite assurance that the Julius Rosenwald foundation will expend $4,000.00 in cash and $2,000.00 in bonuses toward the erection of a new negro school building in Monroe was given the city board of education and Supt. J. N. Denton this week. Mr. J. C. Dixon, a representative of the fund, was here one day this week and had a conference with Mayor Pollock, the city council, and members of the city board of education.

The building will cost approximately $11,000 and will be erected this year on a site to be announced in a few days.

The management of the fund reserve certain rights pertaining to the type and specifications of the building, but exerts no supervision over the administration of the school. One requirement is that the building must be of a permanent type.

Mr. C. H. Grizzle, Supt. Denton, and other officials of the city and board of education are to be highly commended for securing this aid.

The fund was established for the purpose of aiding negro schools, hospitals, health centers, parks, libraries, etc. The value of the fund is said to be more than $22,000,000.

Education - 1931

Georgia

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Newnan, Ga., Herald
Friday, April 24, 1931

Coweta County Board Of Education Builds Many Schools Houses

Since 1918 when Coweta county voted a county wide school tax it has been the policy of the Board of Education to aid in the building of at least one school house every year.

In addition to paying the teachers, for transportation, insurance and many other incidentals, the board has paid its quota, $26,299.69 on the following school buildings: Sargent, Mt. Carmel, Starr, Madras, Moreland, Lee Rock, Sanders, and Haralson; and $3,655.00 for new roofs and repairs for Madras, Welcome, Moreland, Handy, Midway, Raymond, White Oak, Senoia, Bethlehem and Grantville.

The Board has received donations amounting to $3,900 for building negro schools to which the board added $2,100 and built modern school houses for the negroes at Sargent, Moreland, Senoia, Grantville, Turin and McCollum. The negroes also contributed largely in the building of these splendid school houses.

A bond issue for an adequate modern school building in the new Western Consolidated School District in now before the people of that section of the county where a good high school is so much needed. It is the policy of the board to pay 50 per cent on all rural school buildings which makes the cost to the community very small in comparison to the dividends that will come to its boys and girls in a better chance for useful citizenship.

Butler, Ga., Herald
Thursday, March 26, 1931

A contract has been let at Tifton for the erection of a new school building for negro children, the cost to be approximately $8,500. Of this, the Rosenwald fund will supply $4,000 the City of Tifton $1,500 negro citizens $1,500 and Tift county the remainder. Construction is to begin immediately and the building will be ready for use within 90 days. The old two-story wooden building will be torn down and the new one erected in its place.

Sparks, Ga., Eagle
Frid

School Contract Let

A contract has been let at Tift for the erection of a new school buil ing there for negro children, the cc to be approximately $8,500. Of th the Rosenwald fund will supply $4,0(negro citizens $1,500, the City of T ton $1,500, and Tift county the ı mainder. . The old two-story wood building will be torn down and t. new one erected in its place.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Clarkesville, Ga., Advertiser
Thursday, August 20, 1931

Board Of Education Erecting New Building For Colored Children

Work of tearing down the colored school building in Clarkesville began Wednesday morning and under the supervision of the County Board of Education a new one-room school house will be erected on the same site.

The present building, which has been in use for over eighty years, was in a most delapidated condition and a new building to care for the colored children of Clarkesville School District was necessary.

It is expected the new structure will be completed in time for the opening on Monday, August 31, however there may be a short delay as some new equipment will be installed when the building is finished.

An interesting fact in connection with the building now being torn down is that a number of our leading citizens secured their early education there, at which time it was the only school in Clarkesville, being then used for white children. Among those who attended school in the old building were: Col. W. S. Erwin, Col. Robert McMillan, as did also Cap. Garnett McMillan, father of the latter.

Education - 1931

Illinois

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Charles Jenkins on School Commission

Defender

7-11-31

Chicago, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 10.—Among the many other bills signed last week by Governor L. L. Emmerson were four that were introduced during the recent term of the legislature by Representative Charles J. Jenkins.

Chief among the bills that became laws was the one creating a commission to investigate and ascertain the feasibility of establishing in or near Chicago a school or institute for the purpose of training any citizen of the state, regardless of race, creed or color, in skilled trades and vocations, as such trades and vocations exist in various modern industries today, and submit a printed report to the next general assembly.

Speaker David E. Shanahan was authorized to appoint three members of the commission. Lieutenant Governor Fred E. Sterling and the governor also were to appoint three each. Immediately after Governor Emmerson affixed his signature, the speaker of the house appointed Representatives Jenkins, James A. Curran, Republicans, and John M. Lee, Democrat, as members of the commission.

The other three bills sponsored by Representative Jenkins are as follows:

House bill 748, which makes it a misdemeanor for police officers to dispose of illegally seized property in any other way except by returning the same to the lawful owner or by destroying the same or disposing of it according to the laws of the state of Illinois.

House bill 832, which compels sellers of real estate who are seeking to dispossess defaulting purchasers under contract, to give 30 days prior notice to such purchasers of the intention of the seller to bring suit to dispossess such purchasers. This bill went into effect on last Friday morning and was immediately enforced by Judge Joseph Haas in the renters court. Several sellers suits seeking to dispossess purchasers were dismissed.

House bill 974, which adds park districts to the riot act and increases the amount recoverable from $5,000 to $10,000. Park police have been notified of the signing of this bill and it is expected that they will now be more vigilant in the protection of citizens.

Education - 1931

Kentucky

Common Schools, Improvement of

Harrodsburg, Ky., Herald
Friday, [illegible]

NEW SCHOOL

Board of Education Awards Contract for Colored School to M. B. Gregory

The Harrodsburg Board of Education awarded to M. B. Gregory the contract for building the new West Side colored school and work will be started as soon as the preliminaries can be arranged. The bids were opened at a meeting Friday afternoon, but the board took time to study them and awarded the contract Monday. The school will be a handsome structure of brick veneer with stone foundation, six class rooms, two community rooms and an auditorium. It is being built under the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, part payment being made through this fund. The bids filed were as follows:

M. B. Gregory	$18,500
Clell Coleman & Sons	19,076
Stoess, Louisville	19,293
Jones-Savage, Wilmore	19,475
P. N. Wilson	19,600

May Vote On Ky. School Tax

Argus

St. Louis, Mo.

6-19-31

FRANKFORT, KY., —(CNS)—The Court of Appeals ruled Tuesday that all voters of a common school district, regardless of race, are entitled to vote on any proposition concerning taxation in the district.

The decision was handed down by Judge S. S. Willis, reversing Meade County Circuit Court in granting the application of E. L. Bunger and thirteen others for an injunction against the Meade County Board of Education preventing it from consolidating the Rockvale, Pleasant Grove and Garrett School district with Brandenburg district in Meade County. Bunger questioned the right of Negro voters of a common school district to participate in an election for the levy of a special tax in a proposed consolidation. The election resulted favorably for the board, but the majority depended on the Negro voters.

Education—1931 Missouri

Common Schools, Improvement of

ST. LOUIS MOST MODERN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL OPENS FOR FIRST REGULAR TERM

St. Louis Argus 9-11-31

St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis Times Photo.

The Richard C. Cole School, 3947 Enright avenue, which replaces the portable buildings of the West Belle place elementary, opened for its first regular term last Tuesday morning The four story brick structure is the most modern school building in the city, It was completed last winter and was in use for a short time last spring.

The Cole school's principal is J. M. Langston, formerly of the Marshall intermediate school. Mr. Langston was replaced by Charles H. Brown of L'Ouverture school, while Wilmont A. Burgess of Turner Open Air School replaced Mr. Brown.

The Cole school has the largest enrollment of any colored elementary school in the city with 999 pupils registered on the first day. It has a faculty of 22 teachers, two of whom are manual training teachers.

Education 1931

North Carolina

Common Schools, Improvement of

DEMONSTRATION PROJECT WORK

Exhibitions Held In Negro Elementary Schools Of City

With many patrons of the school attending, Washington Elementary School for Negroes gave a demonstration and exhibition Wednesday of the activity work of the grades around which the regular school work has centered this year.

Some really remarkable and unusual projects had been worked out with odds and ends of materials, clay from the branch nearby that had been moulded and shellaced into most convincing shapes of fruit or meat, animals and even well built Dutch dykes. Packing boxes and wooden crates had gone into the construction of furniture, tables, and chairs, buffets, tea wagons, and various other things. All these projects were the center around which arithmetic, reading, spelling, writing, history, geography, and health lessons centered.

Among the projects seen in the various grades were: Early man, dairy, market, library, dining room set, Holland, a luncheonette, lumber and its by-products, early North Carolina, keeping of records, a post-office, a health play and house, a garden, rabbits and a first grade enticing reproduction of the three pigs with their straw, wood and brick houses and the wicked old wolf, realistically meeting his death down the chimney of the brick house.

Similar exhibtions have been held at Oberlin, at Lucile, Hunter, and is being held at Crosly - Garfield School Thursday under the direction of the Negro elementary supervisor, Ellen Green.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NEWS

JUN 14 1931

ng the Negro School

y Board of Education is pro

ing about helping the city bu

the negroes of the Second Ward and made an official motion at a meeting yesterday to this end when it submitted a plan to the Board of County Commissioners involving either of two methods of raising the money.

The County Board proposes to borrow from the State $50,000 or $60,000, the State being willing to make the loan, and then, in addition, to put into its budget either in the form of a tax levy of two cents or a bond issue sufficient to produce $40,000 to be used in the construction of additions and new buildings in the county. The remainder of the amount necessary for the erection of the proposed building for the negroes will be secured from various sources, $30,000 of the city's pro rata of the county's debt service allocations being thrown in and $15,000 from the Rosenwald fund which the County Board thinks it can secure, bringing together, with what the City School Board thinks it can secure, around $115,000 for this purpose.

There is a difference of opinion among officials of the county as to whether the $40,000 necessary to be raised for the county, if the city gets the $50,000 of borrowed money from the State, should be secured by means of immediate taxation or through a bond issue. Members of the Board of Education are of the belief that the bond issue plan is preferable in that it would not be felt in the tax levies to any appreciable degree at all, while, to raise the amount by immediate and direct tax levies, would entail an addition to the tax rate of two cents on the present valuation.

We are of opinion that the people of the community generally will support either plan the officials of the county may determine upon inasmuch as it is popularly realized that the citizenship of Charlotte is under impelling obligations to do something about the miserable old firetrap which is now being used at this place for a school building. The need is so imperative that, even in these stringent and stressful times, the people would not draw back from doing what is clearly an inescapable duty in this regard and would support, we should think, the governing bodies of the county and city in their united efforts to bring about this essential improvement this Summer.

CHARLOTTE, N.C. WINS FIGHT; GETS 25-ROOM SCHOOL

Afro-American

CHARLOTTE N.C.—Local citizens, headed by fearless and persistent leaders who knew their rights and contended for them in a school fight which has been waged for more than a quarter of a century, celebrated their victory in a mass meeting Sunday, August 30.

9-5-31

For years local people have begged, pleaded and implored the school board to give them a new building at Myers street to supplant the old dilapidated frame building which had become a veritable fire trap. School boards came and went and no results.

Prior to the last city election, leaders, backed by the citizens' league, urged the citizens to register and vote.

The Rev. P. K. Fonvielle, pastor of Little Rock A.M.E. Zion Church, was asked to address the citizens at a mass meeting in the Legion Theater. The speaker urged them to vote for those who would be willing to support their school program, and it is said that he stirred the voters as they had not been before.

Building Condemned

Several mass meetings were held from time to time to protest against the old building and finally the State stepped in and condemned the old building. The school board then cast about for a new site: the site selected was not in keeping with the advanced ideas of education and some of the members of the board were not satisfied, but several contended for the new site, while the colored people contended for the old one.

The city press took it up. One of the most powerful dailies in the two Carolinas took it up and favored the new site, along with the chairman of the school board and others. A committee was sent to confer with the school board and got a respectful hearing, still the fight was not won. Dr. W. H. Davenport, editor of the Star of Zion, in an editorial, stated the matter so clearly and convincing, that the editor of one of the city papers reprinted it and this helped to swing the pendulum.

After three months the battle was won. The people get a twenty-five room fire proof building on the old site and another new building in the third ward, so that little children won't have to cross the congested streets of the city. The old building housed 1,700 students of the lower grades.

This is the greatest victory ever won before by the colored citizens of Charlotte and has united them into solid phalanx. Some felt the fight was useless, while others thought differently. Dr. W. H. Davenport, Thad Tate, the Rev. R. L. Jones, H. L. Huston, of the Post; A. E. Spears, of the North Carolina Mutual, Zack Alexander, of the Alexander Undertaking Company; the Rev. P. K. Fonvielle, Dr. E. F. Tyson, Mrs. M. McCroary, Dr. M. Blackman, led the fight.

Education - 1931

North Carolina

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Charlotte. N. C. Observer
Monday, February 23, 1931

Charlotte Colored Schools Gain Recognition.

To the Editor of The Observer:

The schools for colored people in Charlotte have made rapid strides in the last three years. In this period two of the elementary schools for colored qualified for standardization and until last year were the only standarized elementary schools for negroes in the State. Soon after that time the activity program was begun in the schools. So successful was this work developed that the results won recognition from both national and international educators in that the exhibit was sent to Germany where it is a part of the permanent exhibit of American Education. Pictures and specimens from each of the six colored schools in the city constitute this exhibit.

The May number of The Bulletin, the organ of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools gave more than half its space to a description of work done in Charlotte.

Charlotte is the only city in North Carolina invited to participate as a group on the elementary program of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools which meets in Washington, D. C., in July. Other cities invited include Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and New Orleans.

Mrs. H. A. Whiting, the colored supervisor, is a member of the White House Conference. As a member of the conference she was assigned to make a survey of the provision for Public Health and School Conditions Among Negroes in South Carolina. This contact affords an intimate grasp of State and National conditions and offers a basis for constructive work. At the State Teachers meeting in South Carolina, Mrs. Whiting will present a scheme for the integration of health with school subjects as is being initiated in the Charlotte schools.

Charlotte, Feb. 20. E. R. ANDERSON.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER

MAY 27 1931

COST OF THE SCHOOLS.

THE tax troubles surrounding the counties were created in part by the good roads responsibility, but in much larger measure on the score of increased school costs, involved by consolidated school buildings and school buses. The worry of the towns through which the State highways pass is meeting the increased taxes imposed by street paving activities, to cover on each side the strip of ground left by the highway ribbon as laid through its corporate limits. But all these school houses and roads are permanent investments and worth more than they cost. That much is admitted, to general rural satisfaction. All the trouble the Legislature at Raleigh found itself involved in was laid to the account of schools, the Legislature having blundered into enactment of a law that called for a tremendous drain on the resources of the State, a bit of history familiar to all the people. From the office of the Superintendent of Education comes a monthly publication called School Facts, and not at all abashed at the uproar of legislative creation, it is insisting that even in this time of stress and depression, the question still remains—"shall we continue to strive for new goals; shall we continue to improve the school system by employing even better teachers, by increasing the school term to a minimum of eight months," and so on. This in connection with a page of information showing the growth of education from 1918 up to 1929, the latest year for which statistics are complete, and perhaps the last line on the page is sufficient to give the average reader a grasp on the situation. In 1919, the equalization fund wa placed at $504,942.40. In 1924 it has risen to $1,250,000, and in 1929, it had reached $3,250,000. We are not quite sure that what it is to be for 1931 has been figured out at Raleigh

The story published in School Facts is statistical of public education in North Carolina for three selected years at five-year intervals These years are 1918-19, 1923-24 and 1928-29 The facts presented for these years indicat very clearly the growth in public education during the past decade. They show also that considerable progress has been made in certai phases of the education situation of the State "Furthermore, these statistics disclose the fac that not all the educational problems of th State have been solved."

Out of the mass of detail it is possible to select facts of interest. The sum invested i State public school property is now fixed a $107,856,892.35, or seven times what it wa 10 years ago. The total cash disbursement fo the elementary and secondary schools of th State in 1918-19 was $7,140,240.78. In 1928 29 the sum of $41,630,400.63 was disbursed fo all school purposes, included both capital outla and debt service. Excluding the amount spen for debt service, which, in most cases, is th paying back of the amount borrowed and formerly spent for capital outlay purposes, th actual amount spent for the schools during 1928-29 was $35,941,318.70. Five years preceding, the corresponding expenditure was $29,747,074.84; and ten years preceding, $6,768,062.03 The first five years, from 1918-19 to 1923-24, o this ten-year period shows the greatest increase in school expenditures. During the second hal of the period, from 1924-25 to 1928-29, expenditures for current expense plus capital outlay have increased on an average slightly more than a million dollars a year.

"Slightly more than a million dollars a year," and with the MacLean boost coming along. Another way of averaging the value of school property is to set it against the per child enrolled. Ten years ago there was an average of $27.55 worth of school property for each pupil. Up to 1929 it had reached $126.02.

Coming to teachers and salaries. The corps of teachers, principals and supervisors 10 years ago numbered 15,069; the figures now reach 24,925. Ten years ago the average annual salary of a public school teacher was $318.26. It is now $927.21 for white teachers and $501.07 for colored teachers, salaries being based on the average length of the school term.

Ten years ago the number of children eligible for public schools was 832,839. This number has increased to 1,013,906. There were actually enrolled 10 years ago, 595,747 white and 260,135 colored children, an increase of 264,395 in 10 years. The average daily attendance has increased from 385,673 to 644,755.

The average school term has increased from 112 to 152.9 days, or a total of two school months. There were 391 public High Schools 10 years ago and 881 now, with five times the number of pupils enrolled. The consolidated schools increased from 691 to 986. In five years the number of school children transported by bus increased from 48,521 to 165,328, with cost of transportation increased to $1,929,282.99. There is a decrease, however, in the average transportation costs from $13.57 the pupil, five years ago, to $11.67 in 1929.

Ten years ago the total school expenditures were $7,140,240.78. The State went out of 1929 with this expense account increased to $41,630,400.63. Public educational facilities in North Carolina have been on an expanding scale the past 10 years to be sure, and that it calls for tax money is fact that has been borne home to the minds of the people—with the call on the industrial west to foot the bill growing louder and louder.

Charlotte Observer

8/1/31

THE NEGRO SCHOOL.

A General Line of Protest Submitted to the Board.

To the Editor of The Observer:

Will you please allow me space in your paper for the following article:

The school situation as regards the negro youth of our city has become acute. The state of affairs has been so muddled, unfairness has been so flagrantly practiced, discrimination has so openly been made use of, and the regard for the standing, rating and good name of the Charlotte school system has been so inexcusably left out of the picture of reckoning, that silence on our part would cease to be a virtue, and we would be and should be subjected to continued acts of intentional partiality and disregard if we haven't sense enough to register a protest.

Thus we state to the School Board, to the City Council and to all parties concerned, that we, as a group, as regards the school situation are neither satisfied nor content.

To begin with, the principles of good reasoning would compel any group of men and women who have charge of the school situation of Charlotte, and who have the good name of the city at heart to consider questions and propositions pertaining thereto, as affecting the entire system, disregarding the terms negro and white. While we maintain separate groups (and on this we are as satisfied as you), yet its weakest link, and so often in the practice of discrimination toward the negro many things are done to our white neighbors that reflect upon good judgment, and retard the civilization of city, State, sectional and National advancement which automatically lowers the rating of the whole.

If there is need for additions to the school system (and we have known this for some time) and the authorities feel it necessary to shorten the school term to be able to make these additions, then shorten the entire system, and not the negro portion alone. Why should we, as the negro citizenry, be forced to pay directly for one particular school building when we also help pay indirectly for all of them?

The high rating of the civilization of the Anglo-Saxon element of our city can better afford the loss of a months preparation than the low rating of the Afro-American group. Yet we are willing as we always are to do our bit for the best interests of our city. With all your advantages, if your progressive educational march cannot stand one months' retardation, most certainly ours cant. How can we be expected to be useful citizens to the city and State, when we so often are deprived of ever means to be of such?

Then too why can't the board use the present location of the Myers street school for the new building? If the space isn't large enough, then condemn surrounding and adjacent properties so as to provide ample space. Or better than that, build a school that the present ground will accomodate, and build another one in the Third Ward of the city so that the children of that section will not have to walk a mile or more to school every day.

The time is ripe for the practice of placing negro schools in inaccessible, uneasy to approach, muddy hole locations to be done away with.

And when a school is built, fire zone or no fire zone, anything other than a modern fireproof structure will be a sore disappointment and a source of dissatisfaction among an entire third of Charlotte's commonwealth. It is reasonable to believe that all of our fair-minded white citizens share our belief.

We ask no special favors, we only ask what we know to be fair and just, stating in closing that we feel that we as a race have become of age and our desires are as any other good men's. STERLING F. HOGANS, M. D.

Charlotte. July 31.

NEGRO STUDENT NUMBER GROWS

Charlotte Observer

Other Schools Now Have 849 Myers Street Pupils Enrolled For Classes.

8/1/37

Enrolment at Second Ward and Morgan schools for negro pupils who last year attended Myers Street school yesterday had climbed from Tuesday's level of 680 to 849 students, according to information secured at the office of the superintendent of schools.

Of this number 330 were enrolled in Morgan school and 579 in Second Ward school.

School opened Tuesday and a registration of approximately 1,600 students was expected. Action of the city schoolboard in deciding to open school for Myers Street children was taken some time ago after the present Myers Street school building had been condemned as unfit and dangerous for school purposes.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER.

Plans were undertaken for the erection of a new school building and it was decided to cut the term to eight months for negro children. Myers Street students will continue in school until other negro schools open late in September. They then will be given a vacation until the new building is constructed.

Negotiations by the building committee of the school board for the purchase of property from Thompson orphanage on which to construct the new building have been unsuccessful. A purported move to secure the old county jail on Mint street for this purpose resulted Thursday in the protest of negro citizens and members of the Citizens league. On the grounds that use of a jail would have a demoralizing effect upon the students.

Education-1931

Oklahoma

Common Schools, Improvement of.

TULSA'S SCHOOL SYSTEM FACES NEW PROBLEMS

*Tribune

9-25-31

Washington D.C.

May Result in Negro Superintendent of the Colored Schools

(The Associated Negro Press)

TULSA, Okla., Sept.,—The Tulsa School system faced a new problem here this week when superintendent of Tulsa schools, Merle C. Prunty, was informed by W. L. Coffey, county attorney, that no part of funds which are appropriated for the "Separate" or Negro school system may legally be expended to pay salaries either in part or in whole, of any of the superintendents or other officials of the "Independent" or white school system.

The ruling will affect particularly the Negro schools here and those in Sand Spring, a thriving Tulsa surburb where a fine Negro school system is operated. Tulsa's Negro school system has ranged among the best provided for and equipped systems found anywhere for Negroes.

The practice objected to has been carried on by the Independnt districts Numbr 19 of Sand Springs, and 22 of the city of Tulsa. In these two districts school officials have drawn upon the "Separate" or Negro school fund to pay a part of the salaries of school officials (whites) who devote some portion of their time to the supervision of the Negro schools in the two districts named.

The "Separate" or Negro school system has contributed, or has been drawn upon, to the amount of $12,381.68 which has been paid in varying sums to 43 white persons who also draw salaries from the "Independents" or white school system's school fund.

One school official characterized the opinion of County Attorney Coffey as being based upon a law which "makes provision for supervision, but no provision for paying for it." Coffey rendered his opinion after a return from Oklahoma City where he conferred with J. Berry King, State Attorney who had recently given an opinion to State Superintendent, J. S. Vaughn, in which King concurred with Coffey's opinion.

A representative of the A.N.P. in studying the problem points out that the ruling is in favor of Negro education in the city, and may finally necessitate a new or extra administration, which would mean the creation of the office of superintendent of Negro schools in the Tulsa school system.

Education-1931

South Carolina

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Charleston, S. C., Evening Post
Friday, February 13, 1931

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE

Completed at Little Edisto Island For Negroes

Work on the erection of the first school house for colored children on Little Edisto Island has been completed and the building is to be used next week for the first time. At present the classes are being held in a church.

The new building, which is a one-story frame structure with two class rooms, also has a work shop and two rooms can be thrown open to form an auditorium when needed. It was inspected by W. A. Schiffley, assistant supervisor of negro schools for the state department of education, and H. H. McCarley, county superintendent of education, on Thursday.

The school was erected at a cost of $2,650 of which $500 was donated by the Rosenwald fund, the amount allotted to such types of school. The site was given by J. Swinton Whaley. Mrs. Whaley is chairman of the board of trustees of this district.

Education-1931

Texas

Common Schools, Improvement of

NEGROES SHOULD ORGANIZE CIVIC LEAGUE

In view of the fact that the School Board has accepted in toto the Strayer Survey Report, which calls for the voting of $4,750,000 school bonds in the near future, and in view of the further fact that Negroes should take a greater interest in the schools of the city, it is highly necessary that a Negro civic league should be organized at as early a date as possible to thresh out such differences of opinions as may exist, fully acquaint the Negro population with the survey report, and cooperate with the Board of Education and superintendent in putting over the bond.

Peoples Contender

An organization of great influence, consisting of 6,000 or 7,000 tax paying colored citizens, could be easily organized if sponsored by the proper kind of leaders, and supported by the ministers, lodge, club and P.-T. A. groups. There is one thing certain, Negroes of Fort Worth need a high school building, Mr. Strayer's report notwithstanding, and if thinking people of our group will get their heads together, organize, work and plan together, it seems very likely that we will have it. Who will lead out in the task of organizing a Negro civic league? The Contender will cooperate with any competent, well-meaning person who will undertake it; also this paper will contribute of its limited means towards financing such organization.

5-23-31

Let's have a civic league by the 19th of June and a new high school (if the bonds carry) by June 19, 1932.

Fort Worth, Texas

P. S.: Those interested in such organization and are desirous to give your views to the public, write the Fort Worth Contender, 1205 Missouri Avenue, city, and your letter will be published in full in subsequent issues of this paper.

Education-1931

Virginia
6

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Lynchburg, Va. News
Wednesday, April 29, 1931

Annual Exhibit Held At Training School

Nearly Thousand People View Work Of Colored Schools Of County

Rustburg, April 28—The anual exhibit of work done by the pupils of the colored schools of this county was held at the County Training School at Rustburg on Saturday, and nearly a thousand people were in attendance. Miss Lottie Herndon, supervisor of the colored schools, was in charge of the program which was presented in the auditorium of the new building which ha recently been erected at the training school. The addres of welcome was given by Miss Camilla Carter, member of the faculty of the training school, and the response was made by William T. Lee, teacher of the Bent Creek one room school. The audience sang the Negro national anthem, after which Division Superintendent J. J. Fray made a short address.

Mr. Fray paid tribute to the untiring work of the educational realm, of Superintendent E. A. Painter of Botetourt county, who was to have been the speaker of the morning, but who was unable to be present. Mr. Fray outlined briefly some of the things that Campbell county has accomplished for the Negro schools and pointed to a greater goal for the future. He pointed out the fact that forty-one of the sixty colored teachers of the county during the past session taught in buildings that have been remodeled or built new in the past ten years. He stated that if the plans of the school board materialize, by another year five more of the teachers will be added to the list of those housed in new buildings. He commended the fine spirit of cooperation among the Negroes in assisting in the erection of schools during the years just past. Mr. Fray's address was followed by a Negro spiritual sung by the County Training School quartet, the members of which are the two Moorman brothers, and Payne and Burrell. W. D. Gresham, state supervisor of Negro education was introduced and made an inspirational addres. Another Negro spiritual was sung by the male quartet from the Hat Creek two room school.

After intermission and dinner the program was resumed, at which time Mt. Airy one room school presented the pupils in a drill; the Megginson two-room school gave a play entitled Peggy's Progress; the Lawson school gave a folk dance, and a spelling contest among the fifth grades was conducted by Mrs. Ethel Statham, supervisor of Colored schools in Spottsylvania county. Gideon Ward of Hodges school won first place in this contest and Paul Hubbard and Mary Willie Harris both of Brookneal school won second and third places, respectively. The address of the afternoon was delivered by Dr. S. L. McDowell, vice president of the Virginia Seminary and College. Others on the program were T. L. Dabney, principal of the colored school at Dillwyn; Rev. P. W. Cooke, of Court Street (Negro) Baptist Church, Lynchburg, and Deacon Norvell Jenkins, also of Lynchburg. The exhibit was displayed in the main building of the training school and showed excellent work in sewing, wood carving, furniture making, clay modeling, basketry, rug making, drawing, posters, composition, penmanship and many other lines of work. The judges were Miss Pegram of Virginia Seminary, Mrs. Jennie Robinson, supervisor of Nelson county colored schools, and Mrs. Susie Gibson, Bedford county supervisor. Norvelle White, manual training instructor in Dunbar High School, in Lynchburg, judged the county training school exhibit.

Richmond [illegible] Leader
[illegible] 1931

VACATION SCHOOLS HAVE BIG INCREASI

1,467 More Pupils Enro This Year Than Did Last Session.

There were 7,876 pupils enrolle yesterday, the last day for registration, in the vacation schools operate under the Richmond public schoo system, J. H. Binford, assistant superintendent of schools, announce today. This is an increase of 1,46 over last year.

While yesterday was the final da for registration, pupils who did no enroll on Monday or Tuesday becaus of sickness are being permitted t sign up as late as today for the vacation classes.

There are 3,898 white pupils enrolled, 1,996 of whom are boys anc 1,902 of whom are girls, representin an increase of 841 over last year There are 3,969 Negro pupis enrolled, 1,763 boys and 2,206 girls, representing an increase of 626 ove ast year.

The new first grade coach classes, operated for the first time this year, attracted 527 pupils, 269 white and 258 Negro. These classes are bein given in ten white and six Negr schools and will run for only fou weeks in contrast to the nine week of the regular vacation schools.

Help First Graders.

They are designed for first grader who failed to pass their regula school work and will give coachin to these pupils in reading so tha they will have an opportunity t make up their back work and mov on to the grade above in Septembe These classes last only ninety minutes each day.

John Marshall High school had a enrollment of 2,291, an increase o 355 over last year. Enrollments i the other vacation schools are a follows:

White Schools.

Springfield, 431; Stonewall Jackson, 136; William Fox, 316; Maury, 344; Stuart, 231. The following shows the enrollment in the schools having only first grade coach classes: Fulton, 25; Nathaniel Bacon, 28; Lee, 36; Patrick Henry, 22; Highland Park, 42.

Besides these schools, first grade coach classes were held also in the following schools. The enrollments as indicated for these coach classes were included in the total enrollment for these schools as given above. Springfield, 39; Stonewall Jackson 24; Fox, 5; Maury, 44; Stuart, 4.

Armstrong, 743; George Mason 735; Baker, 701; Booker Washington, 441; Randolph, 375; Moore, 473; and Dunbar, 464.

First grade coach classes were held in the following schools. The enrollments as listed are included in the total enrollment for these schools as given above: George Mason, 50; Baker, 48; Randoph, 20; Moore, 40; Dunbar, 63, and Webster Davis, 37.

Education-1931

A.M.E.

Denominational Schools.

Savannah, Ga. News
Sunday, February 15, 1931

NEW SITE FOR MORRIS-BROWN

General Education Board Pledges $41,000

Atlanta, Feb. 14 (AP).—W. A. Fountain, Jr., president of Morris-Brown University, a negro institution here, announced today that the general education board of New York has pledged $41,000 for the purchase of a new site for the school.

Fountain said the gift was on condition that the school raise $62,000 to retire all of its debts by the end of the year, but that the board's confidence in the school was such that $9,000 had been advanced to exercise options on twenty acres of land adjoining Booker Washington High School, where the school is to be relocated.

Morris-Brown University is 50-years old, has a student body of 522 with a faculty of 22 and an annual budget of $50,000. High school work and batchelor degrees in college are covered in the school's curicculum.

Education-1931

Catholic.

Denominational Schools.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S, ONLY CATHOLIC SEMINARY

Afro-American
6-27-31
Baltimore, Md.

St. Augustine's Seminary, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, is the only institution where non-white boys may study for the Holy Priesthood, in the U. S. This school is under the auspices of the S. V. D. Fathers. The Rev. Fr. Heffels is rector.

The scholastic year, 1930-31, closed Sunday, June 7, at 11:00 a.m., having eleven professors, of which nine are priests; six major seminar, who will be ordained in spring 1933; three novices, seven postulants, who graduated on the closing date; and thirtwo junior seminar.

Leaving the college department, the postulants will enter the novitiate. They are Messrs. Woodson J. Andrus, Joseph C. Bowers, John W. Bowman, George C. Chachere, John W. Doffeney, Lawrence X. Taylor and Royal L. Woods. The Rev. Fr. Theodore Koeller, S.V.D., is the Ordinarius.

The personnel has members from all parts of the world. There are five seminar from Washington, D.C. They are Messrs. J. Butler, L. Carter and L. Caster from St. Cyprian's parish; W. Bowman, Our Lady of Perpetual Help; and B. C. Johnson, Jr., St. Vincent de Paul. Frater F. Wade of St. Augustine's parish, is the only major seminarian of Washington.

It is the hearty desire of Pope Pius to have for each race a native clergy. All those who may be interested somewhat in the above school, may write: Rev. Fr. Rector, St. Augustine's Seminary, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi; Or to: Bernard C. Johnson, Jr., 3 N Street, se., Washington, D.C.

Education—1931

Episcopal

Denominational Schools.

Bishop Payne Divinity School To Locate Near St. Augustine Campus

7-27-31

Raleigh, N.C.

The Bishop Payne Divinity School, Negro Episcopal institution, will be moved to Raleigh from Petersburg, Va., it was announced recently. Definite steps looking toward the establishment of another educational institution here were taken Thursday, when the corporation was chartered.

Trustees named in the charter met and elected officers to conduct the institution.

Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire was elected president; Bishop Arthur C. Thompson, of the diocese of Southern Virginia, vice president; the Rev. Theodore Partrick, Jr., rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Raleigh, secretary, and Frank P. Haywood, of Raleigh, treasurer.

The Bishop Payne Divinity School is an institution for the training of Negro clergy for the Episcopal Church, and has for many years been conducted at Petersburg, Va. It is one of a number of educational institutions for Negroes supported by the church, under the supervision of the American Church Institute for Negroes. It has been felt for some time that it would be an advantage to the school to be near the campus of St. Augustine's College, and the decision to move here has been made after considerable discussion.

A site for the school has been selected just off the campus of St. Augustine's a building committee elected, and a campaign is now being conducted to supplement the funds already in hand for the construction of the necessary buildings. On account of the time required to erect the buildings, the 1931-32 session of the school will be held in Petersburg. It is expected that it will begin operations here in the fall of 1932.

A number of prominent clergy and laity were present at the meeting of the trustees at Christ Church parish house.

These include Bishops Cheshire, of Raleigh; Edwin A. Penick, of Charlotte; A. S. Thomas, of South Carolina; A. C. Thompson, of Southern Virginia; Rev. E. R. Carter and F. G. Riddle, of Petersburg; Rev. Warren W. Way, of Raleigh; Samuel Lawrence, of Raleigh; A. H. London, of Pittsboro; R. B. Wilcox, of Petersburg, and John H. Small, Jr., of Charlotte.

An executive committee was named consisting of Bishop Thomas, Rev. Dr. Way, R. B. Wilcox, and Samuel Lawrence. The building committee was named as follows: Rev. Messrs. Way, Carter, Ribble, A. B. Andrews, and George F. Syme.

BUSINESS MGR. OF ST. PAUL'S IS HEAD PURCHASER

Journal & Guide

9 Episcopal Schools Included In Organization

7-11-31

IS EXPERT BUYER

Has Made Exhaustive Study Of Chief Principles

Norfolk, Va.

A. H. Turner, business manager of The St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Va., was elected director of purchases for the Consolidated Buying Agency, an organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, to do the buying for the nine schools under The American Church Institute for Negroes and president of The Association of Institutional Buyers, composed of the purchasing agents of the schools and hospitals of the South.

The schools of the Church Institute are The St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C., Bishop Payne Divinity School, Petersburg, Va., Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga., St. Mark's School, Birmingham, Ala., Hoffman-St. Mary's School, Mason, Tenn., Gaudet Normal and Industrial School, New Orleans, La., Voorhees Normal and Industrial School, Denmark, S. C., and Okolona Industrial School, Okolona, Miss.

At the meeting of the Buyers' Conference, held in the assembly room of the Broadway Central Hotel, under the auspices of the National Negro Business League, Mr. Turner delivered the principel address. He was later elected president.

Aside from the nine schools under the auspices of The American Church Institute for Negroes referred to above, there were also represented among the larger institutions Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Tallahassee State College, Tallahassee, Fla.; Palmer Institute, Sedalia, N. C., Brick Junior College, Enfield, N. C., and some thirty others.

For more than twenty-five years, Mr. Turner has been buyer and business manager of The St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, and considered by able buyers all over the country as an expert in his line. Probably no Negro has ever made as an exhaustive a study of the fundamental principles of buying for institutions as he has.

The value of his services to The American Church Institute for Negroes, in the formation of the centralized buying agency, and to St. Paul's school is known throughout the country. His services are constantly being sought as advisor upon problems of purchasing and general business administration by many of the largest institutions in the country.

The Consolidated Buying Agency which he heads, will have behind it such banking institutions as the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Mass., the American Bank and Trust Company, Richmond, Va., and many leading white and colored business men all over the country. It is expected that in time, this organization will do the buying for a larger number of other schools in the South, who have expressed their desire to come in.

The plan proposed by Mr. Turner, and adopted by the Protestant Episcopal Church and its nine schools, is so simple and practical that it will benefit even the smallest school. The American Church Institute has appropriated the money necessary to provide a working capital for each of the schools, and the Buying Agency will do a strictly cash business.

Rejoicing As Mississippi Whites Aid Race School

Argus

OKOLONA, Miss., July 9.—(ANP)—On Thursday, May 14, the Okolona Industrial School was the scene of "one of the most interesting and novel dinners ever served in banquet hall." This meeting which "fairly bristled repartee, plans and laughter, was hailed by the Oklahoma Messenger, a local white paper, as "probably one of the most stupendous strides taken in a southern state towards a letter understanding of both races".

7-10-31

Fifty-two southern white men including the Board of Trustees, celebrated the erection of a well-equipped structure consisting of a dining hall and girls dormitory and marked the rebirth of the Okolona School. Among those present were Wallace A. Battle, Ex-President and founder; Mrs. Battle who has "seen the institution through"; the Honorable Robert Clark Stovall of Okolona; The Right Reverend Theodore D. Bratton, Bishop of Mississippi; and the Reverend Robert W. Patton, D.D., Director of the American Church Institute for Negroes.

St. Louis, Mo.

Plans for the future of the school were outlined by Doctor Patton. They included the re-affiliation with the American Church Institute and the launching of a building program approximating $300.000 and covering a period of three years.

Group Buying For Schools

Journal & Guide

THE AMERICAN CHURCH INSTITUTE, an Educational Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, supports nine schools and colleges in the south for Negroes. One of their most difficult problems has been uneconomical buying of foodstuffs and other supplies by each individual unit of the group. This problem has been solved by the formation of The Consolidated Buying Agency, which will handle all of the purchases for the nine institutions.

Norfolk, Va

This Agency will save the Church Institute thousands of dollars yearly, as the buying will be standardized and done in bulk at the source of supplies, cutting out wholesalers and other middlemen's profits, which usually keep small buyers under serious economic disadvantages.

7-11-22

The Director of the Consolidated Buying Agency is A. H. Turner, who for the past 25 years has been business manager of Saint Paul's Normal and Industrial School at Lawrenceville, one of the larger institutions under The American Church Institute. Mr. Turner has earned for himself an enviable reputation as an expert buyer, and is well known, greatly admired and highly respected for his extraordinary business ability by bankers, manufacturers and distributors thruout the country.

An executive of one of the largest wholesale concerns in Tidewater Virginia, when told of Mr. Turner's selection to head The Consolidated Buying Agency, said to a writer of these columns: "I regard him as being one of the keenest, best informed buyers and most capable business men with whom I have come in contact. He is a man of the highest character and business integrity, and our firm has the utmost confidence in him personally, and in his ability to direct the Buying Agency greatly to the advantage of the schools and colleges of the American Church Institute."

• • • •

The adoption of consolidated buying by The American Church Institute and the selection of Mr. Turner as director of the Buying Agency, will not only benefit the nine institutions directly concerned, but will eventually save millions of dollars annually to all the denominational and privately endowed educational institutions of the race. At a meeting of The Association of Institutional Buyers held in New York last week Mr. Turner was elected president of the body. This association is composed of the purchasing agents of the colleges and hospitals in the south, numbering more than 30 and including Tuskegee Institute, Howard University and many of the other larger colleges.

Mr. Turner's splendid business and organizing abilities will undoubtedly be brought to bear upon the buying situation now confronting these institutions.

It is a fine tribute to Mr. Turner and to the fine record he has made at St. Paul's School, to have received such important recognition from both The American Church Institute and the Association of Institutional Buyers.

Education 1931

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

TUSKEGEE'S FIRST CHRISTMAS

Journal

Savannah, Ga

12-23-31

The coming of Christmas, that first year of our residence in Alabama, gave us an opportunity to get a farther insight into the real life of the people. The first thing that reminded us that Christmas had arrived was the "foreday" visits of scores of children rapping at our doors, asking for "Chris'tmus gifts! Chris'mus gifts!" Betwene the hours of two o'clock and five o'clock in the morning I presume that we must have had a half-hundred such calls. This custom prevails throughout this portion of the South today.

During the days of slavery it was a custom quite generally observed throughout all the Southern states to give the coloured people a week of holiday to continue as long as the "yule log" lasted. The male members of the race, and often the female members, were expected to get drunk. We found that for a whole week the coloured people in and around Tuskegee dropped work the day before Christmas, and that it was difficult to get any one to perform any service from the time they stopped work until after the New Year. Persons who at other times did not use strong drink thought it quite the proper thing to indulge in it rather freely during the Christmas week. There was a widespread hilarity, and a free use of guns, pistols, and gun-powder generally. The sacredness of the season seemed to have been almost wholly lost sight of.

During this first Christmas vacation I went some distance from the town to visit the people on one of the large plantations. In their poverty and ignorance it was pathetic to see their attempts to get joy out of the season that in most parts of the country is so sacred and so dear to the heart. In one cabin I noticed that all that the five children had to remind them of the coming of Christ was a single bunch of firecrackers, which they had divided among them. In another cabin, where there were at least a half-dozen persons, they had only ten cents' worth of ginger-cakes, which had been bought in the store the day before. In another family they had only a few pieces of sugar cane. In still another cabin I found nothing but a jug of cheap, mean whiskey the husband and wife were making free use of, notwithstanding the fact that the husband was one of the local ministers.

In a few instances I found that the people had gotten hold of some bright-colored cards that had been designed for advertising purposes, and were making the most of those. In other homes some member of the family had bought a new pistol. In the majority of cases there was nothing to be seen in the cabin to remind one of the coming of the Saviour, except that the people had ceased work in the fields and were lounging about their homes. At night, during Christmas week, they usually had what they called a "frolic," in some cabin on the plantation. This meant a kind of rough dance, where there was likely to be a good deal of whiskey used, and where there might be some shooting or cutting with knives.

While I was making this Christmas visit I met an old coloured man who was one of the numerous local preachers, who tried to convince me, from the experience Adam had in the Garden of Eden, that God had cursed all labour, and that, therefore, it was a sin for any man to work. For that reason this man sought to do as little work as possible. He seemed at that time to be supremely happy, because he was living, as he expressed it, through one week that was free from sin.

In the school we made a special effort to teach our students the meaning of Christmas and to give them lessons in its proper observance. In this we have been successful to a degree that makes me feel safe in saying that the season now has a new meaning, not only through all that immediate region, but, in a measure, wherever our graduates have gone.

—From "Up from Slavery," by Booker T. Washington.

Tuskegee Club

Whip

Chicago Ill.

12-26-31

Adoption of plans for activities for the first quarter of 1932 will feature the regular monthly meeting of the Chicago-Tuskegee club, Sunday, December 27, at 5 p. m. at the Y. M. C. A., 3763 Wabash avenue. As tentatively outlined, the plans call for the first social event to be given Saturday night, January 2, at the home of Theodore T. Greene, 3917 Langley avenue. A musical tea is scheduled for January 24, while a card tournament will take place the latter part of the month. The features during February and March call for the collection of pledges of one day's pay to Tuskegee Institute, and the annual invitational celebration. Mrs. Corinne L. Ross will have charge of the social, and Theodore T. Greene will direct the activities surrounding the tea.

Communications from the Pittsburgh-Tuskegee club state that the Pennsylvania group has also adopted the plan of giving one day's pay annually to Tuskegee Institute. Colonel W. H. Walcott, field representative of the school, is traveling in the interest of this fund.

Sunday's meeting will only be for business purposes and all Tuskegeeans are urged to be present.

Percy R. Hines, president; Addie Mae Thomas, reporter.

NEW YORK TIMES

DEC 4 1931

An Appeal for Christmas Gifts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Tuskegee Institute for many years has offered itself as the medium through which interested friends might contribute such clothing, books, pictures, Christmas cards and booklets and toys as could be spared for needy colored children in the South.

Widespread unemployment has brought about much suffering in rural homes and many hearts will be deprived of much joy and the warmth of real Christmas cheer this year.

Tuskegee Institute will be glad to serve again this year, as in previous years, as a distributing centre for gifts and place them where they are most needed and where they will be sincerely appreciated. Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase these gifts, and in each instance the donation is spent as directed by the donor. Packages may be addressed to the undersigned.

ROBERT R. MOTON.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Nov. 27, 1931.

BALTIMORE (Md.) MFGRS. RECORD

Thursday, October 15, 1931

Ala., Tuskegee—Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Institute, care Taylor & Persley, School Archts., opened bids Oct. 15 for $200,000 Thomas A. Edison Science Bldg.; rein. conc., brick and hollow tile, stone trim, 3 stories and basement, 81x164 ft., comp. roof; steel frame, conc. joist, hollow tile, steel sash, brick, stone trim, 81x164 ft., asbestos tile floors, rein. conc. foundation, metal doors, Barrett 20-yr. flat roof, sprinklers, steel sash and trim; furnishings, equipment, etc. $75,000; C. E. Posey, Engr., 2159 11th Court, South; Fosdich & Hilmer, Conslt. Mech. EEngrs., Union Trusst Bldg., Cincinnati, O. Following contractors estimating; Aiken & Faulkner, 158 Auburn Ave., N. E. Atlantag, Ga.; T. C. Windham, 1320 Fourth Ave., N., Birmingham, Ala.; James Alexander, Upper Wetumpka Road, Montgomery, Ala.; McKissack & McKissack, Morris Memorial Bldg., Nashville, Tenn. 10-7

Ark., Wynne—Wynne School Dist. voted

Roosevelt Biographer Tells of Booker T. Dinner at White House

Afro American 11-7-31

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK.—"The facts regarding the occasion when Booker T. Washington was at the White House have been clouded by conflicting versions," says Henry F. Pringle in his new biography, "Theodore Roosevelt," published by Harcourt, Brace & Company.

He continues to tell what actually happened:

"It was on October 16, 1901, not on October 18. The invitation was premeditated, and it was a dinner, not a luncheon.

"In the Roosevelt letters is a note in Dr. Washington's hand, dated October 16, 1901:

"'Dear Mr. President: I shall be very glad to accept your invitation for dinner this evening at 7:30.'

"The head of Tuskegee Institute went to the White House at the appointed time and there dined with the President and the members of his family.. 'we talked at considerable length concerning plans for the South,' he wrote in his memoirs. He took a train for New York the same night. Southern newspapers made a great uproar, of course.

"'It was not,' said Josephus Daniels, then a member of the Democratic National Committee, 'a precedent that will encourage Southern men to join hands with Mr. Roosevelt.'

"'Nor was it,' continues Pringle, 'the President had injured his cause.' Roosevelt blustered that he would have Dr. Washington 'to dine just as often as I please,' but he never repeated the error.

"The confusion which has marked the affair may have been caused by Roosevelt's desire to make it appear that the hospitality to Dr. Washington had been impulsive. On at least one occasion he insisted that the great educator chanced to be at the White House at luncheon time and was asked, on the spur of the moment, to remain. He may, from time to time, have convinced himself that such had been the fact."

Besides searching through every available source in preparing the material for this impartial and complete biography of T.R.'s, Mr. Pringle has had access to 75,000 heretofore inaccessible personal and official letters belonging to the Roosevelt family.

ATLANTA, GA. JOURNAL

OCT 27 1931

Tuskegee Institute Sees Honor Awarded For Dr. H. B. Frissell

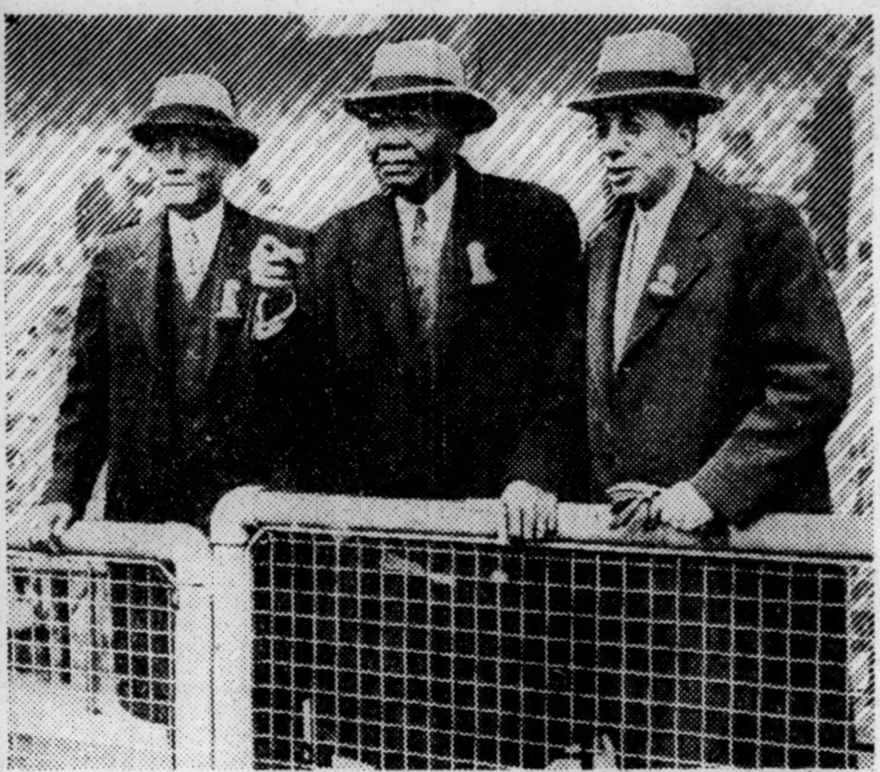
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Oct 27.—(AP)—Dr. Joseph H. Stewart, o the University of Georgia, representing George Foster Peabody, presentec a plaque honoring Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, former president of Hampton Institute, at ceremonies here Monday Dr. Peabody was the donor of the plaque.

Addressing the closing meeting of a week's session of 300 Jeanes fund workers gathered from fifteen states, Dr. Stewart said "Dr. Peabody has been a trustee of Tuskegee and Hampton over thirty-five years, and has been a trustee of the University of Georgia for twenty-five years. His whole life has been devoted to his fellow man. He has been your friend and the friend of Georgia and a friend of Hampton."

James Hardy Dillard, former president of the Jeanes and Slater funds, also addressed the meeting.

Dr. Stewart said he had known the present Tuskegee president, Dr. R. R. Moton, since he was known as Major Robert R. Moton in 1905. He said he had predicted the then Hampton commandant would perform a great service for his people.

Watching Contest



Eastern Features Photo.

DR. ROBERT R. MOTON, president of the National Negro Business League, principal of Tuskegee Institute and distinguished alumnus of Hampton, quit his seat to point out a strategic move by the Seaside eleven when the Lincoln Lion's tail was twisted by the Virginians at the Polo Grounds Saturday. Major Moton's companions are the Rev. Dr. A. B. McCoy of Atlanta (left) and Dr. G. Lake Imes, special assistant to the Tuskegee principal. (Story on Sports Page.)

11-4-31

MAGIC FOOTBALL FANS WATCH TUSKEGEE AND STATE

Magic City football fans who look forward finally to the big State Teachers' College-Tuskegee Institute homecoming scrap at Montgomery on November 21st and who also anticipate seeing Tuskegee in Birmingham on October 17 and State College in Birmingham on November 6th, are planning to make a trip to Tuskegee and Montgomery in large numbers on this Saturday to get a first peep at these two elevens——although a few Birmians slipped down to Montgomery last Thursday night to see State College bowl over the plucky outfit from New Orleans University to the tune of 39-6.

The attraction for this Saturday will not only be the afternoon game at Tuskegee Institute with Wiley College of Marshall, Texas, fighting it out with the Cadets but will also include the night contest at Cramton Bowl in Montgomery when the State Teachers' College Hornets take on the tough Paine College outfit from Augusta, Ga., in an unusual Saturday night game in the well-lighted Montgomery stadium. The Birmingham contingent can easily take supper in Montgomery, see the night game, take in other festivities with their friends and be back home for the Sabbath Day.

Sat 10-10-1931

Reporter

Birmingham

P. 8

TUSKEGEE AND FISK MAY SETTLE THAT QUESTION OF SUPREMACY

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 4.—For the first time in three years the Fisk Bulldogs will meet the Tuskegee champions of southern football on neutral soil in Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 16.

Fisk has sustained a great loss of veterans and stars during the past year. Captain Pierce, veteran linesman, is not returning. By graduation Fisk loses Henry Yost, the boy with the educated toe; Comer Cox, one of the flashiest backs Fisk ever had; Forde and Lewis, veteran ends; Wingo, tackle; Ballard, center; "Bob" Hunter, Alexander, Boyle, Dunning, Johnson, Martin, Fields and Slaughter, which means that Coach Johnson will have the Herculean task of building up another Fisk machine out of rookies. It will take at least a year to do this.

Coach Johnson will trot out his left-overs from last year, together with any new material available on Sept. [illegible] with Tuskegee, Morehouse and West Virginia State in succession and with a small number of men from which to choose "Tubby" is very gloomy over the outlook for the coming season.

Another Test

The high spot in the football season will be reached, so far as Fisk supporters are concerned, when the West Virginia team journeys down to Nashville, Oct. 31. This will be Fisk's home-coming game and the Bulldogs are very anxious to repay the compliment they received when they visited West Virginia last year and were given the only defeat which marred their slate for the 1930 football season.

Fisk's schedule follows:

Oct. 10—Fisk vs. LeMoyne college, Nashville, Tenn.

Oct. 16—Fisk vs. Tuskegee Institute, Birmingham, Ala.

Defender

p. 8

Chat

Sat 9-5-31

a

Education-1931

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

A Prayer for Patience

Christian Index
4-30-31
Jackson Tenn.

O GOD, our Father, who art in heaven and who art also upon the earth, we thank thee that we can, all of us, of whatever race, or color, or creed, look to thee and say, Our Father, and know that thou dost love us in spite of weaknesses and shortcomings and failures. As thou art patient with us, help us to be patient with one another in all things.

Help us, O Father, to be patient with ourselves, with our own weaknesses, shortcomings, and imperfections, of which we have many and of which we are deeply conscious. Help us, that our faith fail not.

Help me to be patient with my own race, with their weaknesses and failures, which are many, of which, too, I am very conscious: help me especially to be patient with the impatience of some of my own race.

And help me, too, to be patient with the white race with whom we live, with their many failings and imperfections, their prejudgings and inconsistencies and, what some time seem to many of us, their hypocrisies. Help me to see more and more clearly another's point of view along with my own.

And then. O God. in reverence and faith we ask, help us to be patient with thee. because we cannot always understand or appreciate thy dealings with humanity, however earnestly and prayerfully we may try—why thou tarriest so long to bring about that peace and good will for which so many of us yearn. We pray not to see the distant scene, but to be content with just a step—if only thou dost lead. Amen.

—ROBERT R. MOTON, *Principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute*

Construction Started On New Tuskegee Building

Advertiser
6-9-31
Montgomery
Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., June 8.—(Special)—Excavations for the footings of the new $250,000 library building which will be completed in about eight months was begun here this week by Windham Brothers, Birmingham, contractors for the new Logan auditorium. The General Education Board gave a part of the cost of the building on condition that Tuskegee raise a like amount.

The building, which will cover a space of 157 feet by 87 feet, will be three stories high. It will be of fireproof construction and is located in the same area as the Logan auditorium-gymnasium which will be finished by June 15. These two buildings, located on the old battalion ground, along with the proposed science hall, will surround a court containing a sunken garden.

These buildings and subsequent buildings will be constructed along the same general style of architecture so as to give a unity to the whole group. R. R. Taylor and L. H. Persley of the Institute faculty, are the architects.

BELOW THE MASON-DIXON LINE

By JESSE O. THOMAS

(Exclusively to The Pittsburgh Courier)

Courier

4-25-31

Pittsburgh, Pa.

This brief sketch was begun at Tuskegee Institute and includes impressions gained and observations made all the way from the Institute Chapel at Tuskegee to the Administration Building at Samuel Huston College, Austin, Texas.

Unfortunately, I was so scheduled that I could not remain at Tuskegee through the whole of the semi-centennial exercises. There will be so much said about what took place, in all papers of the current week that anything we might say a week later will have little or no news value. I cannot refrain from paying my tribute to Dr. Moton, executive council and those who had to do with the program, for the very fine piece of work done and the attractive arrangement for the rendering of the program on this history-making occasion. I cannot say so much for the committee on housing, which seemed so dazed as each train began to unload its quota of visitors. The committee seemed completely nonplussed and stricken with confusion and indecision.

Anyone in doubt as to whether Tuskegee still has her pulling power in the appreciation of all race elements in all parts of the nation should have (oughta' ben dere fer yasef') been there. Figuratively speaking, they "came two on a mule and one leading a mule."

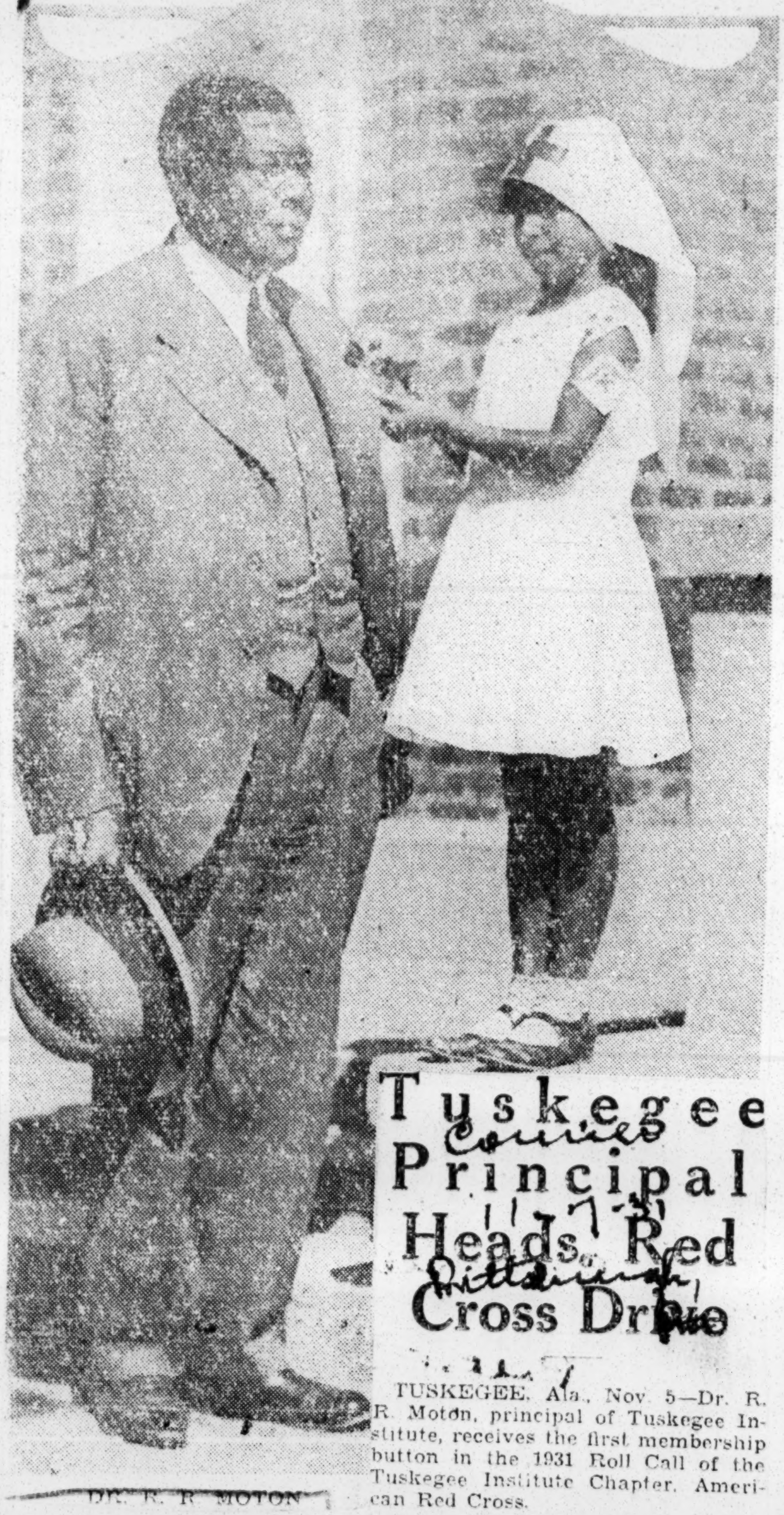
I heard the sermon of Dr. M. Ashby Jones. He made no attempt to "walk his man." He put the ball straight across the plate and it was hot. As many newspaper men as I saw on the campus I am certain that he has been quoted verbatim by several of them, therefore I shall not repeat what he said here except to say the type message he gave is calculated to greatly increase interracial understanding and will stimulate clearer thinking on the part of both races on the question of the bi-racial status of the two groups. He challenged the white South to more respect for Negro personality as he described how the South enslaved itself by holding the Negro in economic, political, sociological bondage.

The campus of Tuskegee was never so beautiful as it appeared on this occasion. The rolling landscape with evidences of evergreen everywhere was good to look upon. On the whole, the physical aspect of the setting was as impressive as the occasion was epoch making. Leaving Tuskegee Sunday night, I spent a few hours Monday morning driving around the Crescent City in the Willys-Knight auto of Mr. Edinburg graduate of Tuskegee, and leading printer in this city by the gulf Among the many places visited was the elementary school, whose principal is Miss Fannie Williams, who is also president of the National Association of Negro Teachers. It is difficult to understand how the board of education of the city of New Orleans has been able to content itself with the type high schools Negroes have in New Orleans, and yet build such an unusually appointed elementary school. I don't know of a school anywhere for any race that excels this particular school in its physical appointment or the atmosphere. There are many schools larger but none more nearly what a school ought to be than this one. From New Orleans I came to Houston and sat in with Mr. John W. Rice and his campaign committee. They were making final plans for the "kickoff campaign" which is to take place on the 22nd as they go out ai raise $5,000 for the purpose of establishing a local branch of the National Urban League.

I am now in the Capital City of the Lone Star state. Upon the campus of the institution Samuel Huston College, established some thirty-three years ago by that veteran educator, R. S. Lovingood. Coincidentally the Legislature is in session. When the state of Texas was a republic there were certain lands appropriated for educational purposes, the revenue from which was to have gone for the support of state operated educational institutions. Of course, what happened was the poorest land from an agricultural point of view was given to the republic. When the republic merged into statehood the status of the land remained unchanged, so far as political ownership was concerned. The same thing happened to the state land has happened to the Indians in the state of Oklahoma. When the Indians were given this reservation then designated as Indian territory, nobody had any idea that there would be any mineral or anything else of remarkable value received from or produced by this land. On the poorest land in the state of Oklahoma as is now being discovered in the state of Texas there are to be found the most prolific oil veins. With newly discovered oil resources on state controlled lands the state university is coming into its own as well as other state supported institutions requiring legislative enactment.

The University of Texas, located in the Capital City, because of its income from oil land has under way already a four million dollar building program. In the next week story we shall have a most revealing chronological history of what has happened to the Negro branch of the State University that was provided for by constitutional provision in 1876.

MOTON GETS FIRST BUTTON



DR. R. R. MOTON

Tuskegee Principal Heads Red Cross Drive

Courier

11-7-31

Pittsburgh

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 5—Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, receives the first membership button in the 1931 Roll Call of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter, American Red Cross.

Dr. Moton is chairman of the Chapter. He is receiving the button from little Francis Walcott, daughter of the executive secretary.

During the drought relief activities of 1931 this Chapter, the only Negro Chapter in America, gave assistance to 1,000 Negro families in Macon county. The Chapter had the highest percentage of membership of any Chapter in Alabama for 1931.

A Hospital Recreation and Service Corps has recently been organized with Mrs. Jennie B. Moton as chairman to assist Colonel J. H. Ward, medical officer in charge, and his staff, in making the men at the United States Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., comfortable and happy.

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

DR. MOTON'S AIM $10,000,000 FOR TUSKEGEE INST.

Afro-American

He Has Quadrupled Endowment Since Death of Booker T.

8-29-33

64 SATURDAY

Baltimore, Md.

Will Probably Go Fishing on Birthday.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Reports in last week's AFRO-AMERICAN that Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, intended to retire on account of his health, caused his friends here to recall that his ambition is to provide the nistitute with an endowment of $10,000,000.

When he came to Tuskegee in 1915 following the death of Booker T. Washington, he found the school with an endowment of $2,312,149, current expenditures of $291,606, and a school plant worth $1,482,716.

At the end of the year 1929, the endowment was 7,772,106, current budget $584,687, and value of the school $2,143,606.

Last year the endowment of the school approached nine millions, and friends say it will be ten millions by the annual trustee meeting of 1932.

In fifteen years Dr. Moton has quadrupled the endowment fund, nearly doubled the plant and the annual budget.

On the campus he has erected a $250,000 library, a $250,000 science hall, and a $135,000 gym and athletic field, remodelled the Booker T. Washington home, "The Oaks," as a national shrine, built additions to the college hospital and the college building for home economics.

There is scarcely a building on the campus which has not been remodelled and the campus modernized until it is one of the most beautiful.

Unusually large gifts to Tuskegee under Dr. Moton's principalship include: $1,000,000 from Georg eEastman, kodak maker of Rochester, N. Y.; $500,000 from Rockefeller Board; $35,000 A'Lelia Walker; $30,000 H. C. Callerk; $100,000 William V. Chambliss; $115,000 Alice Longfellow; $50,000 Annie Kane; $100,000 Olivia Phelps Stokes; $35,000 Wright Walker.

An anonymous gift of $300,000 for a new engineering building was announced last spring. Plans for a new science hall are nearly completed.

At the annual trustees' meeting last spring, Doctor Moton reported that many rich persons had advised Tuskegee of bequests and that in probated wills alone was the known sum of $800,000.

Dr. Moton has not only borne the tremendous burden of administering an institution with a budget of nearly $1500 a day, but he added a college department and improved trade, industrial, agricultural courses so that they might continue to be of use in these changing times.

When the former commandant of cadets came to Tuskegee in 1915 he found the natural disruption eventuating from the death of the founder of the institution and the struggle of his subordinates to succeed him in office.

In December 1915, a month after Booker T's. death, trustees met and failed to elect a successor. They denied the report that the trustees were deadlocked and unable to secure a majority for either Dr. Emmett J. Scott or Dr. Moton.

A week later the trustees gave the post to Dr. Moton, but announced they were not "unmindful of the devotion and many qualifications of Dr. Scott." Tuskegee, they said, needed "another forceful personality." Subsequently Dr. Scott resigned from Tuskegee to go to Howard University in 1919.

May Succeed Moton

CHANNING TOBIAS

senior secretary of the International Y.M.C.A., New York, mentioned as next head of Tuskegee.

Others who had ideas of how Tuskegee might be run learned soon how to "play ball" with the new principal who had seemed to them a smiling green horn.

During these years at Tuskegee Dr. Moton has found time to head President Wilson's Mission to France during the war, President Coolidge's educational mission to the Virgin Islands and Mississippi Flood Advisory body, and President Hoover's educational commission to Haiti and for a long time kept his hand on the National Health Week, and National Negro Business League movements.

He meets with the Jeanes Fund, the National Y.M.C.A. Board, Urban League, Interracial Commission and half a dozen other directories on trustee boards, yet finds plenty of time to go fishing.

Right now he's fishing on the York River not far from his summer home at Cappahosic, Va., and next Saturday, August 26th, on his 64th birthday, he'll probably go fishing too.

Two Named

Dr. R. R. Moton

G. Lake Imes

Unofficial reports that Dr. R. R. Moton expects to resign as head of Tuskegee also mention two men as his likely successors. It is currently rumored that Dr. Moton offered to resign a year ago on account of ill health and trustees declined to consider any such offer.

The men mentioned are Channing Tobias, International Y.M.C.A. secretary, and the Rev. G. Lake Imes Dr. Moton's secretary.

To Hold Tuskegee Murder Suspect Until October

Afro-American

8-8-31

Baltimore, Md.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tom Harris, Arkansas lad and Tuskegee football star, arrested in connection with the slaying of Miss Mary Booth, sister-in-law of Principal Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, will be held in jail until October anyhow, Sheriff Riley told the AFRO-AMERICAN.

Nothing new has developed to solve the mystery of the killing of the former head nurse of the Tuskegee hospital. Bequests made by her to a relative have been reported as a possible motive for the killing.

Sheriff Riley declared that a statement to the effect that Harris was being held without charge was not correct. "Why do you want to peer into a case which might hurt some of the leaders of your race?" the sheriff asked the AFRO-AMERICAN correspondent.

DR. MOTON MAY RETIRE, RUMOR

Afro-American

8-8-31

Channing H. Tobias Said Slated to Succeed Him at Tuskegee

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—(By Wire)—That Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, would soon retire in the interest of his health and that Dr. Channing H. Tobias, International Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., would succeed him, was learned from what seemed to be reliable sources here, Wednesday.

The information is that Dr. Moton selected Tobias as his successor. Efforts of the AFRO-AMERICAN to reach either Dr. Moton or Dr. Tobias failed. Dr. Moton is fishing near his summer home in Virginia, while Dr. Tobias was said to be in Canada. At a recent meeting of the National Business League, Dr. Moton, in the course of an address, with Dr. Tobias present, stated that the post of chaplain at Tuskegee had been offered the "Y" secretary and that he could have it at any time he wanted it.

When called at their summer home Mrs. Moton declared that in the absence of her husband she did not know anything about it.

Deny Retirement of Tuskegee Principal

Amsterdam News

8-8-31

Rumors That Moton Would Quit Unfounded, His Spokesmen Assert

New York, N.Y.

From authoritative sources close to Dr. Robert R. Moton, The Amsterdam News yesterday learned that reports which have circulated through Harlem that he plans an early retirement from the principalship of Tuskegee Institute are "absolutely without foundation." It was pointed out that Dr. Moton is in good health, that he has not yet reached 65, the age of retirement, and that the board of trustees has recently expressed a desire to retain him as long as his health permitted.

Furthermore the school has recently launched an extensive building program which, the informants say, will take several years to complete and which Dr. Moton wishes to see through. A new gymnasium and auditorium are now in process of construction. Money has already been appropriated for a new library and a new science hall. Plans have been made for additional structures.

The Harlem rumor has it that Dr. Moton desiring relief from administrative burdens and encouraged by the success of his latest book, "What the Negro Thinks," plans to retire to his Virginia home where he will devote his time to writing.

It has been further reported that the institute's board of trustees is considering as a possible successor Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary, national council of the Young Men's Christian Association; Dr. R. R. Taylor, vice-principal, Tuskegee Institute, and Benjamin Hubert, president, Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah.

Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, white, chairman of the board of trustees and president of Schieffelin and Company, druggists, 16 Cooper square, could not be reached yesterday to confirm or deny the reports.

IS THE RUMOR TRUE?

Tribune

Savannah, Ga.

8-13-31

The rumor is current that Major Moton will retire as principal of Tuskegee and devote himself to literary work. This rumor has not been in the least confirmed. The major has done much to continue the popularity of the institution so well founded by Booker T. Washington and to increase its physical growth in buildings and its literary and industrial expansion. It goes without dispute that Major Moton is the foremost character among us and has sustained himself from his commandant days at Hampton. No one is more deserving of rest from the many useful years of labor than the major. Suggestions are already being made as to his successor at Tuskegee. Channing H. Tobias seems to be the foremost and those who are in the knowing are inclined to believe that in the event of Major Moton's retirement he will be easily selected. There are others who have been favorably mentioned, among them our own President Benj. F. Hubert of the Georgia State Industrial College. H worthy of mention and of selection. H the calibre and connections to continue progressive activities of Tuskegee. An them all, there is none more popular t President Hubert.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
10-10-31

AT TUSKEGEE — Alphonse Heningburg has been appointed to succeed the late E. C. Roberts as director of the academic department at Tuskegee Institute by Dr. R. R. Moton.

Tuskegee Makes Staff Changes

Afro-American

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP) — Several changes have taken place in the official life of Tuskegee co-incident with the opening of the school year.

10-3-31

Alvin Neely, registrar, has been named dean of men, in addition to his regular duties, and will have general charge of disciplinary affairs. Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, U.S.A., will serve as commandant, supervising the military department, and being responsible for order in buildings and at public assemblies.

Col. W. H. Walcott, who has been associated with the school for the past 25 years in the military department, and who served as commandant since 1918, is now engaged in the field work throughout the north, with Chicago as his headquarters.

THE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER OF THE TUSKEGEE MESSENGER, ITS MESSAGE

Reporter 10-24-31

The Fiftieth Anniversary number of the Tuskegee Messenger of Tuskegee Institute which came to The Reporter office a few days ago is an illustrated compilation of the happenings of the fiftieth anniversary week in April. It is a reminiscence and a prophecy mingled in harmonious distribution through 60 pages of half newspaper size magazine. It contains a digest of the anniversary speeches and a thrilling account of episodal history by many persons whose contact with the founder made it possible to carry that personal element lacking in most accounts of human progress.

It is more than a message of Negro progress and inter-racial good will. It is an intensely thrilling resume of fifty years of heart throbs generated by pulsating life in the processes of the evolution of a practical idea. Its implied theme is **then** and **now**, and it unravels a skein of tangled threads woven by incidents and circumstances made by inexorable tradition. Then, it was dark, now there is gleaming light. The process has been slow; the steps have been sometimes faltering but the direction has never been veering nor has there been any evidence of a weakening faith in the possibilities of progress.

Birmingham, Ala.

It is a story of human interest superbly illustrated by a mental picture passing in review before the eyes of those who can understand the significance of **then** and **now** and appreciate the obstacles that had to be overcome.

The task it portrays was such that no element of romance could enter it on account of its grimness. It is a drama without any more literary plot than is needed for an epic. Its characters must have been inspired for the occasion by the remembrance of their past experience.

It depicts one of the intermediate climaxes of a task without any apparent dramatic sense—the task of a genius that developed without a display of stage consciousness—a task in itself not begun without an objective but progresses without any dramatic denouement in prospect.

It depicts a drama in which a hero encountered no personal hellions or hogs but ignorance and prejudice—a grim drama, the irony of which was strangely the subtle humor that kept the way clear for genius to initiate its drives into the care of a problem fixed and set in its elemental conditions by traditional ignorance and prejudice.

It is full of the kind of things that the world ought to know.

To read it, one blesses the memory of Booker T. Washington and doffs his hat to Robert R. Moton.

He finds a oneness of aim and purpose in the two men—a supplemental relationship in their characters.

He finds a distinctive urge to inter-racial good will and helpfulness to be growing. He finds that the great heart of the white man is breaking the bonds of error in spite of the effects of mass psychology that restrains his tendencies in that direction.

From between the lines there flashes the gleams of hope that encourage forward pressing.

The presence of prominent white men of influence and their assertions of friendly interest in the mutual destiny that must be worked out satisfactorily to the white man and the black man on American soil is the best indication of their serious concern about the problem that besets us all.

President Hoover's radio address on the occasion points to the contributions of Tuskegee Institute under the leadership of Dr. Washington and Dr. Moton as deserving the nation's gratitude.

In this connection, he says: "There can be no solution either in the communities or the government that is not based upon sympathetic understanding and absolute justice." One would have to look for a long time to find an agency that contributed anything like as much to the sympathetic understanding as Tuskegee Institute.

It is Tuskegee's own idea of how it could best tell this story to the thousands who were not privileged to be present.

Besides, its fine conception, it bears the work of master craftsmanship which is an additional contribution and a supplementary attestation of the truth it heralds.

MAKING GOO

Informer
10-17-31
Houston, Tex.

MISS LILLIAN VIOLA STEWART heads the department of home economics at the Powell Point Training School at Kendleton. She is a graduate of a local high school (Booker T. Washington) and of Tuskegee Institute, taking her bachelor of science in home economics at that institution. Upon her graduation from Tuskegee she began teaching at Pawnee, Okla., where she proved very efficient in her work.

She is a native Houstonian and a member of St. John Baptist Church on Dowling. Although this is her first term at Powell Point School she has organized her work in an efficient manner and the classes are doing real work under her instructions.

Education-1931

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

COLLEGE STUDENTS HEAR TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE SINGERS

Courier
2-21-31

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—(CNS)—The Tuskegee Institute male quartet appeared in a program at the International House on Riverside drive last Sunday. Negro spirituals were a feature of the program.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Roxy's" Gang Gives Program at Tuskegee

Age
3-14-31

Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.—The arrival here at Tuskegee Thursday morning, February 26, of "Roxy and His Gang," nationally famous radio artists, accompanied by Mme Schumann-Heink, gave to Tuskegee one of the gala days of its existence. The troup, with a membership of seventy-seven vocal and orchestral stars arrived at 6 a. m. on a four-Pullman special, after being specially invited by Principal Moton, while they were playing in Atlanta, Ga.

New York, N.Y.

At the beginning of their performance in the Institute chapel, they requested that several Negro Spirituals be sung by the choir and students as an inspiration to them in rendering their own program. All Tuskegee seemed to have been stimulated, for the choir, boys' glee club and the audience sang the songs as they had never sung them before. The choir and glee club outdid themselves, while the spirit put into the songs by the more than 2,000 voices of the audience seemed really to have inspired the visiting troup. After each song they showed their appreciation with long ringing applause. Then Principal Moton welcomed the company to Tuskegee in the name of the founder, Dr. Booker T. Washington, whom "Roxy" had known personally while serving as aide to President Roosevelt at the White House, and with whom Mme. Schumann-Heink had appeared for several seasons on the Chatauqua circuit.

The inspiration caught was reflected in every one of the twenty-two numbers by the cast, that followed from the first, "A Southern Rhapsody," through Mme. Schumann-Heink's "The Sweetest Flower that Blows," at the end of the performance. The genuine and tremendous applause of the audience was only a part of its appreciation, which is still heard in conversations about the campus.

After the performance Mme. Schumann-Heink, known throughout the country as the "Mother of the American Legion," was introduced by "Roxy." Following her song little Louise Washington, granddaughter of Dr. Booker T. Washington, presented Mme Schumann-Heink with a beautiful basket of flowers on behalf of the institution, which was graciously received by the famous concert artist.

In a few concluding remarks to the audience, Mr. Rothafel, better known as "Roxy," urged the students to revere and stick to their Spirituals which have been left to them as heritages of another generation. They are among the Negro's best contribution to American art, he said.

After the concert in the institute chapel, "Roxy" with Mme. Schumann-Heink, "Roxy's" Quartet and Mr. Kaufman, the manager, went to the U. S. Veterans Hospital to speak to the 700 Negro veterans being cared for there by Uncle Sam.

The company remained nearly the whole day, inspecting the school plant and enjoying the hospitality of Tuskegee, leaving in time to fill an evening engagement in Montgomery.

CHRONOLOGICAL SKETCH OF TUSKEGEE'S GROWTH

FIRST TEN YEARS, 1881-1891

In May, 1881 a call from the town of Tuskegee, Alabama, went to Hampton Institute requesting General Samuel C. Armstrong to recommend some one to take charge of what was to be known as a normal school for colored people in the little town of Tuskegee.

Messenger

Upon the recommendation of General Armstrong, Booker T. Washington was accepted by the two men, Mr. Lewis Adams, colored, and Mr. George W. Campbell, white, who were interested in getting the school started.

1-31-31

By an act of the Alabama State legislature, session 1880, $2,000.00 had been appropriated for the establishment of a school under the name of the Tuskegee State Normal School.

The school was opened for its first session July 4, 1881, in a delapidated shanty near a colored Methodist Church with thirty pupils and Dr. Washington the only teacher. During the first school year Porter Hall, administration building was completed at a cost of $6,000.00.

Tuskegee Inst.
Ala.

In 1883, the legislature appropriation was increased to $3,000.00. During this year agricultural teaching was begun on a farm of 19 acres. Alabama Hall, a combination girls dormitory and dining hall, was erected at a cost of $9,000.00.

The first bricks made were used in building this hall. Brickmaking was the second industry on the grounds, and was started in 1883. Tuskegee's first class, consisting of ten, was graduated in 1885. In 1887, two buildings were constructed, a boys' building (dormitory) costing $1,527.69, and a teachers cottage costing $125.15. Armstrong Hall, a boys' dormitory, was erected in 1888.

In 1889, congress gave Tuskegee 25,000 acres of land in recognition of the value of the work being accomplished by Dr. Washington. During this time Hamilton Cottage, a home for the chaplain, was built at a cost of $600.00. Washington Cottage, a teachers cottage, was also built at a cost of $700.00.

Trades were added during the first ten years as expansion demanded. Next to agriculture and brickmaking came bricklaying and plastering. Blacksmithing, wood-turning, scroll and machine work, cabinet making, printing, the school saw mill, men's tailoring, wheel-wrighting, carriage trimming, sheet metal work, and tinsmithing followed in the order named. Trades for girls beginning during this period were laundering, plain sewing, dressmaking, millinery, mattress making, broom making and basketry.

B. T. Washington Jr. Granted Divorce

LOS ANGELES.—After a long, drawn-out court battle of charges and counter charges, Booker T. Washington, Jr., son of the founder of Tuskegee Institute, was granted a divorce from Nettie Hancock Washington on the grounds of desertion, last w[illegible]

Afro-American

The decree for which Washington, who is the assistant deputy superintendent of schools, has been contending for many months, was granted after it was reported that Mrs. Washington had run off with another man.

2-7-31

The educator also sought custody of the two children, Nettie, aged 14, and Booker T., III. 15.

Baltimore, Md.

No Special Trains Will Run for Tuskegee's Fiftieth Anniversary

Age
3-14-31
New York, N.Y.

There will be no special trains from New York or vicinity to Tuskegee to the celebration in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of that Institute, which will be held in connection with the Founder's Day exercises during the month of April.

Friends from this section desiring to make the trip will have to make individual reservations.

HOOVER TO BROADCAST ON NETWORK APRIL 14

WASHINGTON, March 18.—(AP)—The National Broadcasting Company announced tonight that President Hoover would deliver an address over its network April 14 on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Constitution
3-19-31
Atlanta, Ga.

The chief executive will go on the air between 8:45 and 9 p. m.

TUSKEGEE OBSERVE 50 TH. ANNIVERSARY

President Hoover to Make "Radic" Appearance At Celebration April 14.

Speaking by radio from Washington, President Hoover will take part in the fiftieth anniversary celebration of Tuskegee Institute Tuesday evening April 14, it was announced tonight by the Washington office of the Columbia Broadcasting System, which will transmit his voice to the Institute in southern Alabama and also broadcast his address over its coast-to-coast network. He will speak from 8:45-9 p. m. EST.

Arrangements for the President's radio appearance at Tuskegee's golden anniversary were concluded just prior to the President's leaving Washington on his trip through the Caribbean Sea aboard the "Arizona."

On the same day the President will speak in connection with the observance of "Pan American Day" at the Pan American Union in Washington. This speech also will be broadcast over the Columbia network.

The President's contribution to the Tuskegee Institute anniversary observance will be his third address in two days which will be broadcast, as he also will open the annual convention of the American Red Cross in Washington on April 13. From April 13 to June 17 the President is expected to make nine addresses and will review the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Columbus, Ohio, where he also may deliver a brief message of greeting.

Tuskegee Institute sprang into national prominence when the late Dr. Booker T. Washington became its head in the later nineties. Orator, scholar and educator, his outstanding abilities gave the country's first institution of higher education for negroes world prominence. Dr. Washington's famous luncheon at the White House with President Theodore Roosevelt became an American political incident of the first magnitude and subjected "Teddy" to some of the most withering criticism of his whole career.

Tuskegee specializes in the production of teachers, artisans and spiritual leaders for the colored race. Its graduates today are at work in native lands all over the world where the black man is striving for social betterment. The Institute from time to time has received notable benefactions from Americans of wealth. One of its most generous supporters is Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck and Company, who not only endowed Tuskegee with large funds, but, under its auspices, has financed scores of colored Y. M. C. A. establishments throughout the United States.

Dr. Washington's successor as president of Tuskegee was Dr. Robert Russo Moton, who was chosen by President Wilson to accompany the American delegation to the Paris Peace Conference as an adviser on negro questions that came up during the settlement of issues arising from the taking over by the Allied Powers of Germany's colonial possesions in Africa.

REVIVAL OF NEGRO SONGS IS OBJECTIVE

Advertiser
3-24-31

Association Is Formed At Tuskegee To Transcribe Folk Music

Montgomery,
Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 23.—An effort is being made to revive the old songs that are peculiar to the American negro, with the idea of recording and preserving them. To this end an old fashioned singing convention was held in the Tuskegee Institute Chapel Sunday afternoon.

Six communities, represented by more than 100 voices, participated in the contest. Only songs of purely negro origin were used; spirituals, melodies, work and love songs, that grew out of the trials and hardships of the slave, originating in the cotton fields of Georgia and Alabama, and in the cane breaks of Louisiana; songs that have been handed down by word of mouth, which except for their rhythmic perfection, would have been lost to present generations.

"Sing the old songs of your grandmothers and great grandmothers," was the appeal that went out to the contestants from Prof. T. M. Campbell, field agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who, upon the suggestion of Dr. Moton, was directly responsible for this program. And they sang them with amazing fervor and enthusiasm to the delight of an appreciative audience of music lovers and critics.

Through the extension Service, cooperating with Tuskegee Institute department of music, there was organized "The Macon County Singing Convention" with the idea of holding an annual song festival to collect, transcribe and keep alive many of the early slave and folk songs that have never found their way to the press.

Dr. R. R. Moton has expressed a deep interest in this undertaking. Headed by Prof. Campbell, whose far-reaching influence in the religious, social and economic life of rural negroes all over the South, this project is expected to be the source of much new development and discovery, contributing to the field of negro music.

Prof. W. L. Dawson who has recently come to Tuskegee to take charge of the department of music is cooperating with Prof. Campbell and the Extension Service in collecting and preserving these songs. Prof. Dawson has distinguished himself both as a director and composer.

Tuskegee Fund Is Nearing Goal

Advertiser

4-14-31

$760,000 Donated In Anniversary Drive For Negro Industrial School

Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 13.—(AP)—Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, today told the Board of Trustees, that $760,000 of the million dollar 50th anniversary fund authorized by the board for permanent improvements, had been raised. 4-14-31

The fund was authorized at the board meeting last October and the amount announced as received today has been raised in five months. The names of the donors, except the General Education Board of New York, which contributed $250,000, were withheld.

Booker T. Washington, ex-slave and founder of the Institute, and his successor, Dr. Moton, were eulogized today by speakers on the second day of the Golden Jubilee celebration for their work among members of their race.

Montgomery, Ala.

"Tuskegee, today is far more than Booker T. Washington's monument," said Dr. Rush Rhees, president of Rochester University, Rochester, N. Y., this afternoon, in lauding the Institute. "His soul goes marching on—through his successor and colleagues who have carried on, developed what he began. We honor a great pioneer; We hail and bid Godspeed to great succession.

"It is my great privilege to express to Tuskegee greetings from colleges and universities from the North, the East and the West. Your great accomplishments during half a century rounds out our service to American youth."

During the forenoon, Dr. George Denny, president of the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, paid tribute to Dr. Moton and recalled his boyhood days, when "we played marbles and hunted together over the red hills of old Virginia. No cleaner, finer influence came into my young life. He had character, industry, determination and vision and he has fought his way to the heights."

Gold plaques bearing the profiles of Abraham Lincoln, Gen. Samuel Armstrong and Booker T. Washington, the gift of Hampton Institute of Hampton, Va., to Tuskegee, were presented this afternoon.

The plaques are the work of Dan W. Armstrong, founder of Hampton.

The semi-centennial celebration of Tuskegee will reach the climax tomorrow, Founder's Day, with an address by President Hoover, brought to the chapel here by telephone, where it will be broadcast on a national chain.

IAWAII INSPIRED TUSKEGEE SCHOOL

Advertiser

Anniversary Speaker Tells Of Booker T. Washington's Life On Island

4-14-31

By JOEL W. WOODRUFF

Advertiser Staff Writer

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 13.—Tuskegee Institute, which is now celebrating its semi-centennial of educating the negro youth to become a part of the industrial and agricultural life of the nation, owes its inspiration originally to Hawaii. This was the thought brought out by Dr. Rush Rhees, president of Rochester, N. Y., University, in an address delivered yesterday afternoon on the second day of the 50th anniversary and Founders Day celebration.

Montgomery Ala

Dr. Rhees brought out that Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, always had in mind the twofold idea of education that a successful system of training should teach youth to bear responsibility and then give the subject of education responsibility to bear as fast as he is able to bear it.

"For this policy of making the bearing of responsibility an essential part in education," Dr. Rhees said, "he (Washington) was the first to disclaim originality. Throughout his life he acknowledged the influence which he found at Hampton Institute as a student and teacher, and the unfading inspiration of its founder, Gen. Armstrong. And Armstrong acknowledged his indebtedness for much in his plan to the manual labor school he had known in his youth in his Hawaiian home."

Other speakers yesterday afternoon were Dr. William J. Scheiffelin, of New York, chairman of the board of trustees, who dwelt on Tuskegee Institute as an influence for goodwill between the races; Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College; Prof. J. R. E. Lee, president of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Yesterday morning was devoted to an inspection of the various activities of the Institute by the visitors, mostly Northern whites. A fraction of these were slightly jaded from the day before but, arose from a few hours sleep Monday morning to start out at 9 a.m. on the day's work with a visit to the Chambliss Children's Home.

These people, five carloads of them, undertook a journey Sunday to Snow Hill Institute, a negro school in Wilcox County. The motorcade started out early Sunday afternoon, shortly after the conclusion of the midday chapel services, made a lengthy detour to Montgomery, necessitated by the paving of the road stretch between Montgomery and Tuskegee, motored through the Capital City on their 30-mile spin to the Wilcox County school.

Inspection and speechmaking kept them there until nightfall. On the return trip, two of the cars broke down and transfer of passengers to some of the sound machines was necessary. It was about 2 o'clock in the morning when the last carload of visitors reached Dorothy Hall, where most of the white visitors to the Institute are lodged.

But Sunday night, homes of Tuskegee townspeople were requisitioned to care for the visitors. Several of the citizens had previously made voluntary tender to the Institute of their homes to care for the tourists, and the growing crowds made acceptance of their offer necessary. For it is a record number of visitors that are attending the semicentennial. There are not only an exceptionally large number of white visitors, but also a record crowd of alumni.

Wonders have been done in caring for the unexpected throng of newcomers, and everybody is comfortably lodged. While as for feeding—the cuisine at the refectory of Dorothy Hall is a testimonial to the efficiency of the Institute's domestic training.

Many Enquire About Tuskegee

The Tribune

4-25-31

In consequence of the articles on Tuskegee Institute which appeared in *The Tribune* on Wednesday we have received a number of inquiries from parents of children in this island for information regarding the rates and terms for entering the school. We are gratified that so much interest has been stirred up among our people. There is a great destiny

Nassau Bahamas

ople of the Bahamas re in these islands, but ained men are needed. This an only be achieved through education and industry, and parents should be prepared to make a small personal sacrifice in order to equip their children to take a creditable place in the affairs of this Colony in years to come. It is a vain hope for them to expect any improvement in our public schools. Indeed, it is going to be a hard fight with the present House of Assembly to retain even that which we now have. The truth of this statement is emphasized by their conduct last year and their attitude up to the present time this year on the question of the teacher's salaries. This matter, however, will be made a public issue whenever it comes before the House again in the Estimates. An effort has been made to adjust this matter privately but many of the members are adamant and we want the public to know who these men are. The vote on this measure will be interesting and will be followed by the public with the keenest interest.

4-25-31

In the meantime, we urge our people to send their children to Tuskegee and we propose to write the institution immediately for information regarding entrance fees and terms of payment. We know this much—the rates are very low, within the reach of almost any parent in this island.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tribune

NASSAU'S NEED FOR TUSKEGEE TRAINING

Nassau Bahamas

Nassau, Bahamas.

Editor, *The Tribune*.

No doubt some of your readers have read or are reading the various articles and reports on the work of Tuskegee Institute which appeared in *The Tribune* on Wednesday, but while I cannot claim to have read all the various articles on this subject which you have published, I should like to take this opportunity of saying that in my opinion the Bahamas as a whole would benefit to a very great extent if more people in this Colony were enabled to take age of the training which Tuskegee offers. 4-25-31

I have read enough of your comments upon the work of this institution to realise that in your opinion the industrial training offered by Tuskegee is only one, and perhaps not the most important, of its contributions to "the welfare of nations," but while I am not disposed to touch upon the social aspects of its work at this time, I should like to say that from the purely economic point of view, Nassau and the Bahamas would benefit very greatly if a larger proportion of young men of the working classes could be induced to learn a trade at Tuskegee, and so fit themselves to take some useful place in the local scheme of things.

From time to time I have occasion to employ local semi-skilled and skilled labour (so called), and I am sure you will be interested to know that the lack of any sort of credentials as to training, and the even more important lack of artisan ability among the people I have employed have dissuaded me from attempting to undertake further employment of local labour.

BAHAMIAN.

Education-1931.

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

BOOTH WILL NOT RECORDED IN TUSKEGEE

Afro-American

Bequests of Slain Tuskegee Nurse Not Made Public

Baltimore, Md

HARRIS STILL HELD

8-1-31

Moton Relative's Murder Still a Mystery.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—AFRO reporters seeking a copy of the will of Miss Mary Booth, slain sister-in-law of Tuskegee's principal, Dr. R. R. Moton, and former head nurse of Tuskegee Hospital, ran up against a stone wall.

Miss C. Carr, white, chief clerk in Judge Lasley's court, said this week that Miss Booth's will has never been probated or recorded here.

Bequests made by Miss Booth to a relative were currently reported as a likely motive for the killing. With no will recorded here bequests made by Miss Booth have not been made public.

Insurance Figures

Insurance figures available here have not proved helpful either. They show that during 1930 policies calling for $45,100 were paid. The estate of one person received $10,000; four estates received sums from $3,000 to 5,000; five estates had $2,000 claims and two had $1,000 claims. No names were given.

Detectives still haunt Tuskegee campus presumably seeking the slayer who from behind fired five bullets into the nurse's body, and will make no statement as to why they ordered Thomas Harris arrested over a month ago.

Sheriff Talks

Sheriff Riley talked for an hour at his office this week. He talked of Tom Harris, 21, the Arkansas lad and Tuskegee football star, who was yanked out of his classes and held in connection with the year-old crime.

Harris is now in jail for his fourth week, during which Tuskegee has gossiped over its tea-cups as never before.

Sheriff Riley said.

"Tom is an ideal prisoner. He talks with [illegible] freely, but I wouldn't tell anybody what he has said.

"What's the interest of the AFRO? What good does it do to publish anything? I don't think anything ought to be said. Tom doesn't want anything said in the papers.

"I saw the story in the AFRO. It was all right save it said Thomas held without charges. I was at Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital. Col. Joseph Ward inquired about it. Tom read the paper. We are not ready to talk. Do you have any connections with any other movements. Why don't you get a story this week on riots in other sections of Alabama. A great drama being enacted in the state. Legislature adjourns in two days with prospects for adequate appropriation for education doubtful."

The Macon County jail is quiet. W. C. Lumpkins, jailer, is hardware merchant who attends his store during day.

His little boy and presumably his wife are at times in charge of the jail.

Sheriff Riley, who was very courteous, was found at a game of pool.

COLLEGE STUDENT HELD IN MURDER

Courier

10-10-31

Pittsburgh

Tuskegee Boy In Jail Year After Death of Dr. Moton's Sister-In-Law.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 8—The action of the Macon County Grand Jury is awaited here with intense interest in the case of Tom Harris languishing in the county jail since his recent arrest, a year after the assassination of Miss Booth, sister of Dr. Motons wife. The youth refuses to make any statement. Mr. Harris is a popular Tuskegee student and his arrest is said to have been the result of disclosures of a fellow student, said to have been involved in a liquor racket.

Present illness and rumored attempt at suicide of Vice Principal Robert R. Taylor, appear to have no connection with the murder case. Prof. Taylor's daughter is the wife of Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., head of the Veterans' Hospital with which Miss Booth was connected. Dr. Moton, scheduled to dedicate Flint Goodridge Hospital at New Orleans, October 25th, has declined the invitation. His recent statement at Chapel to the effect that statement of students to him were held inviolate, has generated fresh flock deductions and rumors.

FAILS TO INDICT THOMAS HARRIS, SUSPECT

Afro-American

Football Star was Held in Slaying of Miss Booth.

10-24-31

Baltimore, Md.

MYSTERY STILL SHROUDS DEATH

Star Witness Tampered with, Some Believe.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The mysterious shooting to death of Miss Mary Booth, sister-in-law of Dr. Robert R. Moten, which shocked this school town last August, was left still unsolved Thursday when the grand jury refused to return a true bill against Thomas Harris, Tuskegee football star, held in jail for several months as a suspect in the case.

With the refusal to indict, it is doubtful whether the slayer of the school nurse relative of Dr. Moton will ever be brought to justice, although school officials say the investigation will continue.

Witness Wavers

Harris was arrested some time after the killing and placed in prison without charges being placed against him. Sixteen witnesses were said to have been called to testify at the grand jury hearing. Only six of them including Daniel Hill, were called upon to testify.

It was Hill, officials said, who had given information upon which Harris was arrested. Hill was reported to have stated that he saw Harris fleeing from the scene of the killing. Before the grand jury, however, Hill's testimony was said to have been wavering.

Students Mum

It is with difficulty that any student of the institute can be gotten, even in the most indirect way, to discuss any angle of the murder. Harris, it is learned though, as an athlete was popular and bore the reputation of being a typical modern "carefree school boy," but not of a vicious type. Residents of the town of Tuskegee and the village of Greenwood, which surrounds the institute, are as careful as the students to not discuss the case, though any number have stated that they intend to take a holiday and attend the trial, if and when held.

Few persons, it seems, have any idea that anybody will be actually tried for the assassination. While not couched in words, it is easily discernible that a feeling exists that in some manner unnamed and undescribed "big folks" are involved and would be exposed were the case ever brought to trial.

W. M. Russell, a young but experienced member of the Macon County bar, has been selected by Tom Harris' father as attorney for his son. Two lawyers from Arkansas will be associate counsel, if and when the case ever goes to trial, for as yet no indictment has been brought against Harris. Mr. Russell is a graduate of the University of Alabama and the Yale College of Law. He is owner of a big plantation and a registered Republican.

Afro-American

10-24-31

Thought Tampered With

Some of those present who heard him testify declared that it appeared as though he had been tampered with. He had been much more definite on previous occasions, it was said. The regular Tuskegee attorney was not present at the hearing, and the case was handled by District Solicitor Hiram Vanns, white, who had recently taken over the prosecution.

Miss Booth, who was the superintendent of nurses at the school hospital, had dressed in evening clothes and was walking across the campus from her quarters on August 8th, when she was shot from behind. After she fell five bullets were fired into her body. The killer fled before anyone could reach the scene.

Despite the fact that Pinkerton detectives were put on the case, the only arrest made was that of Harris. Many rumors, some of which involved members of Miss Booth's family, were circulated after the slaying. A reward of $500 was offered by Tuskegee to the person who gave information leading to the identification of the killer.

Miss Booth's will, about which there was much speculation and many rumors, was never made public.

Cremated in Baltimore

The body of the nurse was cremated in Baltimore at the Louden Park crematory. It was her dying request, and she was the first colored person to be cremated in the Louden institution.

ALA. JURY DIDN'T INDICT ATHLETE

Afro-American

NOV 14 1931

Star Athlete Accused of Attacking Tuskegee Nurse.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—Thomas Harris, prominent Tuskegee athlete who was dismissed after a grand jury refused to indict him for his alleged attack on Miss Booth, head nurse at the institution, was warmly greeted by friends on his release.

Harris is reported to have gone to his home at Hope, Arkansas with no announced plans made for the future. It is reported that he will attend school in Little Rock. Another rumor is that he is being urged to enter Wilberforce.

STUDENTS CHEER ATHLETE FREED AT TUSKEGEE

Afro-American

11-7-31

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (Special) — While teachers and officials at Tuskegee continue mute on the outcome of the grand jury freeing Thomas Harris, held for some time in the killing of Miss Mary Booth, relative of Prnicipal Moton, students gave the young athlete a rousing welcome here Monday night.

Baltimore, Md.

Harris is reported to be on his way to his home in Hope, Ark.

Sheriff Talks

Sheriff Riley stated this week that the affair turned out about as he expected. "That is why," he said, "we did not want any publicity about the matter. We would not have had any publicity but for the AFRO-AMERICAN."

The sheriff, who showed unmistakably that he was interested in the case, declared, "Tom is a fine fellow."

From all indications here, the case is at an end. Nothing has been done since the release of the young student to begin any new inquiry into the matter. The death of the nurse will probably fade away into another unsolved mystery.

NO TRUE BILL RETURNED BY GRAND JURY

Journal and Guide

Thomas Harris, Held Since July, Gets Freedom

10-24-31

Norfolk, Va.

TO CONTINUE PROBE

Slaying Of Tuskegee Nurse Still A Puzzle

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(ANP)—Thomas Harris, one-time popular student and member of the Tuskegee Institute football team, who was arrested last July as a suspect in connection with the murder of Miss Mary Booth, sister-in-law of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the institution, escaped an indictment when the Macon County grand jury which heard testimony against him last week refused to return a true bill.

Miss Booth, who was superintendent of nurses of the school hospital, was shot to death August 1, 1930, while crossing the school campus to visit some friends. She was taken to the hospital where first aid was given her, but although she lived for several hours and indicated that she recognized her slayer, in the face of certain death she refused to name him.

School authorities put private investigators to work immediately after the crime to trace down a score of rumors that came into being with sudden and surprising spontaneity. Most of them proved to be groundless. No tangible progress in the solution of the crime was made until early last summer when Harris was arrested. The speed with which he was taken into custody and the mystery surrounding his incarceration led to the growth of new and groundless, reports involving other persons at the school.

To Continue Invesigation

It is expected that as a result of the failure of the grand jury to return a true bill against Harris Thursday, he will be freed, but school officials stated emphatically that the investigation would be continued.

The case against Harris was presented to the grand jury by District Solicitor Hiram Vanns. He had recently been brought into the matter and was not thoroughly familiar with it. He lives in Opelika, thirty miles distant from here.

Sixteen witnesses were subpoenaed. They were all present at the grand jury hearing, but only six of them were called upon to testify. Among this six were the persons who had been present at the autopsy whose testimony merely helped to establish the fact of death.

Witness Becomes Vague

One of the star witnesses was expected to have been another Tuskegee student, Daniel Hill. It had been reported that Hill had said he saw Harris fleeing from the scene of the crime. Hill's testimony before the grand jury was not near as definite as it had been on previous occasions and gave other persons present the feeling that he might have been tampered with before going on the stand.

There were very few persons at the courthouse during the hearing and there was no demonstration. Some residents of the school community were surprised by the fact that a true bill was not returned against Harris.

It is regarded as significant that although the grand jury failed to indict Harris, the matter was brought to the attention of that body because of the activity of investigators employed by the school for the purpose of solving the crime. The school's attorney, however, was not on hand during the grand jury hearing.

TUSKEGEE CASE ENDED JUST AS EXPECTED

Tom Harris, Athlete, Accused of Murder, Goes Free.

Afro-American

DAILY SILENT

10-31-31

White Newspaper Declines to Mention Case.

Baltimore, Md.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The prediction that the mystery surrounding the killing of Miss Mary Booth, sister-in-law of Dr. Robert R. Moton, would never be solved in court, bid fair to come true when it was learned this week that Thomas Harris, Tuskegee football player, had been released from Kilby prison, where he had been held since the grand jury refused to find a true bill against him two weeks ago.

An Afro-American representative found an air of finality pervading the whole matter and while no one is disposed to discuss the case here, opinion prevails that there will be no further serious effort to bring the slayer, whoever he is, to justice.

Daily Silent

What is regarded as highly significant here is the silence of one of the local daily papers. Many at Tuskegee and in Montgomery County believe that powerful influences have been at work to keep publicity in the matter at a minimum.

At the hearing before the grand jury, Daniel Hill, who, officers say, gave the first information upon which Harris was arrested, failed to give sufficient testimony to warrant a true bill, it was said. It was stated that he was much less positive in his statement that he saw Harris flee from the scene of the killing, when he testified at the grand jury hearing than he was when he testified at a former date.

Considered Closed

Although, it is said, many here have strong suspicions as to both who did the killing and a possible motive, the case is considered ended.

Miss Booth was shot to death by some one as she walked from her quarters across the campus on the evening of August 8, 1930. She was employed as the superintendent of nurses in the Tuskegee hospital.

Student In Murder Case Freed

Courier

10-31-31

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 29.—Another chapter was written in the mystifying murder of Miss Martha Booth, sister of Mrs. Robert P. Moton, here Monday, when Tom Harris, Tuskegee Institute student of Hope, Ark., a suspect, was released. Since the time of his being freed, Harris disappeared, and has not been seen by students at Tuskegee.

Pitts. Pa.

Miss Booth, who was superintendent of nurses of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, was murdered in August, 1930.

Sheriff Riley, who has been active on the case in an attempt to find the murderer, resumed his diligent search for more clues in connection with the killing after the release of Harris.

BELIEVE STUDENT WILL NOT BE TRIED

Courier

10-24-31

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Adjournment of Grand Jury Without Bringing In True Bili Adds to Mystery of Martha Booth Case.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 22—The adjournment of the Macon county grand jury without having brought in a true bill against Tom Harris, Tuskegee Institute student of Hope, Ark., suspected of the assassination of Miss Martha Booth, sister of Mrs. Robert R. Moton, adds to the mystery of and speculation in the motives behind the cold-blooded murder, in August, 1930, of the superintendent of nurses of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

Sheriff Riley, for 11 years connected with law enforcement in this county, since an interview several months ago which he claims was deliberately distorted, has refused to discuss the case other than to say that the man guilty will be tried and to express his opinion that any Macon county jury will be unprejudiced in hearing the evidence as presented.

Harris, arrested two months ago, after an investigation lasting nearly a year, has been removed to Kilby State prison near Montgomery but no reason has been assigned for the transfer of the prisoner from the Macon county jail.

It is with difficulty that any student of the Institute can be gotten, even in the most indirect way, to discuss any angle of the murder. Harris, it is learned though, as an athlete was popular and bore the reputation of being a typical modern "carefree school boy" but not of a vicous type. Residents of the town of Tuskegee and the village of Greenwood, which surrounds the Institute, are as careful as the students to not discuss the case though any number have stated that they intend to take a holiday and attend the trial, if and when held. Few persons, it seems, have any idea that anybody will be actually tried for the assassination. While not couched in words, it is easily discernible that a feeling exists that in some manner unnamed and undescribed "big folks" are involved and would be exposed were the case ever brought to trial.

The record and appearance of Sheriff Riley indicate that his silence is not brought about by a desire to conceal anything but rather to a display of caution and care that the evidence he and his men have gathered will not be disclosed and that no innocent person be connected with the crime through misinterpretation of the sheriff's activities.

W. M. Russell, a young but experienced member of the Macon county bar, has been selected by Tom Harris' father as attorney for his son. Two lawyers from Arkansas will be associate counsel, if and when the case ever goes to trial, for as yet no indictment has been brought aaginst Harris. Attorney Russell is a graduate of the University of Alabama and the Yale College of Law. He is owner of a big plantation and a registered Republican.

Tuskegee Institute Comments on.

Tuskegee Official Declines Comment On Story of Arrest in Booth Murder

Amsterdam News

New York, N.Y.

Dr. Moton's Assistant Asserts That He Has Statement on Case of Principal's Sister—$500 Reward Offered

7-15-31

"There is no statement to be made at this time."

This is the reply made Saturday by G. Lake Imes, confidential assistant to Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, when asked by The Amsterdam News to confirm or deny the story published last week in The Baltimore Afro-American to the effect that arrests had been made pointing towards the belated solution of the Booth murder case, long veiled in mystery.

Since the sensational and deliberate slaying on the institute campus in August, 1930, of Miss Mary S Booth, sister-in-law to Tuskegee's principal and superintendent of nurses at the school's hospital, the case has been cloaked in official silence on the part of both the administration of the school and the law enforcement officers of the community. All that the world was permitted to know was that a reward of $500 was offered by the institute for the arrest and conviction of the slayer and that detectives had been employed to uncover motives and t locate the assassin.

Meanwhile at Tuskegee Institut and throughout the country incriminating rumors were circulating Theory after theory was advanced. A disgruntled patient, a discharged employee, an escaped psychopath, a bootlegger remonstrated with for corrupting youth, an unknown and rebuffed lover—all these were held as possible slayers.

The community was gripped by a feeling of nameless fear and insecurity. Women, who heretofore had strolled the campus byways unaccompanied without thought of fear, dared not venture out alone at night. The demand for the masculine of the species soared. Unrest, fear, insecurity reigned. And no information was released. No arrests made. The shadow of suspicion hovered over the campus.

Whispers continued. Was it that Miss Booth, who remained conscious for three hours after her bullet-riddled body was carried to hospital; was it that she recognized her slayer and refused to reveal his identity? Was it that the motive and the assassin were known to the administration and law enforcement officers and that they for some conjectural reason wished to suppress the case? Could it be that detectives who were on the grounds for longer than a month unearthed nothing, not a single clue? The whispers were met with official silence.

And now that the story of the arrests made in the case has reached the press, the policy of official silence continues. There is neither confirmation nor denial. "There is no statement to be made at this time."

THOMAS HARRIS STILL HELD AS CAMPUS SEETHES

Confession of Murder of Moton Sister-in-Law is Denied.

Afro-American

SHERIFF IS MUM

7-18-31

No Charges are Filed Against Prisoner.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — With all members of the Moton family away, detectives and local police are still searching for the slayer of Principal R. R. Moton's sister-in-law, Miss Mary Booth, mysteriously slain in August, 1930.

Baltimore, Md

The campus still buzzes with suppressed excitement because Thomas Harris, football and track athlete, arrested two weeks ago, is still in Macon county jail at Tuskegee without charges being docketed against him.

Asked by the AFRO why he continued to hold Harris, Sheriff Riley said Monday: "What do you want to know for?"

Harris is not allowed to have visitors. It is denied that he confessed shooting Miss Booth, who was supervisor of nurses at Tuskegee Institute Hospital.

Wild rumors reported that an athlete fired the fatal bullets which cut down Miss Booth, dressed for a party just as she left her campus quarters. These unconfirmed reports repeatedly denied, yet constantly recur, that a relative of the Moton family is involved and the motive was money thought left to them in the Booth will.

Secret belief exists that this story of a sinister murder is true.

One Tuskegee man said Monday: "Heaven and earth must labor to crush this story."

Local Press Can't Carry Story

One of the editors of the Montgomery Advertiser said: "If I had been on my old job with the Chicago Mirror, we would have carried the story long ago, but Dr. Moton has done a great work and we are trying to believe the reports untrue."

Another Tuskegee student declared: "I am afraid to discuss the matter."

No Confession Is Made in Murder of Miss Booth

N.Y. Age

7-18-31

New York

By LESTER A. WALTON

N.Y.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—No confession by Tom Harris, a student under arrest on suspicion for the murder of Miss Mary Booth, has been authorized by the Sheriff or any other official working on the case, sensational rumors to the contrary.

The facts to date are: Harris was arrested two weeks ago by the Sheriff of Macon County. He is incarcerated in the county jail in the Town of Tuskegee. He has been subjected to rigid cross-questoining. But the hot-weather crop of lurid reports put into circulation is without foundation and figments of the imagination.

The sheriff says he has not discussed either privately or publicly any of the statements coming from Harris.

Friends of the prisoner, who have been permitted to talk with him assert that he stoutly maintains his innocence and emphatically denies having made a confession implicating himself or anyone else.

Harris was made a prisoner two weeks ago. A few hours later idle gossip had it that he had made a complete confession involving others. Another absurd canard was that deputy sheriffs (without extradition papers) had been sent outside of Alabama to bring back suspects named. However, it was not until the following morning that Harris was quizzed.

The county authorities have the power to act on their own initiative whenever a felony is committed, which they are doing in their determined effort to solve the murder mystery.

While the school authorities are deeply interested in having the guilty tried and punished by law, they will not act hastily, but will carefully weigh all evidence submitted before any prosecution is undertaken.

INSTITUTE HEARS INSTIGATOR WAS MOTON RELATIVE

Afro-American

Football Player Arrested, Suspected of Murder a Year Ago.

7-11-31

SHERIFF SILENT

Baltimore, Md.

Detectives on Tuskegee Campus.

(By Wire to the AFRO-AMERICAN)

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Elite circles shudder in Alabama stunned by unconfirmed reports that a close relative of Dr. R. R. Moton was instigator of the murder of Head Nurse Miss Mary Booth, 52, of John A. Andrew Hospital who was mysteriously slain in August, 1930, on Tuskegee's campus.

The motive was said to be the desire of this relative to get insurance which Miss Booth was thought to have willed him.

A football star of Tuskegee Institute's team is reported as suspected of having fired the pistol shots and is under arrest.

Dr. Moton is at his summer home in Cappahosic, Va. His second son, Allen, is believed to be somewhere in the East, probably at a Philadelphia college.

College circles stand aghast at the threatened disclosures. The dead nurse was a sister of Mrs. Moton. Her body was taken to Baltimore, and cremated, in keeping with her dying request.

Mrs. Moton Scouts Report

CAPPAHOSIC, Va. — Dr. Moton was fishing in the York River Monday and could not be reached by telephone.

Mrs. Moton scouted the report of the arrest of the Tuskegee athlete as the actual slayer, and the mention of the name of a near relative as the instigator.

Detectives on Grounds

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(By Wire)—Silence prevails in Tuskegee. Students fear strangers asking questions.

"Oh yes," one student said, "anybody heard discussing that case would probably be killed. We simply go ahead and stay quiet. Detectives are here on grounds you know."

Jailer Passes Buck

At Macon County jail, W. C. Lunkens, white, the jailer, at first said, "I don't even know whether he is here. You may find the sheriff."

Sheriff T. A. Riley, white, admitted "We have Tom Harris in jail. I can't talk. I'm under confidence to say nothing. The Montgomery Advertiser has tried to get me to speak. I will when the case gets to the point we want it."

Harris Under Arrest

The sheriff wouldn't even say what charges were lodged against Tom Harris. "We have him arrested," he said. "I am a friend of the school, certainly innocent people ought go free and guilty suffer."

Harris is 21

Thomas Harris of Arkansas, is snappy, about 21 years of age. He played right half on the football team and is popular.

Rumors Thick

Meantime the rumors grow thick. Outside of Tuskegee campus it's the

THOMAS HARRIS STILL HELD AT TUSKEGEE JAIL

Afro American
7-23-31
Baltimore, Md

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Who killed Miss Mary Booth, 52, supervisor of nurses at Tuskegee Institute Hospital and sister-in-law of Principal R. R. Moton?

The murder took place as Miss Booth left her quarters dressed in evening costume to attend a reception and the "killer" put five bullets into her prostrate body after the first one had felled her. Then he fled and was swallowed up in the night.

This was the tragedy which occurred August 8, 1930, and Pinkerton detectives have stalked the campus for nearly a year since.

Thomas Harris, 21, football and track star from Arkansas, arrested three weeks ago while attending summer classes and imprisoned without charges filed against him, is still under arrest.

While it is generally understood that Harris is held in connection with the crime, the absence of specific charges is puzzling.

Reports were current here that no near relative of the Moton family is involved as was rumored at first.

Confidentially AFRO reporters were advised that the trail now led to New York and further sensational developments were expected.

Detectives are said to have been put on the trail of a nurse dismissed from the hospital last year. She left here the day of the tragedy and went to New York. The name of the nurse was withheld.

Miss Booth's will, said to have made certain bequests to her relatives has not been made public.

Holsey Won't Talk

NEW YORK—(By Wire)—Advised by the AFRO that the alleged trail of the Tuskegee "killer" led to New York, Albon Holsey, secretary to Dr R. R. Moton, declined to discuss the case Tuesday.

Mr. Holsey, who is managing the Colored Merchants Association chain grocery project here, admitted that he was not in Tuskegee when the murder occurred, was surprised when the story of Harris's arrest appeared in the AFRO three weeks ago, and said he expected to return to Alabama for a short stay next week.

only talk. Everybody's stirred. "See the Pinkerton's investigator," said the sheriff. "I am not permitting anybody to see Thos. Harris. Are you a friend of Tom's or friend of the institution?"

Trying to Keep it From Newspapers

"We are trying to keep it out of the newspapers," Sheriff Riley said "Somebody might get out habeas corpus papers for Tom. He does not have a lawyer so far as I know. He would not get out of jail for anything. He is a fine fellow. I am not afraid of his trying to escape he's got too much sense."

Student Talks

One student said: "There are too many higher ups in this case for me to talk."

In Montgomery County jail Tuesday morning, a white officer said: "They will squash the case, too much money behind it."

A classmate of Harris's told the AFRO the football player and track star was "arrested while in class. He is in a mess."

How Murder Occurred

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—As the clock in the tower of White Hall struck eight, on Friday night, August 8, 1930, Miss Booth, who, unaccompanied, was en route to Greenwood, the Institute community to attend a party, was shot from the rear near the Alumni Hut on the road which leads from the hospital to the Chapel.

She fell in her tracks, her body riddled with six bullets, and her unknown assailant fled back of the Alumni Hut and escaped through the truck garden.

Lived Three Hours

Efforts of school officials and law enforcement officers of the county and town for a year failed to uncover the slayer. Although conscious to the end which came some three hours later, Miss Booth was unable to tell who had shot her. She could say only that it was a tall, brownskin man unknown to her.

At her bedside in the hospital, to which she was rushed, was Mrs. Moton standing up bravely under shock of the most tragic death that has come to Tueskegee. Mrs. Moton arrived there only Thursday from her summer home in Virginia.

No Known Enemies

Why Miss Booth should thus be attacked and by whom is not known. Nor is it known why she should have any enemy, for she was beloved and respected by students, teachers and villagers, many of whom had come under her care at the hospital where her presence in the rooms of the sick was always a comfort and a benediction.

Among the medical profession, too, she was well known and highly esteemed for her skill and proficiency in her practice and in the handling of the nursing staff, particularly during the annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society.

Graduate of Hampton

Miss Booth was a graduate of Hampton Institute and of the Nurse Training School of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, where she headed the surgical staff for four years; was superintendent of nurses at Wilberforce University and head of the Red Cross Nursing Service. Since 1924 she had been superintendent nurses at the local hospital.

SON OF MOTON IN JAIL AS SLAYER?

Call
7-24-31
Kansas City, Mo.

Rumor Persists That He Was Involved in Killing Of Nurse

◆

Atlanta World-Afro Service.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Persistent rumors circulated here Friday alleging that a son of Principal Robert Russa Moton of Tuskegee is being kept quietly in jail as the slayer of Miss Mary Booth, sister of Dr. Moton's wife, last summer, could be neither confirmed nor proved false.

These rumors, coming from three sources, did not name which son of the educator was allegedly locked up. However, all members of the Moton family are reported away from Tuskegee.

The statement that a son of Principal Moton had been arrested is understood to have come originally from a member of Tuskegee's "inner circle" of the summer school faculty who happened to "talk too much" in a burst of boastful confidence. The slaying was to obtain insurance money bequeathed to the Moton boy, it was said.

The campus still buzzes with suppressed excitement because Thomas Harris, football and track athlete, arrested two weeks ago, is still in Macon county jail at Tuskegee without charges being docketed against him.

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Another Tuskegee student declared: "I am afraid to discuss the matter."

QUIZ TUSKEGEE STUDENT IN MURDER OF NURSE

Courier
Pittsburgh
8-1-31

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 30.—(ANP)—The baffling murder of Miss Mary Booth, head nurse of John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital here, and sister of Mrs. R. R. Moton, who was shot to death on the grounds of Tuskegee Institute the night of August first, a year ago, moves nearer to solution with the arrest of Thomas Harris, a student. Harris, who is twenty, and whose home is in Arkansas, was a member of the football team and prominent in school activities. He was arrested three weeks ago at the instigation of detectives who [illegible] working on the case. Harris has been confined in the Macon county jail. Local police officials have been unwilling to discuss the Harris arrest, pending the completion of the investigations being made by the operatives handling the matter.

Miss Booth, who was on her way to a reception in Greenwood, a village adjoining the school, when she was killed by a man who approached her from [illegible], fired six shots into her body [illegible] word and fled. She was popular and [illegible]. No motive could be ascribed [illegible] her slayer. She had resigned her post as superintendent of nurses to take effect that day. Although Miss Booth lived for three hours after she was shot and remained unconscious, she could give no indication as to who it was who shot her. She refused to permit an operation by the doctors in attendance because she felt it was useless, knowing her condition professionally as she did. Her body was cremated in Baltimore where funeral services were held.

The case lagged for several months. Recently new clues were developed, pointing toward Harris who was quietly taken into custody. A high official of the school said to a reporter for the Associated Negro Press this week that the investigation into the murder of Miss Booth continues without interruption. An arrest has been made by the county authorities on their own initiative. Many rumors have been circulated which must in the nature of the case be purely speculative. It is the purpose of the institution to pursue the investigation with thoroughness, regardless of consequences. At the appropriate time the public will learn all the facts. In justice to all the interests involved the most complete and thorough investigation will be made without vindictiveness or prejudice.

Education—1931

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

TUSKEGEE NEARS ITS FIFTIETH YEAR

To Honor Founder

Booker T. Washington (1858-1915)

Amsterdam News

Elaborate Exercises to Commemorate Event on April 5, With Founder's Day

1-7-31

Famous Alabama Institution Was Started by Booker T. Washington on July 4, 1881; Dr. Moton Tells of Advance

New York, N.Y.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Dec. 5 (ANP).—Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced recently that elaborate plans are being made for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the institution, which will be held in connection with the annual observance of Founder's Day on April 5.

In commenting on the selection of the date, Dr. Moton declared: "It was the opinion of the board of trustees and other officials of the institute that it would be most fitting and appropriate to celebrate its fiftieth birthday on the birthday of the man who was founder and whose life is so closely woven into the very fabric of the school."

Fifty Years of Growth.

Tuskegee Institute, as thousands know, was founded July 4, 1881, by Dr. Booker T. Washington. Its growth as to plant and enrollment and influence is only paralleled by the development of the Negro group itself. From a beginning in an old dilapidated church, under the direction of Dr. Washington, the advancement of the institution was phenomenal and after a little more than a decade the institution has taken a leading place among the schools of the nation, and was the outstanding industrial school of the country.

Each year found additional buildings, an increase in the enrollment and a corresponding growth in the influence exerted on the advancement of the Negro race by the institution and its founder. It was heralded as a new system of education—the training of the heart, the head and the hand.

Educators from all sections of the country visited the institution to study the method and in a few years the "Tuskegee Method" was spoken of throughout the world, with educators from all parts of the world making pilgrimages to the institution for observation and study.

Extension Activities.

Realizing that the institution itself could not reach the masses, Dr. Washington inaugurated a number of extension activities for the benefit of those thousands who could not attend the institution. A department was established for the conduct of these activities and out of it grew The Tuskegee Farmers' Conference, the Movable School, through which thousands of farmers and their families were helped; the National Negro Health Week and the John A. Andrew Clinic, which have been great aids in the preservation and conservation of health; the short course for boys and girls throughout the adjacent counties in farming and home-making, and indirectly the beginning of the establishment of schools throughout the South through the development of what are now known as the Rosenwald Schools.

The National Negro Business League, whose work in the development of Negro business is well known, is another of the organizations fostered by Tuskegee; and under its wing grew the National Negro Bankers' Association, The National Negro Insurance Association, The National Negro Undertakers' Association, and The National Negro Bar Association.

Founder Died in 1915.

With the death of Dr. Washington in 1915 came the necessity of selecting his successor. Various individuals were considered and after much deliberation the board of trustees decided upon Major Robert R. Moton, the commandant of Hampton Institute. The wisdom of the selection has been made evident by the continued growth and development of the institution under his administration.

New buildings have been added; the campus has been improved, the enrollment has enjoyed a steady increase; the faculty improved, and new courses have been added. In the last direction there has been a noteworthy advance. From a high school Tuskegee has grown into a college.

Explaining this innovation, Dr. Moton, in effect, stated that it was Booker T. Washington's idea that Tuskegee Institute would always be abreast of the times and serve the particular needs of the group in the most effective manner. The noticeable difference in the preparation of students entering the institute indicated that it would be expedient to add advanced training and then came the Junior College and later the four-year college, giving the degree of bachelor of science in agriculture, teacher training, domestic arts and mechanical arts.

New Idea Explained.

"We have not," said Dr. Moton, "abandoned the Booker T. Washington idea, and we do not intend to do that. We have simply gone ahead as he would have us do and placed industrial training in the collegiate class."

Likewise, under Dr. Moton, the influence of the institution has grown and annually educational commissions from Europe, Africa and Asia visit the institution to study the method. When the establishment of a "Tuskegee Institute" in Liberia was decided, it was to Tuskegee that the sponsors turned for help and in response R. R. Taylor, vice-principal and director of the mechanical industries, went to Liberia as an advisor.

While Tuskegee is in truth, as proclaimed by Dr. M. Ashby Jones, one of the leading white ministers of the South, "the lengthened shadow of Booker T. Washington,' the life and blood of scores of others have been utilized in its development, with such men and women as J. H. Washington, brother of the founder; Warren Logan, former treasurer and vice-principal; Mrs. Margaret Murray Washington, R. R. Taylor, George W. Carver, Monroe N. Work, William H. Carter, Charles Gibson, Mrs. Jennie C. Lee, J. H. Palmer, Dr. John Kenny, C Greene, G. Lake Imes, and Winter Wood.

Alumni All Over Country.

Thousands of alumni throughout the country are carrying out the Tuskegee idea in educational work and the pursuit of their vocations. These, in large numbers, according to present indications, are planning to return he institute on April 5 to celebrate birthday of founder and the in- ution.

r. Moton and the faculty members making extensive plans for a real ration and the friends of Tuskethe world will be accorded the "Tuskegee Hospitality."

According to present indications, there will be several parties of distinguished Americans attending.

DR. MOTON IS FEELING FINE AFTER OPERATION

Reporter

New York City, Jan. 14—"I am feeling fine; in fact, I have never felt better in my life," said Dr. Robert R. Moton, upon his arrival here Sunday, en route to Tuskegee Institute from Rochester, New York.

Birmingham Ala

Dr. Moton was stricken several weeks ago and was carried to the Strong Memorial Hospital of Rochester, where he underwent an operation. While there, he was under the care of Dr. W. W. Scott, formerly of Johns Hopkins. Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, medical director of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital of Tuskegee Institute, also accompanied Dr. Moton to Rochester.

1-17-31

Tuskegee Plans for 50th Anniversary Fete

Negro World 1-24-31

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 24. — The fiftieth anniversary of Tuskegee Institute, according to announcement by Robert R. Moton, president, will be celebrated April 5, in connection with the annual observance of Founders Day. The celebration will depict a cross-section of the advance which the Negro has made in America and will feature the rise of Booker T. Washington from a Virginia slave plantation to educational leadership.

Tuskegee Institute began in a dilapidated church building with less than a dozen students and has developed to a position of unusual influence operating in the South under an endowment of approximately $8,000,000. Its emphasis has been, for the most part on practical and utilitarian education, aiming to develop the Negro as a producer as well as a consumer.

New York, N.Y.

It is expected that the fiftieth anniversary celebration will draw thousands of people to the institute campus, which has become one of the beauty spots and show places of the South. Extensive plans are being made for entertainment of visitors.

DR. MOTON RECUPERATES SPLENDIDLY FOLLOWING A DELICATE OPERATION

1-30-31

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 28—(ANP)—Dr. R. R. Moton returned to Tuskegee Institute Sunday evening, January 11, following his recovery from an operation at Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, New York. While at Strong Memorial Hospital, which is associated with the medical department of the University of Rochester and with Municipal Hospital of the city, Dr. Moton was under the care of Dr. W. W. Scott. A mistaken belief has existed that Dr. Moton had gone to the Mayo Clinics at Rochester, Minnesota, because the names of the two cities where the hospitals were situated were identical.

Four years ago, while Dr. Moton was receiving treatment at John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Dr. Scott became familiar with his case. At that time Dr. Scott was assistant to Dr. Hugh Young, who was in charge of the Urological department at the hospital although the operation was of a serious nature the skill with which it was done was shown in the fact that no unfavorable symptoms developed to retard his rapid recovery.

Dr. Moton accompanied by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., medical director of the John A. Andrews Hospital, left the hospital in Rochester, New York, Friday night, January 9, for New York City, where he spent Saturday in his hotel room. He took the night train for Tuskegee, where he arrived and went directly to his home Sunday evening.

Dr. Dibble who was present with the principal during his period of absence from the Institute has advised him to rest at home for a week or two before resuming his administration duties. He reports Dr. Moton as feeling better than he has been for the past ten years.

Dr. Moton at Home And Improving Rapidly

Age 1-31-31

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Dr. R. R. Moton returned to Tuskegee Institute Sunday evening, January 11, following his recovery from an operation at Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.

New York N.Y.

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TEXT AND PRETEXT

BY M. ASHBY JONES

A Romance in Education.

Tuskegee Institute has just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. It was indeed appropriate that the president of the United States should make one of the addresses in celebration of a great national achievement. It was also appropriate that President Garfield, of Williams College, son of a president of the United States, should deliver the Founders' Day address. His father was a classmate of General Armstrong, the founder of Hampton Institute, where Booker Washington was educated.

Constitution

To paraphrase one of Carlyle's sayings, "Great institutions are the lengthened shadows of great personalities," is a picture and an interpretation of the life of Booker Washington. As I walked around its beautiful campus the other day I tried to picture to my imagination a ragged negro boy walking, and working his way, from a coal mine in West Virginia to the Hampton, Virginia school. And then in contrast to that same boy standing on the platform of Harvard University, while President Elliot confers the honorary degree of master of arts, with the words, "Teacher, wise helper of his race, and servant of God and country." Astronomers measure the distance between stars and our earth by the number of light years it takes a ray of light to cross this vast space. The distance which that ex-slave boy traveled from a coal mine to a Harvard degree is greater than that compassed by any ray of light in the universe.

4-19-31

Atlanta, Ga.

Making a Definition.

In 1872, when Booker Washington started for Hampton, the negro in America had been legally free for a dozen years. Sentimental enthusiasts thought that with this legal enactment the freedom of the negro race was accomplished. We know now that no government can confer freedom, it can only offer an opportunity. Just here is the priceless contribution which Armstrong made to the race. It was his voice of invitation which Booker Washington heard in the depth of a coal mine which guided him to the light of Hampton.

In 1872 the only definition which the world had of a negro was in terms of slavery. The opinion was current, not simply in the south, but throughout the nation, that he was incapable of development except within the realm of unskilled labor. To my mind primarily the contribution which Booker Washington made to the world was a new definition of negro. His was infinitely more than the accomplishment of one personality. He so lived that his life said, "Here is what a negro may be." It did not prove that every negro could be a Booker Washington, but it did prove that being a negro is no barrier to becoming such a man as Booker Washington.

Some psychologists say that one's life is after all only a reaction to stimuli of environment. To translate this into a more homely phrase, the latent possibilities of every man respond to the invitation of life around him. What one will be in the world is so largely determined by what those around believe he can be. It is the relation of seed to soil. The world said to the negro race, "You are a slave-kind of people and can be no otherwise." General Armstrong said to Booker Washington, "You are a man and can play a man's part in the world." Washington responded to this faith and became a man among men.

An Apostle to His Race.

Let this ever be remembered to his credit, that out of his notable success was born no freakish egotist, to pose as an exception to his people. Rather there was born at Hampton school an apostle to his race. This great gift which had come to him he held as a divine trust. He went back to his people—to the most backward and ignorant—with a radiant smile upon his face saying, "Come." He began pleading, with the passion of an evangelist, that they should learn to toil and to achieve, and was himself a living witness that this was the way to the salvation of his race.

In a very real sense Tuskegee is Booker Washington. Here even more clearly and convincingly than any words which he ever spoke is his appeal to his people. Through Tuskegee, with its fertile fields, its modern shops, its academic classrooms, Booker Washington is saying, "This is the way by which I walked, follow me." On the platform of Symphony hall in Boston he proclaimed his creed, which is the creed of Tuskegee today: "We must not be afraid to pay the price for success—the price of sleepless nights, the price of toil when others rest. No matter how poor you are, how black you are, or how obscure yur present work and position, I want each one to remember that there is a chance for him, and the more difficulties he has to overcome the greater will be his success."

The south and the nation are to be congratulated that when Booker Washington died, Robert Moton lived to preserve all that Washington had accomplished, and to carry on that work to even greater expansion than the founder had ever dreamed. There need be no invidious comparisons. It required a Booker Washington to lay the foundatinos of Tuskegee, but it required Robert Moton to build thereon. Never have men had more delicate and more difficult tasks to perform than have these two men. They have had to win the confidence of two races. They have had to build and develop an institution for the salvation of their race, under the most trying and often the most dangerous conditions. Emergencies and crises have followed one another, demanding self-control, tact, and unconquerable faith that the best in both races would triumph.

When I think of the type of negro which has been sent out from this institution, throughout these 50 years, a contribution to the prosperity, the peace and the safety of society, I am inclined to think that the white people of the south, first of all, should be the ones to pay a tribute to the memory of Booker Washington, and to sincerely congratulate Robert Moton.

Education-1931.
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Atlanta Bishop Is Baccalaureate Speaker At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 24.—(Special.)—Under ideal weather conditions the annual commencement exercises of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute began this afternoon with baccalaureate sermon by the Rt. Rev. Frederick Thomas Keeney, of Atlanta, bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church.

Speaking on "worthwhile living," Bishop Keeney told a large audience that Methuselah is not to be envied for his long life, that 10 years today contains more opportunity and potentiality than 1,000 years in the distant past. Whether life is little or large depends primarily not on the speed with which we travel or height of our skyscrapers. What we do after we arrive is of vastly more importance than speed at which we arrive. The height of skyscraper is of less moment than kind of men who occupy its offices.

Bishop Keeney said the only worthy life, whether long or short, is one devinely touched and shaken out of littleness, selfishness and prejudices, thereby made worthy of world citizenship with a world-wide vision and world-wide program.

In a personal word to members of the graduating class, Bishop Keeney said in part, "Commencement is a splendid time to make resolutions. It is well that it should be so if it does not end there. There is the ever-present danger of thinking that because we have resolved we have really accomplished something. A resolution is only the ringing of an alarm clock. The value of an alarm clock depends on what happens just after alarm goes off. One can resolve to be more industrious, more economical, more studious, more religious, and think because he is resolved that he has thereby accomplished something.

"Commencement season is either the beginning or the end of achievement. If you fancy you have arrived it will be the end and you can dig your grave and order your tombstone and be soon forgotten, but if this commencement marks the beginning tomorrow highways will open to the ends of the earth."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Tribune
4-25-31

NASSAU'S NEED FOR TUSKEGEE TRAINING

Nassau, Bahamas.

Editor, *The Tribune*.

No doubt some of your readers have read or are reading the various articles and reports on the work of Tuskegee Institute which appeared in *The Tribune* on Wednesday, but while I cannot claim to have read all the various articles on this subject which you have published, I should like to take this opportunity of saying that in my opinion the Bahamas as a whole would benefit to a very great extent if more people in this Colony were enabled to take advantage of the training which Tuskegee offers.

Nassau
Bahamas

I have read enough of your comments upon the work of this institution to realise that in your opinion the industrial training offered by Tuskegee is only one, and perhaps not the most important, of its contributions to "the welfare of nations," but while I am not disposed to touch upon the social aspects of its work at this time, I should like to say that from the purely economic point of view, Nassau and the Bahamas would benefit very greatly if a larger proportion of young men of the working classes could be induced to learn a trade at Tuskegee, and so fit themselves to take some useful place in the local scheme of things.

From time to time I have occasion to employ local semi-skilled and skilled labour (so called), and I am sure you will be interested to know that the lack of any sort of credentials as to training, and the even more important lack of artisan ability among the people I have employed have dissuaded me from attempting to undertake further employment of local labour.

BAHAMIAN

SPEAKER URGES BLACKS-WHITES WALK TOGETHER

Houston, Texas

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—(ANP)—Addressing the summer school assembly here Tuesday, Judge Leon McCord of Montgomery, predicted the day when Booker T. Washington's "I will let no man drag me down so low as to make me hate him" will be inscribed over the entrance of courthouses of the South. He praised the work of Tuskegee's founder, and said his greatest inspiration gained on his visits to Tuskegee were trips to the tomb of Dr. Washington and his visits with Dr. Carver.

With a theme "I am going your way and you are going mine, and we might walk together," running through his talk, he impressed the audience with his earnesteness and sympathy.

"I want to see the white man and the black man walk together in peace. Neither of us is responsible for his difference in color and we must work out our problem as one," he said.

He urged his hearers to preserve "Negro spirituals" in more ways than simple memories.

"We white people have spent money without success trying to learn to sing those beautiful melodies. I want you to preserve them for the future."

He praised Dr. George W. Carver of the institute faculty for his enduring contributions to the agricultural South, as well as the nation. He told his hearers to appreciate him now and here, and predicted the day when they will be proud of having even seen him.

Judge McCord brought with him to Tuskegee a party consisting of Mrs. McCord, Harper J. Ransbury, a cut-glass manufacturer of Indianapolis, Mrs. Ransbury, their daughter, and Mrs. Kore, Mr. Ransbury's secretary. Each was presented by Dr. G. Lake Imes, special assistant to the principal, and spoke a few words of encouragement to those who had come to Tuskege to improve themselves in the teaching profession. Several Negro spirituals were sung during assembly hour.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"And we are here as on a darkling
plain,
Swept with confused alarms of
struggle and flight
Where ignorant armies clash by
night."

Age-Herald
7-29-31

* *

UNBLUSHINGLY J. M. McCary, of Anniston, signs his name to a letter of bitter protest against inclusion of Booker T. Washington and George W. Carver on the list of Alabama's great. Washington, he swears, obtained his mental qualities from a predominant Caucasian strain in his ancestry, and "it is somewhat of a puzzle to understand how white sons of Alabama, who were born in accordance with civil and Divine law, can raise to distinction, honor and fame a creature who bore unmistakable evidence in his features that he could not lay claim to legal entry into this world." Carver, he vows, has done nothing more than find "a few new elements in a sweet potato," and "had a white chemist made these unimportant discoveries his name would not have received honorable mention outside his own city."

Birmingham, Ala.

* *

With his case against Washington lodged thus on an argument which doesn't argue and his case against Carver predicated on facts which are not facts, Mr. McCary then proceeds to compound prejudice and confuse confusion by linking the two nominations with the Scottsboro trial and with a diatribe against "mongrel" deficiencies throughout history, summarizing the whole emotional mental mess he has prepared as an example "of the capacities of the amalgamated offspring of man and the negro when left to their own resources."

* * *

How many white Alabamians, we wonder, agree with Mr. McCary? His point of view is a shocking and utterly disappointing thing to us. To hate the negro, to be jealous of his advancements, to begrudge him his opportunities and deny him his achievements, to estimate him always on the basis of his lowest common denominator—this is not now and has never been the way of the Enlightened Southern white man. It is the way, rather, of a limited and happily diminishing element whose bigotries match counter-bigotries from outside the South and whose passionate prejudice gives to critics of the South a signal and a cause.

* * *

We have a personal reason for comment on this letter from Mr. McCary, since it comes on the heels of the negro Pittsburgh Courier's criticism of our attitude in the Scottsboro case. It is pleasant to believe that a position which is made thus the target of two extremes is necessarily and mathematically in that middle ground of moderation where the only proper solution or adequate survey of passion-provoking problems are to be found.

Forum Of The People

Age-Herald

(Communications to the editor are welcomed. Letters must be signed with the author's name. Matter sent also to other papers is not, as a rule desired. Letters should be brief, preferably not more than 300 words; typewritten, if possible; double-spaced, if typewritten; clearly and legibly written, if in longhand. Do not enclose stamps, since correspondence, the return of which may be desired, in the event it is not used, is not sought by this paper. Letters will not be returned. Please refrain from personal attacks and libelous statements. The Age-Herald reserves the right, in accordance with the foregoing suggestions, to edit manuscripts without changing their meaning.)

Birmingham, Ala

ALABAMA'S HALL OF FAME

To Editor The Age-Herald:

"The aspiring youth that fired the
Ephesian dome
Outlives in fame the pious fool that
raised it."

7-29-31

Thus does John Temple Graves II top his column July 24, and no wonder! L. S. Headen, Nashville, Tenn., nominates Booker T. Washington as one of Alabama's greatest sons, and Mr. Graves seconds the nomination.

There was certainly room for the expressions of disappointment and dismay that fell from the lips of many an Alabama son who knows that Booker T. Washington did not represent the negro "race" any more than, indeed, not as much as he represented the Caucasian "race," for he was a mixed-blood with Caucasian predominating. He represented the power of the Caucasion brain, even when in solution with a mentality a little above the jungle beast. He inherited none of his mental qualities from his negro ancestors and his mental qualities are not a gauge by which the capacity of the negro may be measured.

It is somewhat of a puzzle to understand how the white sons of Alabama, who were born in accordance with civil and Divine law, can raise to distinction, honor and fame a creature who bore unmistakable evidence in his features that he could not lay claim to legal entry into this world. It is also a bit puzzling to understand how an intelligent man could move, or second a move, to place a son of amalgamation on a pedestal of enduring fame!

Mr. Graves, by his gesture, may, and will, win applause from the world-wide organization which seeks to free nine mixed breeds from a sentence imposed by an Alabama jury. Most, or all, of them are from Tennessee. They have more support in their efforts to escape the penalty of their crime than Booker T. Washington ever had to educate his "race." May I nominate these nine world-famed mongrels for a place in Tennessee's hall of fame, and since only one more is needed to make it 10, I will also nominate L. S. Headen, of Nashville, Tenn. Let's nominate some of Tennessee's native sons, Mr. Headen!

Mr. Graves does not find it "amiss" to place George N. Carver's name among Alabama's great sons. What an idea! Carver's work in agricultural chemistry has amounted to the finding of a few new elements in a sweet potato. Had a white chemist made these unimportant discoveries, his name would not have received honorable mention outside his own city. He would not have desired even that!

Does Mr. Graves or anyone else suppose that he could place an unmixed African in a laboratory, or anywhere else, and expect him to make findings with test tubes and distillation, even after 40 years of university training? No! Not one single scientific, mechanical or educational discovery of importance has come from the colored world in 6,000 years of recorded history. When the mongrel sons of ancient white Egypt inherited that great civilization, did they continue to develop it? Did the knowledge of embalming the dead, or of tempering copper to the hardness of steel, or any one of the hundreds of metal, mechanical and chemical processes stay in their mongrel brain? No! They lost all knowledge of art, science and even of God!

Also, when the mongrel descendants of ancient white Israel inherited that splendid kingdom, did they continue to develop it? No! They drove the white "remnant" out of the country and wrecked it.

These are examples of the mental capacities of the amalgamated offspring of man and the negro when left to their own resources. They have, for 6,000 years of recorded history, had every opportunity that could be desired to place their names in halls of fame, but, except in rare instances, and where an individual had a dominance of Causasian blood, they have made no worth while contribution to government, science or religion. They have done nothing even with university training that would compare with the achievements of millions of Caucasians who never saw the inside of a common schoolhouse.
J. M. McCARY.
Anniston, Ala., July 25, 1931.

QUEENS BOROUGH N Y STAR
SATURDAY JULY 11, 1931.

REPORT SHOWS RADIO ADVANCE IN HALF YEAR

Columbia System Cites Educational Features on Air Programs.

Radio's advance as a means of acquainting the nation with current, attention-demanding problems was shown today in a report issued by the Washington office of the Columbia Broadcasting System on the speakers heard over the network during the first six months of 1931.

The report stated that "radio, as an educational medium, is used far more today than the average concept of its function in that field."

"Four points stand out in the Columbia Broadcasting System's Washington office during the period," the report said. "The numerous Presidential addresses; the Cabinet Series, arranged for the National Radio Forum by the Washington Star.

"Also the providing of prominent Washington officials, particularly members of Congress, as speakers for the Dixie Network of the system so as to bring the Capital nearer to the Old South, and the non-partisan policy adopted with respect to all networks under which prominent speakers of both political parties have had easy access to the air.

"President Hoover, between January 1 and June 30, 1931, spoke fourteen times over the Columbia Broadcasting System. Two of these addresses were delivered the same day, April 14, when he gave a Pan-American Day address and later in the day spoke on the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of Tuskegee Institute.

"Including the Cabinet Series, the Washington Star has provided twenty-six speakers of national prominence for the entertainment and information of radio's audiences.

"Nineteen notables, including many Senators and Representatives in Congress, have addressed the South over the Dixie Network, established March 23 as the largest regional radio chain in the world, with an inaugural address by Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, Democratic leader of the United States Senate.

"A host of speakers delivering non-partisan addresses of an educational as well as controversial nature, have appeared during this period."

TUSKEGEE UNVEILS FRISSELL MEMORIAL

Advertiser

Former Principal Of Hampton Is Honored On Last Day Of Jeanes Assembly

10-2[illegible]-31

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Oct. 26.—(Special)—A bronze bas relief, heroic size, memorial of Hollis Burke Frissell, for many years principal of Hampton Institute and lifelong worker for the advancement of negro education, was unveiled today on the South wall of the tower of the Institute Chapel, with a significant setting of more than 300 Jeanes workers, many State agents, officers of national educational foundations, and the faculty and student body of Tuskegee Institute.

The tablet of bronze in a granite frame is the gift of George Foster Peabody, one time trustee of Tuskegee, trustee of Hampton Institute, friend of General Armstrong, the founder of that institute, and of Dr. Frissell, so long its principal, friend of Dr. Moton and Tuskegee Institute.

The tablet is a replica of one on the wall of the chapel at Hampton Institute and one on the wall of Frissell Hall at the Penn School, St. Helene Island, S. C., both of which are gifts of Mr. Peabody. The work was done by the sculptress, Mrs. N. H. Batchelder, of Windsor Conn. It was expected until the last moment that Mr. and Mrs. Batchelder could be present for the exercises.

President Moton, who presided at the unveiling ceremony, announced with extreme regret that it was impossible for Mr. Peabody to be present. But with the thoughtfulness that has characterized his life, Mr. Peabody sent Dr. Joseph S. Stewart, of the University of Georgia, to represent him, who made the address of presentation in his stead.

The other speakers were Dr. James Hardy Dillard, recently retired president of the Jeanes Board and Slater Fund, and Dr. Arthur E. Howe, who now carries the responsibilities of president of Hampton Institute. A letter and testimonial from Mr. Peabody were read by Dr. G. Lake Imes. The curtains covering the tablet were drawn by Louise Washington, granddaughter of the founder of Tuskegee Institute, and Jennie Moton, daughter of the principal.

Especially significant was it that this memorial to a man who had given his life for negro education, should have been unveiled in this auspicious gathering of hundreds of workers in the rural sections of the South, the leaders of educational thought and advancement throughout the United States, school men and women who, having gained inspiration and vision from the triumphant life of Hollis Burke Frissell, are giving their best to bring fullness of living into the lives of black boys and girls of America.

Montgomery [illegible] 31

Tuskegee Turkeys Arrive At Capitol

Tuskegee Institute yesterday sent its annual Thanksgiving offering of goodwill to the State Capitol.

As a gift of Dr. R. R. Moton, president of the school, a large gobbler was given Gov. Miller, another turkey was given Dr. A. F. Harman, State superintendent of education, and a third to Dr. J. B. Hobdy, director of the division of vocational education of the State Department.

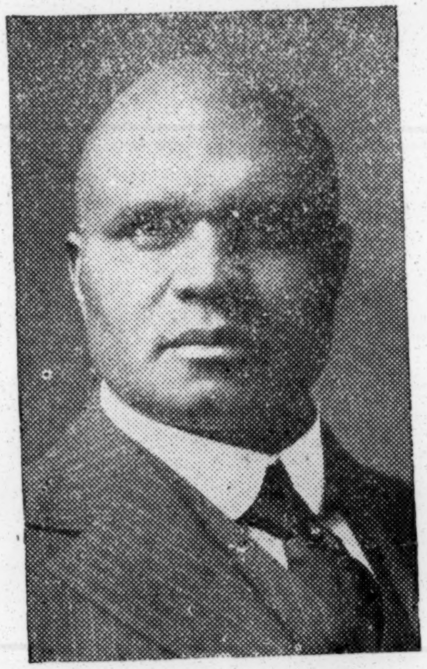
The fowls were in boxes which were decorated with the Tuskegee Institute's colors.

Advertiser [illegible] 31

NOTED NEGRO PREACHER AT M. E. CHURCH

FORUM NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT

All People Invited to Hear Most Noted Speaker of Race in America. Succeeded Booker T. Washington in Leadership.



Dr. William N. DeBerry

The first Forum service in the series which will be held in Stafford Springs will take place next Sunday evening at 7.00 in First Methodist Church.

It is planned to hold four meetings during the winter with outstanding speakers, who will deal with subjects of great interest.

The speaker next Sunday will be the noted Negro leader, Dr. William DeBerry, who took over the work of Booker T. Washington in the leadership of the colored race.

Dr. DeBerry was offered the Presidency of Tuskogee Institute, but owing to the urgency of the larger work throughout America, he declined this great honor.

It is expected that there will be a large attendance next Sunday evening, and if desired, Dr. DeBerry will conduct the forum and reply to any questions that may be asked by those present.

Deny Suicide Attempt Of Tuskegee Official

Courier 10-24-31

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Oct. 22—(ANP)—Denial was made here Tuesday by Edward Taylor, son of Robert B. Taylor, vice principal of Tuskegee Institute, of published reports that his father had attempted to commit suicide.

According to the son, Mr. Taylor is suffering from an affection of the heart, angina pectoris. Within recent months he has been compelled to give up much of his school activity and has spent considerable time in his garden, which has been a lifelong hobby. While working around in the garden recently he was seized by an attack of dizziness brought on by the cardiac affection.

Mr. Taylor states that his father has not made any attempt on his life and that this fainting spell in the garden is the only serious disturbance he has had in his health.

by an Alabama jury. Most, or all, of them are from Tennessee. They have more support in their efforts to escape the penalty of their crime than Booker T. Washington ever had to educate his "race." May I nominate these nine world-famed mongrels for a place in Tennessee's hall of fame, and since only one more is needed to make it 10, I will also nominate L. S. Headen, of Nashville, Tenn. Let's nominate some of Tennessee's native sons, Mr. Headen!

Mr. Graves does not find it "amiss" to place George N. Carver's name among Alabama's great sons. What an idea! Carver's work in agricultural chemistry has amounted to the finding of a few new elements in a sweet potato. Had a white chemist made these unimportant discoveries, his name would not have received honorable mention outside his own city. He would not have desired even that!

Does Mr. Graves or anyone else suppose that he could place an unmixed African in a laboratory, or anywhere else, and expect him to make findings with test tubes and distillation, even after 40 years of university training? No! Not one single scientific, mechanical or educational discovery of importance has come from the colored world in 6,000 years of recorded history. When the mongrel sons of ancient white Egypt inherited that great civilization, did they continue to develop it? Did the knowledge of embalming the dead, or of tempering copper to the hardness of steel, or any one of the hundreds of metal, mechanical and chemical processes stay in their mongrel brain? No! They lost all knowledge of art, science and even of God!

Also, when the mongrel descendants of ancient white Israel inherited that splendid kingdom, did they continue to develop it? No! They drove the white "remnant" out of the country and wrecked it.

These are examples of the mental capacities of the amalgamated offspring of man and the negro when left to their own resources. They have, for 6,000 years of recorded history, had every opportunity that could be desired to place their names in halls of fame, but, except in rare instances, and where an individual had a dominance of Causasian blood, they have made no worth while contribution to government, science or religion. They have done nothing even with university training that would compare with the achievements of millions of Caucasians who never saw the inside of a common schoolhouse. J. M. McCARY.

Anniston, Ala., July 25, 1931.

QUEENS BOROUGH N Y STAR
SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1931.

REPORT SHOWS RADIO ADVANCE IN HALF YEAR

Columbia System Cites Educational Features on Air Programs.

Radio's advance as a means of acquainting the nation with current, attention-demanding problems was shown today in a report issued by the Washington office of the Columbia Broadcasting System on the speakers heard over the network during the first six months of 1931.

The report stated that "radio, as an educational medium, is used far more today than the average concept of its function in that field."

"Four points stand out in the Columbia Broadcasting System's Washington office during the period," the report said. "The numerous Presidential addresses; the Cabinet Series, arranged for the National Radio Forum by the Washington Star.

"Also the providing of prominent Washington officials, particularly members of Congress, as speakers for the Dixie Network of the system so as to bring the Capital nearer to the Old South, and the non-partisan policy adopted with respect to all networks under which prominent speakers of both political parties have had easy access to the air.

"President Hoover, between January 1 and June 30, 1931, spoke fourteen times over the Columbia Broadcasting System. Two of these addresses were delivered the same day, April 14, when he gave a Pan-American Day address and later in the day spoke on the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of Tuskegee Institute.

"Including the Cabinet Series, the Washington Star has provided twenty-six speakers of national prominence for the entertainment and information of radio's audiences.

"Nineteen notables, including many Senators and Representatives in Congress, have addressed the South over the Dixie Network, established March 23 as the largest regional radio chain in the world, with an inaugural address by Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, Democratic leader of the United States Senate.

"A host of speakers delivering non-partisan addresses of an educational as well as controversial nature, have appeared during this period."

TUSKEGEE UNVEILS FRISSELL MEMORIAL

Advertiser

Former Principal Of Hampton Is Honored On Last Day Of Jeanes Assembly

10-27-31

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Oct. 26.—(Special)—A bronze bas relief, heroic size, memorial of Hollis Burke Frissell, for many years principal of Hampton Institute and lifelong worker for the advancement of negro education, was unveiled today on the South wall of the tower of the Institute Chapel, with a significant setting of more than 300 Jeanes workers, many State agents, officers of national educational foundations, and the faculty and student body of Tuskegee Institute.

The tablet of bronze in a granite frame is the gift of George Foster Peabody, one time trustee of Tuskegee, trustee of Hampton Institute, friend of General Armstrong, the founder of that institute, and of Dr. Frissell, so long its principal, friend of Dr. Moton and Tuskegee Institute.

Montgomery [illegible]

The tablet is a replica of one on the wall of the chapel at Hampton Institute and one on the wall of Frissell Hall at the Penn School, St. Helene Island, S C., both of which are gifts of Mr. Peabody. The work was done by the sculptress, Mrs. N. H. Batchelder, of Windsor Conn. It was expected until the last moment that Mr. and Mrs. Batchelder could be present for the exercises.

President Moton, who presided at the unveiling ceremony, announced with extreme regret that it was impossible for Mr. Peabody to be present. But with the thoughtfulness that has characterized his life, Mr. Peabody sent Dr. Joseph S. Stewart, of the University of Georgia, to represent him, who made the address of presentation in his stead.

The other speakers were Dr. James Hardy Dillard, recently retired president of the Jeanes Board and Slater Fund, and Dr. Arthur E. Howe, who now carries the responsibilities of president of Hampton Institute. A letter and testimonial from Mr. Peabody were read by Dr. G. Lake Imes. The curtains covering the tablet were drawn by Louise Washington, granddaughter of the founder of Tuskegee Institute, and Jennie Moton, daughter of the principal.

Especially significant was it that this memorial to a man who had given his life for negro education, should have been unveiled in this auspicious gathering of hundreds of workers in the rural sections of the South, the leaders of educational thought and advancement throughout the United States, school men and women who, having gained inspiration and vision from the triumphant life of Hollis Burke Frissell, are giving their best to bring fullness of living into the lives of black boys and girls of America.

Tuskegee Turkeys Arrive At Capitol

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

Tuskegee Institute yesterday sent its annual Thanksgiving offering of goodwill to the State Capitol.

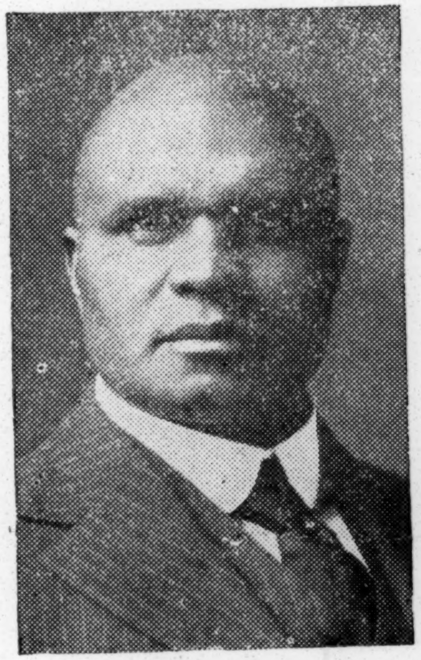
As a gift of Dr. R. R. Moton, president of the school, a large gobbler was given Gov. Miller, another turkey was given Dr. A. F. Harman, State superintendent of education, and a third to Dr. J. B. Hobdy, director of the division of vocational education of the State Department.

The fowls were in boxes which were decorated with the Tuskegee Institute's colors.

NOTED NEGRO PREACHER AT M. E. CHURCH

FORUM NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT

All People Invited to Hear Most Noted Speaker of Race in America. Succeeded Booker T. Washington in Leadership.



Dr. William N. DeBerry

The first Forum service in the series which will be held in Stafford Springs will take place next Sunday evening at 7.00 in First Methodist Church.

It is planned to hold four meetings during the winter with outstanding speakers, who will deal with subjects of great interest.

The speaker next Sunday will be the noted Negro leader, Dr. William DeBerry, who took over the work of Booker T. Washington in the leadership of the colored race.

Dr. DeBerry was offered the Presidency of Tuskogee Institute, but owing to the urgency of the larger work throughout America, he declined this great honor.

It is expected that there will be a large attendance next Sunday evening, and if desired, Dr. DeBerry will conduct the forum and reply to any questions that may be asked by those present.

Deny Suicide Attempt Of Tuskegee Official

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Education -1931
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

APR 16 1931

A CULTURAL ASSET

So much has been said during the recent celebration of the semicentennial of kegee Institute concerning the great pi tical work accomplished by this school negroes, that its influence along one of the cultural lines has been wellnigh unnoticed.

It remained for a graduate of this school, Isaac L. Fisher, at present on the staff of Hampton Institute in Virginia, to call attention last Monday night to the fact that the Institute has been a factor for the preservation of native negro music. At the close of the concert that night, he cited authorities to show the rather belated recognition given to this form of music and the danger that it would pass, as the race become farther and farther removed from the conditions surrounding their ancestors.

The speaker called attention to the fact that the rreservation of the "plantation melodies" was one of the cherished objects of Booker T. Washington, and urged that the institute "carry on" the desire of its founder along this line.

That the Institute is thus "carrying on" was amply demonstrated by the musical programs offered there during the past few days. It thus has a mission in the preservation of one of those picturesque forms of race individualism which are threatened by the modern tendency to over-standardization and uniformity.

Concerning these "negro spirituals," as they are now called, instead of the "plantation melodies," as in an earlier day, Fisher referred to them as giving an effective musical setting to the "beautiful words of the Scripture." This last is an interesting thought that the negro speaker suggested. The subject matter of these spirituals was furnished ages ago by the Hebrew prophets and his[illegible] for the "beautiful words," the w[illegible] [illegible] to the Anglo-Saxon bish[illegible] it the King James Bible; and the [illegible], of course, are African. Three rac[illegible] have thus united their contributions.

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PRAISES VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND TUSKEGEE AFTER TRIP TO ALABAMA

Courier 5-23-31
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Takes Opposite View to Alice Dunbar-Nelson, Others Who Criticize Vocational Education.

By JULIA H. SMITH

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21—Many of the readers of this paper have not been to Tuskegee and perhaps know a very little about this wonderful institution and its work. It has been remarked to see Tuskegee is to know it. No truer remark has ever been made about anything than this one of Tuskegee. It excels any conception you have, for it is a town in itself situated in the heart of the most thickly populated section of colored people in our country.

Those of us who live north and west live in ignorance of the lives of our southern brother. The south has a thrifty, intelligent cultured, ambitious group of people living well and pursuing the professions in business, in educational work and doing social welfare work. They have banks, hotels, department stores, schools and colleges all conducted under their own management. It was my good fortune to be a guest in Tuskegee at its fiftieth anniversary which was my first opportunity for southern travel.

The trip was a revelation to me and many incorrect and erroneous ideas were changed. Tuskegee is a marvelous place and words are inadequate to express it. It was founded with one small frame structure. Today it is a most imposing and impressive institution occupying 110 acres of land and 122 buildings constructed of brick or stone the work done by colored labor. The entire plant is operated and managed by colored people. The interiors of the buildings are immaculate, the students respectful, polite, interested and anxious to learn and eager of the opportunity for service.

There is an indescribable something in the atmosphere of Tuskegee that fills one with awe and inspiration that is not felt elsewhere. The opportunity that Tuskegee has offered the southern colored man is inestimable. It has won its high place because of the development it has promoted in the south. Because of the confidence people have in its work, the opportunity for Tuskegee to carry on for this half century has been possible. It is influencing and shaping the educational and social policies of a backward group not only of this race but of the races of other nations. During its growth the educational policies have changed and now there is a greater demand for a practical type of education to meet the economic demands of this civilization. Here at Tuskegee is a sound example of this principle of social advancement.

Tuskegee comprises a complete educational unit of elementary, high, college and vocational work. It is endeavoring to develop vocational courses up to the standards of liberal art corses, so as to send its graduates out better and better equipped. It is an entity because of its complete equipment for besides the academic work forty trades are taught the men and eleven to the females, among which are scientific farming, auto mechanics, shoe making, veterinary work, wood work, poultry raising, mattress, rug and bag making, home economics, nursing and many others too numerous to relate. It claims among its enrollment students from 29 states and five foreign countries, has eleven boys' dormitories and six girls' dormitories, a chapel, library, dining hall, administration building, hospital, nurses home, agricultural building, trades building, home economics building, teachers' cottages, academic building, high school and the Chambliss House or the children's school given by one of Tuskegee's former graduates and recently dedicated at the celebration.

Tuskegee is a social laboratory for the Farmers' Conference, the National Negro Business League, Negro Health Week and the Farm Demonstration Service or Jesup Wagon were born there. It offers opportunity for research work under Prof. Work and there is Dr. Carver, a man of dignity, modesty, genius and rare ability, who has dedicated his life to scientific research in agriculture. Think of it—Dr. Carver who has given us 218 products from the peanut and 118 from the sweet potato.

Tuskegee is the finest and best institution we have and in fact it is the only one of its kind in the world and to its environs come people of all nations to see it at work. It is doing what few institutions have attempted and certainly leads in the project because of the thoroughness of its work. It is training the mind, the body, the hand, and the soul.

The spiritual life is cultivated and maintained through the "spiritual," the one real contribution of the race to this nation.

The founder of this institution had a great vision. He no doubt was far ahead of his people in thought, and has left a monument not only to himself but to the race. It is indeed, fortunate that Dr. Moten has been his successor for he has been able to carry on and develop it to the point it has attained. Here again are opportunities or racial and interracial contacts which are so vital in forming and determining the policies in our country. Much has been done throughout the south in these conferences toward breaking down hostility and racial prejudices.

The southern colored man has felt the sting of prejudice, hatred, poverty and lack of opportunity for education and means of livelihood. Tuskegee has opened the door to him, he is anxious for an education and is appreciative of the opportunity, putting forth every eqort to help himself and those about him.

The light of a new day is dawning, and the down-trodden persecuted race will be able to take his place with other people of the world, ere long, because he will have all kinds of training comparable with those of other races. Until then, however, we will not be able to figure in the economic equation that confronts us.

Atlanta Bishop Is Baccalaureate Speaker At Tuskegee Institute

Advertiser 5-25-31
Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 24.—(Special.)—Under ideal weather conditions the annual commencement exercises of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute began this afternoon with baccalaureate sermon by the Rt. Rev. Frederick Thomas Keeney, of Atlanta, bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church.

Speaking on "worthwhile living," Bishop Keeney told a large audience that Methuselah is not to be envied for his long life, that 10 years today contains more opportunity and potentiality than 1,000 years in the distant past. Whether life is little or large depends primarily not on the speed with which we travel or height of our skyscrapers. What we do after we arrive is of vastly more importance than speed at which we arrive. The height of skyscraper is of less moment than kind of men who occupy its offices.

Bishop Keeney said the only worthy life, whether long or short, is one devinely touched and shaken out of littleness, selfishness and prejudices, thereby made worthy of world citizenship with a world-wide vision and world-wide program.

In a personal word to members of the graduating class, Bishop Keeney said in part, "Commencement is a splendid time to make resolutions. It is well that it should be so if it does not end there. There is the ever present danger of thinking that because we have resolved we have really accomplished something. A resolution is only the ringing of an alarm clock. The value of an alarm clock depends on what happens just after alarm goes off. One can resolve to be more industrious, more economical, more studious, more religious, and think because he is resolved that he has thereby accomplished something.

"Commencement season is either the beginning or the end of achievement. If you fancy you have arrived it will be the end and you can dig your grave and order your tombstone and be soon forgotten, but if this commencement marks the beginning tomorrow highways will open to the ends of the earth."

Many Enquire About Tuskegee

Tribune
4-25-31

In consequence of the articles on Tuskegee Institute which appeared in *The Tribune* on Wednesday we have received a number of inquiries from parents of children in this island for information regarding the rates and terms for entering the school. We are gratified that so much interest has been stirred up among our people. There is a great destiny for the people of the Bahamas right here in these islands, but more trained men are needed. This can only be achieved through education and industry, and parents should be prepared to make a small personal sacrifice in order to equip their children to take a creditable place in the affairs of this Colony in years to come. It is a vain hope for them to expect any improvement in our public schools. Indeed, it is going to be a hard fight with the present House of Assembly to retain even that which we now have. The truth of this statement is emphasized by their conduct last year and their attitude up to the present time this year on the question of the teacher's salaries. This matter, however, will be made a public issue whenever it comes before the House again in the Estimates. An effort has been made to adjust this matter privately but many of the members are adamant and we want the public to know who these men are. The vote on this measure will be interesting and will be followed by the public with the keenest interest.

Nassau Bahamas

In the meantime, we urge our people to send their children to Tuskegee and we propose to write the institution immediately for information regarding entrance fees and terms of payment. We know this much—the rates are very low, within the reach of almost any parent in this island.

Moultrie [illegible] Observer
Monday

A writer in The Macon Telegraph who has paid a visit to Tuskegee Institute in Alabama was impressed with the good behavior of the student body and the discipline that prevails there. A railroad man was quoted as saying that his road frequently furnished special trains for the students to go to Atlanta to football games, etc., and that their behavior is good on trains—much better than that of white students. These colored students have had fathers, grand fathers, and great grand fathers who were servants and were disciplined. The white college students are from generations that have known freedom and independence. Both races are reaping now what has been sown in former years. The whites are showing a tendency to abuse freedom and independence.

JUDGE LEON M'CORD TUSKEGEE SPEAKER

Advertiser

Booker Washington, Dr. Carver Praised In Address By Montgomery Jurist

Montgomery Ala
7-15-31

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[illegible] Review

BOOSTING THE DISTRICT

The Barber Bill, calling for an appropriation of $142,000 for equipping the Birmingham Municipal Airport as a national guard air service concentration center during a three-year period, has been passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Miller. This provides for the equipment of the airport as a concentration center for national guard air forces of four states.

The Manufacturers Record of July 2 contains an illustration and description of a large gas compressor manufactured by the Hardie-Tynes Manufacturing Company of Birmingham for the use of the Northern Indiana Public Service Company. The material of which the compressor was made was obtained from this district, and consists of iron, steel, brass and copper.

July 17 bids will be opened on the project of rock and earth excavation of Section 2 of the Valley Creek drainage proposition, running from Seventh Street, Southwest, to Eighteenth Street, Southwest. About 110,000 cubic yards of earth and 37,000 cubic yards of rock excavation is required in the drainage of this section, it is stated by engineers.

The Virginia Bridge & Iron Company has received the order for the steel to be used in the remodeling of the Calhoun County court house. This company has other orders on hand to be filled also, including 3,100 tons of steel bridge work for the L. & N. Railroad at Danville, Tenn.

The Southern Steel Company has received an order for 300 tons of fabricated steel for the library building being erected at the Tuskegee Normal Institute. This district expects to receive contracts for the furnishing of the steel to be used in the erection of the Engineering Building at this same educational institution.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company has been shipping plate on an order for 40,000 tons of steel to be used on a large dam and water project in California. This company has also received orders for products to be used in several bridge contracts and other construction work.

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The Virginia Bridge & Iron Company has received the order for the steel to be used in the remodeling of the Calhoun County court house. This company has other orders on hand to be filled also, including 3,100 tons of steel bridge work for the L. & N. Railroad at Danville, Tenn.

The Southern Steel Company has received an order for 300 tons of fabricated steel for the library building being erected at the Tuskegee Normal Institute. This district expects to receive contracts for the furnishing of the steel to be used in the erection of the Engineering Building at this same educational institution.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company has been shipping plate on an order for 40,000 tons of steel to be used on a large dam and water project in California. This company has also received orders for products to be used in several bridge contracts and other construction work.

Education – 1931

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Fiftieth Anniversary

Hoover Will Join Tuskegee's 50th Anniversary Celebration

Advertiser 3-28-31

Montgomery, Ala.

By **RUSSELL KENT**

Advertiser Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Speaking by radio from Washington, President Hoover will take part in the 50th anniversary celebration of Tuskegee Institute Tuesday night, April 14, according to announcement by the Columbia Broadcasting System, which will transmit his voice to the Institute in Alabama and also broadcast his address over its coast-to-coast network. The will speak from 7:45 to 8 p.m. (Montgomery time)

Arrangements for the President's radio appearance at Tuskegee's golden anniversary were concluded just prior to the President's leaving Washington on his trip through the Caribbean Sea aboard the Arizona.

Tuskegee Institute sprang into national prominence when the late Dr. Booker T. Washington became its head in the later nineties. His outstanding abilities gave the country's first institution of higher education for negroes world prominence. Dr. Washington's famous luncheon at the White House with President Theodore Roosevelt became an American political incident of the first magnitude and subjected "Teddy" to some of the most withering criticism of his whole career.

Tuskegee specializes in the production of teachers, artisans and spiritual leaders for the negro race. Its graduates are at work in native lands all over the world where the negro is striving for betterment. The Institute from time to time has received notable benefactions from Americans of wealth. One of its most generous supporters is Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck and Company, who not only endowed Tuskegee with large funs, but under its auspices, has financed scores of negro Y. M. C. A. buildings throughout the United States.

Dr. Washington's successor as president of Tuskegee is Dr. Robert Russo Moton, who was chosen by President Wilson to accompany the American delegation to the Paris Peace Conference as an adviser on negro questions that came up during the settlement of issues arising from the taking over by the Allied powers of Germany's colonial possessions in Africa.

FIFTY YEARS OF TUSKEGEE.

One might say: Better fifty years of Tuskegee than a cycle of the earlier history of the Negro race. From being the name of a school, begun only a half century ago in a modest way, Tuskegee has become identified with a method of education. Its friends do not claim that it originated the idea, but it has given that idea such effective and persistent application that it has won acceptance both as a way of education and a policy of social advancement.

Times

The entire country should take interest in the semi-centennial celebration this coming month, as will surely its graduates, students and friends. They will gather to show their devotion to the institute itself, whose work was begun fifty years ago with an appropriation of $2,000 from the Alabama State Legislature for teachers' salaries. There was then neither land, building nor equipment, but there was a man, BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, who had been at Hampton and who had the courage to start out on this venture for his race. Today the institution has a plant valued at more than $2,000,000 and a permanent endowment of more than $8,000,000.

3-31-31

Even this substantial gain does not measure the progress that has been made by this institution as a self-sufficient community. It is and has been throughout its half century far more than a school. It has projected movements for the advancement of the Negro race as a whole and has had a large share in the development of better relations with the whites. It has even exerted an influence in shaping educational policies of other lands in their dealing with retarded groups.

Under the leadership of Major ROBERT MOTON, Tuskegee approaches its new half century with a larger opportunity to be of direct service **to the Negro race than it has ever had before and of indirect value to the civilization in which 12,000,000 Negroes are incorporate. Better still, another fifty years of Tuskegee!**

New York Times

TUSKEGEE PLANNING SEMI-CENTENNIAL

Constitution 4-3-31

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 2.—(AP)—This institution of "up from slavery" will observe on April 12 the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by Booker Taliaferro Washington.

Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. R. R. Moton, who succeeded Dr. Washington as head of the school, announced today that the celebration would be marked by a special message from President Hoover by direct wire from the White House to the institute chapel where it will be broadcast on a nation-wide hook-up. The anniversary program will continue through the 14th.

Tuskegee was modeled by Dr. Washington on the Hampton Normal & Agricultural Institute of his native Virginia, where he studied after his emancipation from servitude and later taught. The rise of Tuskegee, as well as the striking career of its founder are vividly described in Washington's best known book, "Up From Slavery."

The institute started in 1881 with 30 pupils and Dr. Washington as the sole teacher in an old church and a shanty with a legislative appropriation of $2,000 annually for salaries. By the time of Washington's death in 1915 it had nearly 2,000 students, close to 200 instructors, and thousands of graduates.

Speakers scheduled for the anniversary celebration include President Harry Garfield, of Williams College; Dr. Anson Phelps-Stokes, canon of the Washington cathedral; Dr. Rush Rhees, president of Rochester University; Dr. William J. Schieffelin, president of the Citizens' Union of New York and chairman of the Tuskegee board of trustees; Dr. M. Ashby Jones, of St. Louis, and Dr. George Denny, president of the University of Alabama.

MOTON ANNOUNCES BIRTHDAY PROGRAM

Advertiser

3-28-31 Montgomery Ala.

Radio Addresss By Hoover Will Feature Tuskegee Institute Anniversary

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 25.—Principal R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, today announced that plans are completed for the program of the fiftieth anniversary, to be held at the institute April 12-14.

The feature of the three-day celebration will be President Hoover's address to the assembly in the chapel by direct wire from the White House. From the chapel the President's words will be broadcasted over a nation-wide hookup of both National and Columbia broadcasting systems, together with addresses by President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College and Dr. Moton.

The anniversary exercises will begin Sunday morning, April 12, with a sermon by Dr. M. Ashby Jones, of St. Louis, formerly chairman of Interracial Commission of Atlanta. During Sunday afternoon a party of trustees will motor to one of the Rosenwald schools in Macon County, another party will attend the dedication exercises of Wallace Buttrick Hall at Snowhill, Ala. Snowhill Institute was founded by a Tuskegee graduate and its present principal is a graduate of the school.

Sunday night will be featured by the usual chapel services, at which brief addresses will be delivered. Monday morning a demonstration of the movable school, a feature of Tuskegee's agricultural extension service, will be staged in the chapel, following a meeting of the board of trustees of the institute.

The exercises of Monday afternoon will feature the work of Tuskegee graduates and the general extension activities of the school. Leaders in educational work will interpret the influence of Tuskegee as observed by them in different parts of the country.

Monday night will be given over to a musical festival featuring the negro music exclusively. Aside from the singing of spirituals by the institute choir and student body, the institute band and orchestra will render special arrangements of compositions by negro composers. The choir will also render a special Allelulia Chorus written for the occasion by William L. Dawson, a graduate of the institute, and new directors of music at Tuskegee.

Tuesday will be devoted to inspection of the institute by visitors. The climax of the celebration will be reached on Tuesday afternoon, with the founder's day address by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, formerly secretary of Yale University, now canon of the National Cathedral in Washington, followed by the address of President Hoover.

NEW YORK TIMES

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MOTON ANNOUNCES TUSKEGEE PROGRAM

Advertiser

3-28-31

Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration Slated For April 12-14, Principal States

Montgomery Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 24.—Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute today announced that plans are completed for the program of the 50th anniversary, to be held at the institute April 12 through 14. The feature of the three-day celebration will be President Hoover's address to the assembly in the chapel by direct wire from the White House on the 14th at 4:30 p.m. From the chapel the President's words will be broadcast over a nationwide hookup of both National and Columbia Broadcasting systems, together with addresses by President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College and Dr. Moton.

The anniversary exercises will begin

Sunday morning, April 12 with a sermon by Dr. M. Ashby Jones, of St. Louis, formerly chairman of Interracial Commission of Atlanta. During Sunday afternoon a party of trustees will motor to one of the Rosenwald schools in Macon County, another party will attend the dedication exercises of Wallace Buttrick Hall of Snow Hill, Ala. It is of interest that Snow Hill Institute was founded by a Tuskegee graduate and its present principal is a graduate of the school.

Sunday night will be featured by the usual chapel services at which brief addresses will be delivered by invited speakers. On Monday morning, a demonstration of the Movable school, a feature of Tuskegee's Agricultural Extension Service, will be staged in the chapel, following a meeting of the board of trustees of the institute.

The exercises Monday afternoon will feature the work of Tuskegee graduates and the general extension activities of the school. Leaders in educational work will interpret the influence of Tuskegee as observed by them in different parts of the country.

Monday night will be given over to a musical festival featuring negro music exclusively. Aside from the singing of spirituals by the Institute Choir and student body, the Institute band and orchestra will render special arrangements of compositions by negro composers. The choir will also render a special Allelulia Chorus, written for the occasion by William L. Dawson, a graduate of the Institute, and new director of music at Tuskegee.

Tuesday will be devoted to inspection of the Institute by visitors. The climax of the celebration will be reached on Tuesday afternoon with the Founder's Day address by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, formerly secretary of Yale University, now Canon of the National Cathedral in Washington, followed by the address of President Hoover.

Among other speakers on the program will be Dr. Rush Rhees, president of Rochester University; Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, of New York, chairman of Tuskegee's board of trustees; Bishop W. T. Vernon, of the A. M. E. Church; Bishop R. E. Jones, of the M. E. Church; Dr. James Hardy Dillard, president of the Slater and Jeannes Fund Boards; Dr. George Denny, president of the University of Alabama; President J. R. E. Lee, of the Florida A. and M. College; President John W. Davis, of West Virginia State College, and Alvin J. Neely, executive secretary of the Tuskegee Alumni Association.

Special parties of visitors will arrive on Saturday from New York, Chicago, New Orleans, Hampton, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and as far West as Denver. All visitors will be the guests of the Institute throughout the celebration. Plans are on foot for special social features accompanying the celebration reaching the climax in the Principal's reception on Tuesday evening to be held in the great Student's dining hall.

The Southeastern Passenger Association announces the granting of reduced round trip tickets on the identification certificate plan on all Southeastern railroad for the celebration. These tickets will b on sale at all local stations April 9-1 at one and one-half fare for the roun trip, return extending through the 21st except where special fares are arranged A rate of one and three-fifths fare i offered for a time limit of 30 days for the round trip. The Southeastern Passenger Association area includes points south of the Ohio River from Cairo, Ill., and Washington, southward to New Orleans and Savannah, Ga. All persons desiring to take advantage of these reduced round-trip rates should apply promptly to the principal's office at Tuskegee for identification certificates.

TUSKEGEE PLANS FOR ANNIVERSARY

Will Celebrate Founding Of Institution In Program Starting April 12

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 26—Principal Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, announced plans are completed for the program of the fiftieth anniversary, to be held at the institute April 12-14. The feature of the celebration will be President Hoover's address to the assembly in the chapel by direct wire from the White House April 14 at 4:30 p.m. From the chapel the president's words will be broadcast over a nation-wide hookup of National and Columbia Broadcasting systems, together with addresses by President Garfield, of Williams College, and Dr. Moton.

The anniversary exercises will begin Sunday morning, April 12, with a sermon by Dr. M. Ashby Jones, St. Louis, formerly chairman of Interracial Commission of Atlanta. During Sunday afternoon a party of trustees will motor to one of the Rosenwald schools in Macon County, another party will attend the dedication exercises of Wallace Buttrick Hall, Snow Hill, Ala. It is of interest that Snow Hill Institute was founded by a Tuskegee graduate and its present principal is a graduate of the school.

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Meridian, Miss., Star
Monday, March 23, 1931

NAMES MOUNDS BAYOU NEGRO FOR CEREMONIES

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Eugene P. Booze, negro of Mounds Bayou, will represent the state of Mississippi at the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

Appointment of the state representative was made by Gov. T. G Bilbo at the request of officials of the institution that some representative negro be selected to attend the ceremonies in April.

Tuskegee was founded by Bo T. Washington.

Education-1931

Discussions

Hiatus in Higher Education

By KELLY MILLER

Amsterdam News

3-11-31

New York

N.Y.

SEVERAL years ago I contributed an article to the Educational Review entitled "The Higher Education of the Negro at the Cross-Roads." In this contribution I tried to point out the awful significance of shifting the burden of education and cultural leadership from white to Negro shoulders and from a religious to a secular motivation. In the meantime there has been little serious discussion of the motive, reason, end in view of the higher education of the Negro race. There have been so much agitations and so many outbreaks within the colleges and universities that the purely educational principle has had little chance to function.

Kelly Miller.

Dr. DuBois, in his commencement address at Howard University last June, pointed out in his usual clear, precise, polished manner the modern breakdown of both the so-called industrial and so-called higher education, under modern industrial and business methods. He did not essay to prescribe a remedy.

From time to time I have engaged in my releases to call attention to the tremendous strain and stress of the educational shift. But our schools and colleges have gone on increasing in numbers and augmenting in equipment and facilities. The Crisis, in its annual educational number, has carried the spectacular story of advancement and progress. Of recent years funds have been pouring in by the millions, so that our college mangement is finding out the wisdom of the words of James G. Blaine, that a surplus is more demoralizing than a deficit. And yet the ship of education is drifting on the sea of uncertainly, bound for no definite port and guided by no tested chart and compass.

Now comes Carter Woodson, in his usual hammer and tongs fashion, and is filling the Negro press with wailings and lamentation over the breakdown of the higher education of the Negro. I might also mention in this connection the onslaught of the "Davis Bad Boys," who a year or two ago had the temerity to raise their youthful voice in protestation.

Last week Howard University celebrated the sixty-fourth anniversity of its founding. Former President (now Bishop) W. P. Thirkield delivered the principal address and was the central figure of the occasion. As I sat through it all by mind became reminiscent and reflective. Dr. Thirkield embodied in its purest essence the spirit of philanthropy and religion which lay at the foundation of Negro colleges and universities. He devoted practically all of his active life in promoting these ideals. He is about the last of the Mohicans.

These institutions have been turned over to Negro management, or to the handling of white men who have not been baptized with blood and fire. The religious motive has been supplanted by greater pedagogical efficiency. Philanthropy has given way to the pragmatical program of big business. That eager enthusiasm which once impelled yearning youths from the cotton patch and sugar swamps to make a great journey to Fisk, Atlanta and Howard has been replaced by young men and women who are preparing themselves for a better job. The former zeal to serve the race has melted away in the desire to serve one's self. The missionary has given way to the mercenary motive. They are highly trained in the technical letter, but miss the enkindling spirit.

President Thirkield, in his brilliant address, spoke with the zeal and enthusiasm of forty years ago. He urged upon the Howard students to consecrate themselves to human service rather than to material things. He pointed out the Christian ministry as the greatest field for service to God, to race and country. His eloquent speaking and consecrated life compelled a respectable hearing; but his preachment ran against the grain of the age and the hour. All honor to Bishop Thirkield, the embodiment, at its best, of altruistic devotion and consecration to a race different from his own.

The writer, Dr. DuBois, Carter Woodson, the "Davis Bad Boys" and others have been depicting what is wrong. Bishop Thirkield tells us what is right, according to the old conception. The output of Negro colleges and universities today is confronted with the vast religious, educational, economic, political and social estate involved in the possibilities of eleven or twelve millions of their blood fellows. Unless the members of the intelligentsia class are willing and able to develop and capably man and manage these vast estates, our universities and colleges will fail of their proclaimed mission. The ideals of the fathers and founders cannot be ignored in any program of preparation which will enable the college bred Negro to do this.

Negro Educators Needed

Amsterdam News

By Dr. CARTER G. WOODSON

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

3-11-31

New York

N.Y.

SOMEONE asked me the other day: "In your program of the education of the Negro, what do you say of the white teachers of the race?"

I replied that the remaining few Christian workers who went South not so long after the Civil War and established schools and churches to lay the foundation on which we should now be building wisely, I would honor as a martyred throng. Anathema be upon him who would utter a word derogatory to the record of these heroes and heroines! I would pay high tribute also to unselfish Southerners like Haygood, Curry, Ruffner, Northern and Vance, and to men of our time like Mr. Jackson Davis and Dr. James H. Dillard, who believe that the only way to elevate people is to help them to help themselves.

The unfortunate successors of the Northern missionary teachers of Negroes, men like McKenzie, Durkee and Gregg, however, have thoroughly demonstrated that they have no useful function in the life of the Negro. They have not the spirit of their predecessors and do not measure up to the requirements of educators desired in accredited colleges. If Negro institutions are to be as efficient as those for the whites in the South, the same high standard for the educators to direct them should be maintained. Negro schools cannot go forward with such a load of inefficiency and especially when the white presidents of these institutions are often less scholarly than Negroes who have to serve under them.

I do not take the position that a qualified white person should not teach in a Negro school. For certain work, which temporarily some whites may be able to do better than the Negroes, there can be no objection to such service, but if the Negro is to be forced to live in the ghetto, he can more easily develop out of it by his own leadership than by that which is superimposed.

By law and custom the white presidents and teachers of Negro schools are prevented from participating freely in the life of the Negro. When I was at Howard the white women connected with the institution would bow to me in patronizing fashion when on the campus, but elsewhere they did not see me. A white president of one Negro school never entertains a Negro in his home, preferring to shift such guests to the students' dining-room. Another white president of a Negro college maintains on the campus a guest cottage which Negroes can enter only as servants. Still another such functionary does not allow students to enter his home through the front door. Negroes trained under such conditions without protest become downright cowards and in life will continue as slaves, in spite of their nominal emancipation.

There is no argument here for or against separate schools. What is herein suggested is a common-sense method of taking the situation as one finds it and making the most of it. In his sequestered sphere the Negro must break down barriers by developing something which will be so valuable that the white man will seek him to obtain it. The whites are already taking away from the Negroes their singers and actors. Let us have more of it. The Negro, however, will never be able to show all of his originality as long as his efforts in the ghetto are directed from without by those who socially proscribe him. Such "friends" will unconsciously keep him in the ghetto.

Unfortunately Negroes who think as I do and dare express themselves are branded as opponents of interracial co-operation. As a matter of fact, however, such Negroes are the real workers in carrying out a program of interracial effort. Co-operation implies equality of the participants in the particular task at hand. On the contrary, however, the usual way now is for the whites to work out their plans behind closed doors, have them approved by a few Negroes serving nominally on a board, and then employ a white staff to carry out their program. This is not interracial co-operation. It is merely the ancient idea of calling upon the "inferior" to carry out the orders of the "superior." To express it in post-classic language, as did Jessie O. Thomas, 'The Negroes do the 'coing' and the whites the 'operating.'"

This unsound attitude of the "friends" of the Negro is due to the persistence of the mediaeval idea of controlling underprivileged classes. Behind closed doors these "friends" say you need to be careful in advancing Negroes to commanding positions unless it can be determined beforehand that they will do what they are told to do. You can never tell when some Negroes will break out and embarrass their "friends." After being advanced to positions of influence some of them have been known to run amuck and advocate social equality or demand for their race the privileges of democracy when they should restrict themselves to public health, agriculture, industry and religious development.

It is often said, too, that the time is not ripe for Negroes to take over the administration of their institutions, for they do not have the contacts for raising money, but what becomes of this argument when we remember what Booker T. Washington did for Tuskegee and observe what R. R. Moton and John Hope are doing today? As president of Howard University, Mordecai W. Johnson has raised more money for that institution among philanthropists than all of its former white presidents combined. Furthermore, if, after three generations, the Negro colleges have not produced men qualified to administer their affairs, such an admission is an eloquent argument that they have failed ingloriously.

Here and there, then, Negroes with vision are insisting upon a reconstruction of the program for Negro schools. They have none of the once popular idea that Negroes are inferior to the whites or that those now serving the race as bosses are essential to the success of its institutions. The thought that the Negroes in their segregated position, denied the economic opportunities of other races in this country, must work out their own salvation among themselves. Instead of being told what to say or do and forced to do it, the Negroes must be led to think out their own problems and thus carve out their own future. Nobody else so far has done this for them.

For this reason Negroes are turning upon the white missionary teachers from the North now left in their schools, because the latter, whether they will or not, are not of them, although among them, and, therefore, cannot thus help them from afar as they could if they were free to become thoroughly identified with the people whom they serve. This feeling among Negroes has resulted in troublesome disturbances which required changes of administration at Howard, Hampton and Fisk. At Howard the trustees did a new thing of putting in the presidency a Negro who has made a good begin-

Education-1931

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I do not take the position that a qualified white person should not teach in a Negro school. For certain work, which temporarily some whites may be able to do better than the Negroes, there can be no objection to such service, but if the Negro is to be forced to live in the ghetto, he can more easily develop out of it by his own leadership than by that which is superimposed.

By law and custom the white presidents and teachers of Negro schools are prevented from participating freely in the life of the Negro. When I was at Howard the white women connected with the institution would bow to me in patronizing fashion when on the campus, but elsewhere they did not see me. A white president of one Negro school never entertains a Negro in his home, preferring to shift such guests to the students' dining-room. Another white president of a Negro college maintains on the campus a guest cottage which Negroes can enter only as servants. Still another such functionary does not allow students to enter his home through the front door. Negroes trained under such conditions without protest become downright cowards and in life will continue as slaves, in spite of their nominal emancipation.

There is no argument here for or against separate schools. What is herein suggested is a common-sense method of taking the situation as one finds it and making the most of it. In his sequestered sphere the Negro must break down barriers by developing something which will be so valuable that the white man will seek him to obtain it. The whites are already taking away from the Negroes their singers and actors. Let us have more of it. The Negro, however, will never be able to show all of his originality as long as his efforts in the ghetto are directed from without by those who socially proscribe him. Such "friends" will unconsciously keep him in the ghetto.

Unfortunately Negroes who think as I do and dare express themselves are branded as opponents of interracial co-operation. As a matter of fact, however, such Negroes are the real workers in carrying out a program of interracial effort. Co-operation implies equality of the participants in the particular task at hand. On the contrary, however, the usual way now is for the whites to work out their plans behind closed doors, have them approved by a few Negroes serving nominally on a board, and then employ a white staff to carry out their program. This is not interracial co-operation. It is merely the ancient idea of calling upon the "inferior" to carry out the orders of the "superior." To express it in post-classic language, as did Jessie O. Thomas, 'The Negroes do the 'coing' and the whites the 'operating.'"

This unsound attitude of the "friends" of the Negro is due to the persistence of the mediaeval idea of controlling underprivileged classes. Behind closed doors these "friends" say you need to be careful in advancing Negroes to commanding positions unless it can be determined beforehand that they will do what they are told to do. You can never tell when some Negroes will break out and embarrass their "friends." After being advanced to positions of influence some of them have been known to run amuck and advocate social equality or demand for their race the privileges of democracy when they should restrict themselves to public health, agriculture, industry and religious development.

It is often said, too, that the time is not ripe for Negroes to take over the administration of their institutions, for they do not have the contacts for raising money, but what becomes of this argument when we remember what Booker T. Washington did for Tuskegee and observe what R. R. Moton and John Hope are doing today? As president of Howard University, Mordecai W. Johnson has raised more money for that institution among philanthropists than all of its former white presidents combined. Furthermore, if, after three generations, the Negro colleges have not produced men qualified to administer their affairs, such an admission is an eloquent argument that they have failed ingloriously.

Here and there, then, Negroes with vision are insisting upon a reconstruction of the program for Negro schools. They have none of the once popular idea that Negroes are inferior to the whites or that those now serving the race as bosses are essential to the success of its institutions. The thought that the Negroes in their segregated position, denied the economic opportunities of other races in this country, must work out their own salvation among themselves. Instead of being told what to say or do and forced to do it, the Negroes must be led to think out their own problems and thus carve out their own future. Nobody else so far has done this for them.

For this reason Negroes are turning upon the white missionary teachers from the North now left in their schools, because the latter, whether they will or not, are not of them, although among them, and, therefore, cannot thus help them from afar as they could if they were free to become thoroughly identified with the people whom they serve. This feeling among Negroes has resulted in troublesome disturbances which required changes of administration at Howard, Hampton and Fisk. At Howard the trustees did a new thing of putting in the presidency a Negro who has made a good beginning, and the reconstructed Atlanta University is to proceed along the same line. Hampton and Fisk, however, are still trying to do the impossible by superimposing education, a thing abandoned by real educators centuries ago.

College 'Darkter's' Degree Seekers Cannot Even Pronounce the Words, says Woodson

Afro-American 3-14-31

Baltimore, Md.

Real Graduate School for Farm Chemists is at Feet of Dr. George Carver at Tuskegee. Universities are Loading Faculties with Impractical Men who are Not Creators.

..*By* DR. CARTER G. WOODSON

Director, Association for Study of Negro Life and History.

The degradation of the doctorate and of higher education in genera dawned upon me the other day more clearly than ever when a friend oi mine rushed into my office saying: "I have been trying to see you for several days. I have just failed to get a job for which I had been working, and I am told that I cannot expect a promotion until I get my "darkter's 'gree."

That is what he called it. He could not even pronounce the words, but he is determined to have his "darkter's 'gree" to get the job in sight.

This shameful status of higher education is due in a large measure to low standards of institutions with a tendency toward the diploma mill procedure. To get a job or to hold one you go in and "grind" until they "grind" you out with a "darkter's 'gree," and you do not have to worry any further. Almost any school will be glad to have you thereafter and you will receive a large salary.

Lose Common Touch

Investigation has shown, however, that men who have the doctorate not only lose touch with the common people but do not do as much creative work as those of less formal education. After having this honor conferred upon them, men of this type often rest on their oars. Few persons have thought of the seriousness of such inertia among men who are put in the lead of things because of meeting statutory requirements of universities.

Philanthropy

Talking the other day with one of the men now giving the millions to build the four Negro universities in the South, however, I find that he is of the opinion that accredited institutions can be established in mushroom fashion with men of this type.

In other words, you can go almost anywhere and build a three-million-dollar plant, place in charge a man to do what you want accomplished, and in a short while he can secure or have trained to order the men necessary to make a university.

"We want here," he will say, "a man who has his master's degree in English. Send me another who has his doctor's degree in sociology, and I can use one more in physics." And when he gets there it will soon be discovered that he is really one more.

Fillers in

Now experience has shown that men of this type may "fill in," but a university cannot be established with such raw recruits. I once had some experience in trying to man a college in this fashion and the result was a story that would make an interesting headline for the newspapers.

When Dr. William Rainey Harper was establishing the University of Chicago he called to the headship of the various departments only men who had distinguished themselves in the creative world, men like Michelson, the noted physicist of the United States, Von Holst, the distinguished historian of Germany, Mazyrick, the expert in Social Science ni Prague, and Moulton, one of the world's greatest literary critics.

Some had advanced degrees and some had not. Several of them had never done any formal graduate work at all. All of them, however, were men whose thought was moving the world.

It may be argued that we have no such men and must have them trained, but such a thing cannot be forced as we are now doing it. It would be much better to stimulate the development of the more progressive teachers of old than experiment with novices in the higher spheres of education.

Jackson Davis

Jackson Davis, of the general education board, has a policy which may be a partial solution of the undeveloped college instructor's problem. That foundation is giving such teachers scholarships to improve themselves for work in the sphere in which they are now laboring. The general education board does not send any one to school to work for the doctor's degree. If the board finds a man of experience and good judgment, showing possibilities for growth, it will send him off to school a year to refresh his mind with whatever there is new in his field.

Experience has shown that teachers thus helped have later done much better work than doctors of philosophy made to order. Sometimes their continuous training beyond the sphere in which they have to work removes them so far from the people that they never serve them efficiently.

Should Work with Carver

The Northern universities, moreover, cannot do graduate work for Negroes along certain lines when they are concentrating on the educational needs of people otherwise circumstanced.

The graduate school for Negroes studying chemistry is with George W. Carver at Tuskegee. At least a hundred youths should wait daily upon the words of this scientist to be able to pass on to the generation unborn his great knowledge of agricultural chemistry.

Negroes desiring to specialize in agriculture should do it with T. M. Campbell among the Negro farmers of the Black Belt.

Neither Columbia nor Chicago can give an advanced course in Negro rural education. Such work must be done under the direction of the trail blazers who are building school houses and reconstructing the educational program of the Negroes in the backwoods. Leaders of this type can supply the foundation upon which a university of realistic education may be established.

To Increase Pay

There is no argument here against earning advanced degrees, but such should come as honors conferred for training, crowned with scholastic distinction, not to enable a man to increase his salary or find a better paying position. The schools which are now directing attention exclusively to these external marks of learning will not contribute much to the uplift oi the Negro.

Georgia and Mississippi

The other day in Cleveland I found at the Western Reserve University something unusually encouraging. A native of Mississippi, a white man trained in a Northern university and now serving as a professor there, has under him in sociology, a Negro student from Georgia.

For his dissertation this Negro is collecting the sayings of Negroes in every day life—their morning greetings, their remarks as to the weather, their comments on things which happen around them, their reactions to things which strike them as unusual and the efforts to interpret life as the panorama passes before them.

The Old Way

This white Mississippian and black Georgian are on the right way to understand the Negro and, if they do not fall out about social equality, they will serve the Negro much better than those who are trying to find out whether Henry VIII lusted more after Anne Boleyn, Catherine of Aragon, or whether Elizabeth was more of an arrant liar than Phillip II oi Spain.

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ro Students Quit School Early

Advertiser 3-28-31

Montgomery, Ala.

BY RUSSELL KENT

Advertiser Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Only on negro out of every 21 enrolling in th first grades of Alabama public schools reaches the eighth grade, according to a survey of negro education compiled by the U. S. Office of Education, showing 82,192 negro pupils in the first grades of the State schools, but only 3,748 in the eighth grades.

3-28-31

The report, which is based on the 1927-28 school year, indicates that more than one-half the negro pupils drop out of school after the first grade. While there were 82,192 negro first grade pupils, the report shows only 29,402 in the second grade.

The number steadily dwindles in the upper grades. Although still above 20,000 in the third and fourth, it falls to 16,901 in the fifth and 12,800 in the sixth grades. The number declines to less than one-half in the seventh grade, 5,577, and reaches 3,748 in the eighth grade.

There were 199,323 negro pupils in the elementary schools of the State, and 5,260 in the secondary schools, making a total of 204,583 negro public school pupils.

Although the State has 324,027 negro children of school age, five to 17 years, the average daily attendance is less than 50 per cent of this number, 148,442.

In the whole South the ratio of school attendance is approximately the same as Alabama. Out of the 3,212,950 negroes of school age, an average of only 1,635,144 attends school daily. The total number of negro pupils enrolled in the schools of this group of states, which includes all of the 17 which separate negro children from white in the schools, is 2,254,760.

Negro high school enrollment in the South has about tripled during the last decade, but about one in four reaches the fourth year. In 1928 there were 86,685 negro high school students in the South; of this number 38,999 were enrolled in first year and 9,565 in fourth year.

The school year for Alabama negro children is 127 days, which is four days shorter than the average of all the Southern states, 131 days. Mississippi, with a 112-day school year, has the shortest educational period, while Delaware (which is included in this group) has the longest, 184 days.

2ND [illegible]CATION MEET HELD AT PRAIRIE VIEW

Informer

3-28-31

The second State Conference on Negro Education under call of Principal W. R. Banks, founder and sponsor, convened at Prairie View State College, March 20. It was estimated that 300 leaders and educators, white and colored, attended the conference.

Principal Banks presented L. W. Rogers, assistant State superintendent of public instruction, who presided during the session.

One of the most outstanding contributions to the conference was the address of Dr. James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Virginia, chairman of the Jeane and Slater boards. Dr. Dillard was introduced to the conference

Mr. Rogers as an educational tesman, an ambassador of good l. Among other things, Dr. Dil l stressed accuracy in the school m, both on the part of the teach and the pupil. He emphasized ality rather than quantity teaching nd predicted that within twenty years there would ~~be no four~~ year high schools [illegible]

In speaking of Negro education in the south, he said ~~the race had~~ made tremendous progress within the last fifteen years. "It is good to have beautiful school buildings, fine teachers and excellent curricula, but it is the mind and soul that should be first," Dr. Dillard said.

"We speak of peace," said Dr. Dillard, "but the only way we shall ever have sweet abiding peace is to get it in the soul of man. The important part of education is to think. The world needs people who can think. It is the business of education to teach people to think." Speaking of probems confronting the race, Dr. Dillard held that justice was the key to the solution. He emphasized justice and fair play between man and man as the final solution of all the problem interracial no less than racial t world over.

Following the address of Dr lard, brief addresses were ma follows: President High School S tion for Negroes in Texas, D. B. Taylor, State Department of Education; Facts Revealed in a Study of Negro High School Principals in Texas, Dean J. Heary Alston, Prairie View State College; Data on Negro High Schools in Texas, Principal W. R. Banks, Prairie View State College; What Yoakum is doing for Negro High Schools, L. B. McGuffin, superintendent; What Cherokee County is Doing for Negro Rural Schools, E. S. Erwin, superintendent; Signs of Progress in Texas, G. T. Bludworth, state department of education.

During the closing hours the conference engaged in round table discussions. Philanthropists, Presidents, Superintendents and principals told of the work being done in their respective counties and interest in behalf of Negro education

Education-1931

Discussions.

Christian Advocate
2-12-31

EDUCATING THE NEGRO—THEN AND NOW

THERE is a vast and profound difference between the attitude of the nation toward Negro education in 1931 and that of 1860. The North was indifferent then. So well known is the South's position on the matter of the cultural development of the race in the days of the 60's, that it scarcely needs pointing out now in detail. The dominant Southern opinion against Negro education was a social tradition fixed in the public mind and bolstered up by the legislative and judicial institutions of those times. So violent was the opposition here to Negro education then, that vicious and inhuman penalties were inflicted on those who undertook to teach the Negro even how to read and write. This writer's own mother unto her dying day bore in the fleshy parts of her arm scars left there by the point of the needle with which she was penalized for stealing an opportunity to learn how to read her Bible.

Scarcely any fact could be stronger evidence of the presence in human history of a spiritual principle than is this fact of the Negro's educational progress during the period from 1860 to the present time. In that dark period the slogan was, *"No education for the black man."* Contrasted against this black background of social injustice we hear to-day, inspiring hope in these millions of Negroes, this surprising slogan of *"Better schools for Negroes."* Evidently behind this slogan there is an unmistakable growth in the intelligence and sense of justice on the part of those who have been either hostile or indifferent toward providing for the Negro, as for other American citizens, the advantages of education.

This growth in intelligence and sense of justice is probably provoked by the discovery that failure to educate the Negro exposes society to certain dangers which it can ill afford to encounter. Among these is the impairment of the nation's cultural standards. Just as certain as ill health knows no color line, and disease stalks across all racial barriers, endangering the health of entire communities, so illiteracy and lack of culture keep the nation's cultural standard at a relatively low level, whether that illiteracy is traceable to one group of the population or the other. The only way to have an intelligent and cultured nation is to educate all elements of its population.

Another danger of the old policy of withholding from the Negro educational advantages is that of the economic waste involved. Education increases the capacity of the individual both to produce and consume social goods. Society has discovered that to keep large masses in ignorance is to maintain a low standard of living by keeping social wants at a minimum; and shutting up the gates of consumption is likewise to slacken the process of production. If for no other than the economic reason, it were extremely wise to educate twelve millions of Negro Americans, for herein the manufacturers of the nation would find a choice market for the products of their factories.

Another danger of this unsocial attitude of the earlier days is that it fostered a process of impairment of human capital. The deposits of human values within the Negro group are of untold worth to the welfare of society as a whole. According to reliable educators, there is wrapped up in the Negro race one hundred and fifty billions of dollars worth of human capital. The failure to educate the Negro means to divert these billions from channels of productive service, and the South loses heavily through such a policy.

"Better schools for Negroes" as a slogan certainly takes these facts into consideration as the nation grows in intelligent appreciation of the value of all of the elements of its population. There has likewise been developing in the nation during the past seventy years a social consciousness which is taking into account the extreme cruelty in the social policy of withholding from millions of human beings their God-given rights reinforced by legislative enactment for citizenship enjoyment in our great nation. The reaction of society in general to maltreatment of minority groups in every section of the world has happily made its impact upon the conscience of our own nation, so that the sense of moral obligation to give every child of mankind an opportunity for development along the lines of his native capacity, is becoming keener with the passing years. It will be increasingly difficult for our Government, or any other, standing in the shadows of the recent destructive war, to maintain a conscience blunt and irresponsive to the appeals of minority groups for larger opportunity, whether those groups be black or white, whether they be the natives of South Africa, the Jews of Prussia, or the Negroes of the Southland.

"Better Schools for Negroes," as a slogan for the present day, has been born beyond a doubt out of the growing sense of the social responsibility of wealth. It is this motive that forms the dynamic in the present campaign for funds being inaugurated by the Central Committee on Better Schools for Negroes. This movement is authorized for adequate endowment, building, and equipment for schools for Negroes under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The occasion for the launching of this campaign is the philanthropy of the General Education Board and the Julius Rosenwald Fund which, together, have proffered to Methodist Negro schools a round $3,000,000, upon the condition that the church procure an additional $2,000,000 to round out a worth-while endowment fund for these schools. These Foundations evidently are prompted by their disinterested sense of social obligation toward the Negro element of our whole population.

This most highly commendable act in which racial and religious differences find their most superb expression of co-operative service is a noteworthy approval of the historic attitude of our church toward Negro education. In fact, it makes provision for the working out toward full fruition of the church's policy and procedure of cultural and vocational training for the race. Ten years ago Methodism's Negro schools enrolled 384 students of college rank. To-day those same schools show a total enrollment of nearly 2,500 students of college rank. Such progress, under the handicaps of the past, but indicate the trend of larger achievement which may be expected of these schools under the stimulation afforded by the *"Better Schools for Negroes"* slogan. Methodism's faith and adventure in the field of Negro education in the past and present; property assets of $6,723,892 possessed by her Negro schools; the demonstrated capacity of this race over a period of more than three decades, and the munificent gift of millions by these philanthropic Foundations, are an astounding challenge both to the Negro and to the nation to make possible the realization of the objectives, plans, and methods of those who have devoted themselves to this magnificent task.

No more fitting time could be adopted for the formal launching of this movement than that of Lincoln's Birthday. The memory of the great Emancipator is an irresistible reminder to the nation as we turn our thoughts toward his sacred tomb, of the nation's obligation to supplement his immortal work of body emancipation by that other impending task of intellectual and spiritual emancipation of these Negro millions.

Assurance of the success of the movement is guaranteed by the personnel of its Central Committee. Bishop Thomas Nicholson is its chairman, having associated with him Bishops Anderson, Jones, Hamilton, and Thirkield. Members of the Board of Education co-operating are Secretary Bovard; Dean Holgate; secretary of Negro Institutions, Dr. M. J. Holmes; senior publishing agent, Dr. John H. Race, and Mrs. Ellis L. Phillips. Reinforcing these, a church-wide general advisory committee will present the merits of this momentous movement to every section and individual of the church, and to every friend, white and colored, and well-wishers of Negro uplift and advancement.

Fitzgerald, Ga., Leader-Enterprise
Thursday, February 12, 1931

NEGRO EDUCATION.

Colored children are now in schools in practically equal proportion to the rest of the population. No aspect of education has advanced more rapidly in the last fifteen years. The public schools for Negroes in the South. Negro colleges and universities are realities. Congress appropriated last year to Howard College $1,250,000. Every Southern state now supports out of public funds at least one state college for Negroes. A century ago the Negroes numbered one-fifth of the population of the nation. They now number one-tenth and are becoming more widely distributed, one-fifth moving west and north since the recent tide of migration begun during the war.

Thoughtful persons are interested in the Negro because he is a part of the nation; because his progress is necessary to the progress of the nation. The race that numbers one-tenth of the nation and one-third of the South must be built into the national life through development in farming, in business, in education and the arts, in health and morality.

Some Suggestions on Education

Journal & Guide
2-28-31
Norfolk, Va.

By CARTER G. WOODSON

The other day some one asked me how I connect my criticism of the higher education of the Negroes with new developments in this sphere and especially with the four universities in the South which have been made possible by the millions obtained from governments, boards and philanthropists. I believe that the establishment of these four centers of learning at Washington, Atlanta, Nashville, and New Orleans can be so carried out as to mark an epoch in the development of the Negro race. On the other hand, there is just as much possibility for a colossal failure of the whole scheme. If these institutions are to be replica of universities like Harvard and Yale, if the men who are to administer them and teach in them are to be the products of roll-top desk theorists who have never touched the life of the Negro, the money thus invested will be just as profitably spent if it is used to buy peanuts to throw at the animals in a circus.

Some of the thought behind the movement is to get rid of the Negroes who are now crowding Northern universities, especially the medical schools, many of which will not admit Negroes because of the racial contact in hospital practice. In the rush merely to make special provision for these undesirable students the institutions which are to train them may be established on ideas and make the same blunders of the smaller institutions which have preceded them. It will hardly help a poisoned patient to give them a larger does of poison.

In higher institutions for Negroes, organized along lines required for people differently circumstanced, some few may profit by being further grounded in the fundamentals, others may become more adept in the exploitation of their people, and a smaller number may cross the divide and joint the whites in useful service; but the large majority of the products of such institutions will increase rather than diminish the load which the masses have had to carry ever since their emancipation. Such ill prepared workers will have no foundation upon which to build. The education of any people should begin with the people themselves, but Negroes thus trained have been dreaming about the ancients of Europe and about those who have tried to imitate them.

In a course, at Harvard, for example, we were required to find out whether Pericles was justly charged with trying to supplant the worship of Jupiter with that of Juno. Since that time I have learned that I would have been much better prepared for work among the Negroes in the Black Belt if I had spent that time learning why John Jasper of sun-do-move fame joined with Joshua in contending that the planet stood still "in the middle of the line while he fought the battle the second time." It has taken me twenty years to recover from my education. How unfortunate it is for a man to waste so much valuable time. I thank God that the veil has been lifted at last, and I can now see the drama of life in which my people play such an inconspicuous role.

I would not close any Negro college or university, but I would reconstruct the whole system. I would not eliminate many of the courses now being offered, but I would secure men of vision to give them from the point of view of the people to be served. I would not spend less money for the higher education of the Negro, but I would redefine higher education as preparation to serve the lowly rather than to live as an aristocrat.

This revolution in our education must come. It may not be effected immediately; but it is inevitable, for its necessity is evident even to a casual observer. Those Negroes who have been trained the most serve the least. Negro preachers who are graduates of the best schools of theology preach to our smallest congregations. Our physicians and lawyers who have undergone training in leading universities of the land often have difficulty in making a living. Teachers of "ripe scholarship" influence the youth less than those of limited training. Such mal-adjusted workers complain that, since Negroes are ignorant, they prefer ignorant leadership; but the trouble is not that the people are ignorant but that these misfits are ignorant of the people.

Some one has asked me what changes I would make in the curricula of Negro schools. Such subjects of certitude as mathematics, of course, would continue and so would most of the work in practice languages and science. In theology, literature, social science, and education, however, radical reconstruction is necessary. The old worn-out theories as to man's relation to God and his fellowman, the system of thought which has permitted one man to exploit, oppress, and exterminate another and still be regarded as righteous must be discarded for the new thought of men as brothren and the idea of God as the lover of all mankind.

After Negro students have mastered the fundamentals of English, the principles of composition, and the leading facts in the development of its literature, they should not spend all of their time in advanced work on Shakespeare, Chaucer, and Anglo-Saxon. They should direct their attention to the folklore of the African, to the philosophy in the proverbs and other thought of Negroes, to the development of the Negro in the use of modern language, and to the works of Negro writers.

The leading facts of the history of the world should be studied by all, but of what advantage is it to the Negro student of history to devote all of his time to courses bearing on such despots as Alexander the Great, Caesar, and Napoleon, or to the record of those nations whose outstanding achievement has been rapine, plunder, and murder for world power?

Why not study the African background from the point of view of anthropology and history, and why not take up sociology as it concerns the Negro peasant or proletarian who is suffering from sufficient ills, to supply laboratory work for the most advanced students of social order?

Why not take up economics as reflected by the Negroes of today and work out some remedy for their lack of capital, the absence of cooperative enterprise, and the short life of their establishments. Institutions like Harvard and Yale are not going to do these things, and educators influenced by them to the extent that they become blind to the Negro will never serve the [illegible] efficiently.

Higher Education Drifting on Sea of Uncertainty

Afro-American
3-14-31
Baltimore Md.

Young People Now Attend College to Prepare Themselves for Better Jobs; the Motivation is to Serve Self.

By KELLY MILLER

Several years ago, I contributed an article to the Educational Review, entitled: "The Higher Education of the Negro at the Cross-Roads." In this contribution, I tried to point out the awful significance of shifting the burden of educational and cultural leadership from white to Negro shoulders and from a religious to a secular motivation.

In the meantime, there has been little serious discussion of the motive, reason, and end in view of the higher education of the Negro race. There has been so much agitation and outbreaks within the colleges and universities that the purely educational principle has had little chance to function.

DuBOIS SAYS COLLEGES NOT MEETING NEEDS

Dr. DuBois, in his commencement address at Howard University last June, pointed out in his usual clear, precise, polished manner, the modern breakdown of both the so-called industrial and so-called higher education, under modern industrial and business methods. He did not essay to prescribe a remedy.

From time to time, I have in my releases called attention to the tremendous strain and stress of the educational shift. But our schools and colleges have gone on increasing in numbers and augmenting in equipment and facilities. The Crisis, in its annual educational number, has carried the spectacular story of advancement and progress.

Of recent years funds have been pouring in by the millions, so that our college management is finding out the wisdom of the words of James G. Blaine, that a surplus is more demoralizing than a deficit. And yet the ship of education is drifting on the sea of uncertainty, bound for no definite port and guided by no tested chart and compass.

CARTER WOODSON LAMENTS BREAKDOWN

Now comes Carter Woodson, in his usual hammer-and-tongs fashion, and is filling the Negro press with wailings and lamentation over the breakdown of the higher education of the Negro. I might also mention in this connection the onslaught of the "Davis Bad Boys," who a year or two ago had the temerity to raise their youthful voices in protestation.

Last week, Howard University celebrated the sixty-fourth anniversary of its foundation. Former President, now Bishop, W. P. Thirkield, delivered the principal address and was the central figure of the occasion. As I sat through it all my mind became reminiscent and reflective.

Dr. Thirkield embodied in its purest essence the spirit of philanthropy and religion which lay at the foundation of Negro colleges and universities. He devoted practically all of his active life in promoting these ideals. He is about the last of the Mohicans. These institutions have been turned over to Negro management, or to the handling of white men who have not been baptized with blood and fire.

RELIGIOUS MOTIVE NO LONGER DOMINATES

The religious motive has been supplanted by greater pedagogical efficiency. Philanthropy has given way to the pragmatical program of big business. That eager enthusiasm which once impelled yearning youths from the cotton patch and sugar swamps to make a great journey to Fisk, Atlanta and Howard has been replaced in these young men and women by a desire for preparation for a better job.

The former zeal to serve the race has melted away in the desire to serve one's self. The missionary has given way to the mercenary motive. They are more highly trained in the technical letter but miss the enkindling spirit.

President Thirkield, in his brilliant address, spoke with the zeal and enthusiasm of forty years ago. He urged upon the Howard students to consecrate themselves to human service rather than to material things. He pointed out the Christian ministry as the greatest field for service to God, to the race and country.

His eloquent speaking and consecrated life compelled a respectful hearing. But his preachment ran against the grain of the age.

CAN THE INTELLIGENTSIA MEET THE TEST?

The output of Negro colleges and universities today is confronted with the vast religious, educational, economic, political and social estate involved in the possibilities of eleven or twelve millions of their blood fellows. Unless the intelligentsia is willing and able to develop and capably man and manage these vast estates, our universities and colleges will have failed of their proclaimed mission.

NEGRO EDUCATION GAINS.

N. Y. Times

Improvement Noted in Eighteen Southern States.

Education appears to be growing in popularity among Negroes. Members of this race residing in eighteen Southern States where separate records are kept for white and Negro schools are found to be taking more advantage of opportunities offered to advance their learning today than they did ten years ago. Negro high school enrolment has increased 177.8 per cent during the decade, according to the findings of a statistical study announced by the United States Office of Education. An advance of 10.8 per cent in enrolment of Negro children 5 to 17 years of age was also made during this period, it is shown by the survey.

New York.

In eighteen Southern States more than 2,290,000 Negro children are reported in schools. Public schools of the Northern and Western States enroll about 300,000. Steady progress is being made in many of these States to overcome difficult educational conditions. Better buildings are being constructed, better qualified teachers employed, and an advance has been recorded in number of courses offered.

N.Y.
7-19-31

In twelve Southern States from 1920 to 1928 first grade attendance in Negro schools decreased slightly, but in 1928 nearly three times as many Negroes were attending the first year of high school as attended in 1920, and a corresponding increase of more than five times as many students in fourth year high school classes was reported. During the 1927-28 school year 2,201,221 Negroes were enrolled in kindergarten and elementary schools of the United States.. High school enrolment was 92,624.

Negro college attendance is also greater than in the past, the Office of Education study shows. Although Houston, Texas, is the only city reporting a public junior college for Negroes, there are seventeen land-grant institutions and teacher-training schools. North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, N. C., is the only college for Negroes supported entirely at State expense.

Education-1931

Discussions.

Unearth Facts at Paine College Conference

Defender 3-21-31 Chicago, Ill.

By JESSE O. THOMAS

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 20.—In response to an invitation sent out by President E. C. Peters of Paine college, approximately 40 educators from South Carolina and Georgia, representatives of the Rosenwald and Jeans-Slater funds, general education board, interracial commission and Rockefeller foundation, together with 175 Jeans supervisors, held a two-day conference on the campus of the institution, which is conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal church.

Preliminary to this conference and forming the basis for the discussion of the group assembled, members of the faculty of Paine gathered important data revealing the educational conditions and comparative status of the child in some 16 counties in the states of South Carolina and Georgia, representing a radius of approximately 50 miles in each direction from the school. President Peters is making a courageous attempt at projecting Paine college into the actual life and experience of the people in these contingent counties in particular and the whole state in general in a most helpful and practical manner.

As an example of information gathered by this faculty fact-finding committee we give a synopsis of conditions in Aiken county, S. C., which has a total revenue of $379,438.29 and pays its teachers a total of $16,325.91. The average annual salary paid male teachers is $363.58.

In this same county there are two town and 79 country schools. The average attendance from the town schools is 628; country schools, 3,445, which means that more than four-fifths of the children are in the country schools. The amount expended per capita in South Carolina for the education of each white child is $60 and for each Race child $7.58.

The committee also found that in the county of Richmond, in which Augusta and Paine college are located, there are four schools claiming to teach high school grades, but have no pupils enrolled above the eighth grade. There are only 2,270 patented desks for 5,023 pupils, which means that 2,653 pupils are without desks. This county spends only $7.04 per capita for each child. The buildings are valued at a total of $54,917, which makes the average cost of school buildings in Richmond county $2,034. The committee discovered that there are 13 volumes of books in each library, valued at $55.

This is typical of what was found in the 14 other counties studied. Much additional information was brought to the round table by the Jeans teachers who were daily traveling through the rural sections of the two states and are coming into contact with situations and conditions that could not be discovered or recognized in the brief survey. Much helpful information and encouragement as to plans under consideration and in contemplation by the several boards and foundations were revealed by the representatives of these organizations.

While this was the first conference of its kind held in Augusta and perhaps the first elementary study made by a college of conditions in its immediate environment, out of the exchanging of experiences and ideas came a clearness of points of view and approach which made this conference of extraordinary significance in the educational life of the people affected.

Another evidence of the wide-awakeness of President Peters is the fact that he has installed scientific equipment at a cost of some $15,000 and secured appropriations for library equipment and books which enables Paine college to get a new classification.

Birmingham, Ala. News
Friday, March 20, 1931

NEGROES FAIL TO FINISH SCHOOLING

Only One Student In Every 21 Continues Studies, Survey Reveals

BY RUSSELL KENT
Manager, The Birmingham News Washington Bureau, 1261 National Press Building

WASHINGTON, March 20—Only one negro out of every 21 enrolling in first grades of Alabama public schools reaches the eighth grade, according to a survey of negro education compiled by the United States office of education, showing 82,192 negro pupils in first grades of the state schools but only 3,748 in the eighth grades.

The report, based on the 1927-28 school year, indicates more than one-half the negro pupils drop out of school after the first grade. While there were 82,192 negro first grade pupils, the report shows only 29,402 in the second grade.

Attendance Dwindles

The number steadily dwindles in the upper grades, in the third and fourth, and falls to 16,901 in the fifth and 12,800 in the sixth grades. The number declines to 5,577 in the seventh grade and reaches 3,748 in the eighth grade.

There were 199,323 negro pupils in elementary schools of the state, and 5,260 in secondary schools, making a total of 204,583 negro public school pupils.

Although the state has 324,027 negro children of school age, the average daily attendance is less than 50 per cent of this number or 148,442.

In the South, the radio of school attendance is approximately the same as in Alabama. Out of the 3,212,950 negroes of school age, only 1,635,144 on the average attend school daily. The total number of negro pupils enrolled in schools of the states, which includes all of the 17 which separate negro children from white in schools, is 2,254,760.

Enrollment Tripled

Negro high school enrollment in the South has about tripled the last decade. In 1928 there were 86,685 negro high school students in the South, of this number 38,999 were enrolled in first year and 9,565 in the fourth year.

The school year for Alabama negro children is 127 days, which is four days shorter than the average of all the Southern states, 131 days. Mississippi, with a 112-day school year, has the shortest educational period, while Delaware has the longest, 184 days.

Elberton, Ga., Star
Tuesday, March 24, 1931

Education of Negro in South Progressing

Washington, March 23.—Negro education in the southern states has shown considerable progress during the past decade, according to a survey made by the United States office of education in the 1927-28 school year.

A report of the survey, which has just been published, shows that the negro high school enrollment in the south—which includes the eighteen states segregating white and negro pupils—increased 179 per cent from 1920 to 1928. The average daily attendance increased 17.5 per cent, while the aggregate number of school days attended increased 29.6 per cent. The total number of pupils enrolled was 9 per cent higher in 1928 than in 1920.

The proportion of negro high school pupils reaching the fourth year class inceased 529 per cent, although the number of children entering the first grade showed a slight decrease.

Statistics compiled for individual states indicate that while the number of negro pupils has increased, there is still a marked tendency for them to drop out of school after a year or two.

In the Georgia schools only about one out of every sixty-three first-grade pupils reaches the eighth grade, as shown by the report of 87,401 first grade pupils as against 1,366 in the eighth grade.

More than one-half of the first grade pupils apparently do not return to school for the second year. The second grade enrollment in Georgia was 42,890 or less than 50 per cent of the first grade total of 87,461. The number declines steadily in the upper grades. In the third grade there were 34,108; fourth grale, 28,415; fifth grade,20,603; sixth grade,13,245; seventh grade, 7,268, and eighth grade, 1,366.

There were 236,303 negro pupils in the elementary schools of the states, 5,195 in the secondary schools, making a total of 241,498. The average daily attendance at school was 177,158. With 433,370 negro children of school age, between 5 and 17 years, the average daily attendance is less than 50 per cent of the total

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NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 19 1931

NEGRO EDUCATION GAINS.

Improvement Noted in Eighteen Southern States.

Education appears to be growing in popularity among Negroes. Members of this race residing in eighteen Southern States where separate records are kept for white and Negro schools are found to be taking more advantage of opportunities offered to advance their learning today than they did ten years ago. Negro high school enrolment has increased 177.8 per cent during the decade, according to the findings of a statistical study announced by the United States Office of Education. An advance of 10.8 per cent in enrolment of Negro children 5 to 17 years of age was also made during this period, it is shown by the survey.

In eighteen Southern States more than 2,290,000 Negro children are reported in schools. Public schools of the Northern and Western States enroll about 300,000. Steady progress is being made in many of these States to overcome difficult educational conditions. Better buildings are being constructed, better qualified teachers employed, and an advance has been recorded in number of courses offered.

In twelve Southern States from 1920 to 1928 first grade attendance in Negro schools decreased slightly, but in 1928 nearly three times as many Negroes were attending the first year of high school as attended in 1920, and a corresponding increase of more than five times as many students in fourth year high school classes was reported. During the 1927-28 school year 2,201,221 Negroes were enrolled in kindergarten and elementary schools of the United States. High school enrolment was 92,624.

Negro college attendance is also greater than in the past, the Office of Education study shows. Although Houston, Texas, is the only city reporting a public junior college for Negroes, there are seventeen land-grant institutions and teacher-training schools. North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, N. C., is the only college for Negroes supported entirely at State expense.

AUGUSTA, GA
HERALD

APR 22 1931

EDUCATION OF NEGRO DISCUSSED AT MEETING IN MACON

WE HAVE often heard it said that the Negro, because he is denied many of the opportunities for education that are enjoyed by the white man, appreciates more fully the need of schooling, and for that reason takes full advantage of the opportunities within his grasp.

According to Paul W. Chapman, director of vocational education in Georgia, who discussed "Problems and Progress in Negro Education" at the Georgia state teachers and educational convention in Macon last week, this opinion is not warranted by the facts.

Mr. Chapman reveals that in the first grade of Georgia's schools in 1927-28 there were 87,461 Negro children enrolled. In the second grade there were 42,800, a loss in the second year of more than 50 per cent. By the time the seventh grade was reached there were only 7,287 children left out of the 87,461 who started in the first grade. Thus, he shows that only 12 per cent. of the Negro children of Georgia obtain a common school education.

Quite a few white people take the position that the Negro's social and economic position does not warrant giving him a high school education. It is our view that the common school education should be given first consideration, with a high school education for those who can make use of it.

But regardless of how any person views this matter, the fact is the Negro is not receiving a high school education in this state. Mr. Chapman reveals that only 390 Negro children finished a high school in 1928.

"The seriousness of this situation, to the individual or to the state," he points out, "is that with so little education, the race is largely reduced to a low economic level of existence."

On the other hand, as Mr. Chapman says, with an elementary training for some occupation, the economic level of the individual would be raised, and the prosperity of the state promoted.

While the application of the compulsory school-attendance law might be the remedy, since one county is using it successfully, Mr. Chapman thinks that the feasible plan for all persons engaged in educational work is to point out, to white and colored population alike, the economic value of education to the individual, the community, and the state.

The exodus of the Negro from Georgia has resulted in the loss of $31,000 annually to the vocational board under the readjustment of allotments of federal money to the states on the basis of the 1930 census.

The number of Negroes receiving vocational training last year in Georgia was practically as great as the enrollment of colored children in the public high schools of the state.

A recent report of the federal board for vocational education shows that Georgia is conducting more classes in agricultural education for Negroes than any state in the nation except South Carolina.

And so it would seem that the state's vocationa workers are doing their part toward bettering the lot of the Negro, and it is up to the white people and to the Negro leaders to see that the Negro children of the state receive an elementary education so that they can be adequately fitted for life through the study of some useful trade.

"SEPARATE SCHOOL BALLYHOO"

The Union
7-9-31
Cincinnati
Ohio

(Schuyler in Pittsburg Courier)

One of the most persistent and insidious forms of propaganda from within our group in Northern communities is the SEPARATE SCHOOL BALLYHOO. In almost every city above the Mason-Dixon line and the Ohio river there are a few handkerchief-head Negroes who are always moaning for separate schools. They argue that such institutions are better for the child because he is not subjected to insult and ill-treatment as they claim he is in mixed schools; that the separate school gives young Negro men and women an opportunity to teach school and thus bring more money into the group; that the control of many such institutions in a community gives the Negro added power.

In New York City, Negroes are now having to contend with one of these individuals, an immigrant from Washington, D. C., where he failed to get the school job he desired. I refer to the Hon. Roscoe C. Bruce, erstwhile head of the defunct Phyllis Wheatley Publishing Company which spent a considerable sum trying to get out Who's Who in Colored America, and then, broke and disgusted, gratefully turned the task over to a Jew. Roscoe is now resident manager of the big Dunbar Apartments and editor of the Dunbar News, a twice monthly sheet usually guaranteed to end insomnia.

Bruce tries on every occasion to belittle the mixed schools of New York and laud the jim crow schools of Washington, D. C. Everything, it seems, is wrong with them. Now no one objects to criticisms of the public schools when they deserve it but evils uncovered in a real public schools system hardly justify eulogy of jim crowism in education. The Negroes of New York City once had jim crow schools and they were manly enough to fight until they were admitted to all schools. Moreover, any colored girl who knows enough to pass the examination can get a teacher's job. Many of Bruce's Washingtonians to my knowledge have failed to make the grade, and I doubt if he could make it.

Roscoe's latest outburst appears in his Dunbar News for June 17th. There he makes much of the defects recently reported in Harlem schools and then carries a picture of a jim crow school in Washington, D. C., with another of its principal, labeling the former "A Modern Schoolhouse" and then "Garnett Patterson Junior High School, Separate Colored Public Schools, Washington, D. C.

This is, of course, rabidly dishonest. Bruce wishes to convey the idea that the jim crow schools of Washington are architecturally superior to the mixed schools of New York, and so carries a picture of a school in the capital erected in 1928. Many of the schools in Harlem are 30 and 40 years old, as they are on the Lower East Side and in the Hell's Kitchen district. In these same districts, are many new schools with the very latest equipment. Bruce knows of two junior high schools within a pistol shot of his office that were erected in the last five years and are as good as any in Washington, D. C., but he says nothing about them. Nor does he point to the important fact that no matter how palatial the New York City school may be and no matter in what section of the city it my be located, Negro children can attend it if they live in the neighborhood. Moreover, Negro teachers in New York, of whom there are 600, teach black and white children alike. It is manifestly ridiculous to compare such a school system with a jim crow system no matter how exalted, and no one would do it but Bruce.

To make it worse, Bruce had the nerve in the same issue to sneer at Mrs. Gertrude Elsie McDougald-Ayer because she passed the very difficult principal's examination (harder than the one Bruce flunked [illegible] hington) and has been placed on the eligible list after a four year fight. He referred to her as "A Live Whale in the Desert of Sahara." When, if a real man, he should have rejoiced in Mrs. Ayer's triumph, he sneers at it. He then follows this sneer with a paragraph stating the number of Negro public school principals in the j crow schools of Philadelphia. If all this isn't a bid for jim crow schools I don't know what it is.

Here is a Negro woman who triumphed in competition with the best in the great world's metropolis, and yet Jim Crow Bruce can find nothing for her but a sneer.

This same oaf, recently told a large audience in the Hall of Fame auditorium of New York University, in reference to efforts of Negroes in Chicago and New York to open up employment by judicious use of the economic boycott that "the building up of such segregated economy is only a tentative and provisional thing, a defense mechanism . . . In the end the Negro must survive or perish according as he is able to meet competition from all and sundry in the open market."

Strangely enough, what applies to a jim crow economy, does not in Br'er Bruce's opinion, apply to jim crow education. The Negro child must meet the white child later in the competition of the open market but, according to Bruce, the former should be educated separately from the latter, and like as not grow up with an inferiority complex which seven-eighths of the Negroes now have, due largely to segregated institutions.

Obviously Bruce favors Negro competition in the open market with the Caucasian, economically speaking, but when a colored woman in open educational competition triumphs over scores of whites and wins her goal, Bruce has nothing but a sneer for her. Negroes, beware of these smooth talking apostles of jim crowism who blow hot with one breath and cold with the next! Beware of yokels like Bruce who did not even take the time to find out that the survey of the Joint Committee on Education from which he so gleefully quoted was brought about by alert and enlightened Negro citizens of Harlem who, as one informant says, "knew what they wanted in Harlem schools and did something about it." They could well do so because they have political power and use it effectively.

Education - 1931

Discussions.

G. F. PEABODY REVIEWS AN ACTIVE CAREER

The Philanthropist Says Learning to Think Is Earnestly Needed Today In Education and National Life

New York Times

New York, N.Y.

By S. [illegible] WOOLF

2-26-31

TOMORROW George Foster Peabody will enter his eightieth year. Few of our citizens can look back upon fuller lives or lives more deeply devoted to public service; few have given more of their time or of themselves; few have espoused so many or so varied causes.

Seated on the piazza of his house on the estate known as Yaddo in Saratoga, he spoke of his philanthropic work and of his political activities. Tall and erect, he strode through the pine-needled walks and recalled those days when Sherman was making a hell of Georgia, and those a short time later when wounded soldiers were carried to the Peabody home in Columbus. It was there that Mr. Peabody's father had the largest general store and it was there that he first entered business.

He recounted his early days in New York, when A. T. Stewart was revolutionizing merchandising and selling the silks and satins which the women wore when they went to the Academy of Music to hear Adelina Patti sing. He reminisced on the early days of railroading--and once more Jim Hill and Ned Harriman and their contemporaries planned and manipulated. A half of this country's life comes within his memory; in its history he has taken an active part.

As he stood there in the woods, massive and strong, the wind tossing his thick long hair, it was difficult to believe that it was the year 1931 and that the place was Northern New York. His courtliness, his soft voice, his entire bearing bring up pictures of tall white-columned verandas on red brick houses, pictures of cotton fields and singing slaves. In appearance and manner he carries one back to the South before the Civil War. His heavy mustache and pointed beard have [illegible] counterparts in many faded daguerreotypes, and his old-time politeness and chivalry in the traditions of ante-bellum days.

* * *

"WHEN I was a very small boy," he told me, "I was given to asking innumerable questions. One of my earliest recollections goes back to one day when I was particularly inquisitive. I had probably plagued my mother with countless 'Whys,' and she turned to me and said, 'Oh, George, think.' That word 'think' made a vital impression on me. I began to reason for myself, though this reasoning was always influenced by my home atmosphere, which was dominated by the consciousness of the spiritual aspect of personality.

"I cannot think of any one incident that made a greater impression on my whole life than when my mother suddenly made me realize that I was a rational being with the powers and capabilities to discover things for myself.

"Many years have gone by since that day. Much has happened, but whenever anything has come up, and for the moment I have been puzzled, I have heard those words, 'Oh, George, think.'

"For seventy years I have been engaged in unceasing activity in church, business, political and school affairs. Those seventy years have taught me that wisely ordered educational effort is the supreme hope of mankind--and wisely ordered educational effort is nothing but thinking. The lesson I learned at my mother's knee I have tried to pass on."

It was probably this chance remark of his mother's years ago that turned Mr. Peabody's thoughts to education. In it he saw the great chance for the development of the country. As treasurer of the General Education Board and as trustee of Tuskegee, Hampton Institute, Penn Normal School, the University of Georgia and Skidmore College, he has tried to help young people to learn to think. He not only has given of his services but has made generous donations, and through his efforts obtained great contributions from others.

But although education has been one of his chief interests, he has devoted much time to the cause of conservation since Governor Hughes appointed him chairman of the State Reservation Commission. He has deeded large tracts of land about Lake George to the State for the use of parks, and at his suggestion the greatest forest nursery in the world was established near Saratoga.

Under his guidance, Yaddo, once the property of his former banking partner, Spencer Trask, is administered for the benefit of the public. There is an element of poetic mystery about the place. Mr. Peabody says that the poem "The Raven" was first conceived on its grounds and some of the haunting melancholy of Poe still clings about its sunken gardens and flowered pools. Its largest building is now given over to creative artists, who are received there as guests to work out their own problems unharassed by economic pressure.

Mr. Peabody's old home is in Saratoga, and this he has turned over as a permanent memorial to Katrina Trask, whom he had married less than a year before her death.

* * *

BUT absorbed as he has been in philanthropic activities he has likewise given much thought to politics. Both in State and in national affairs he has been conspicuous in the councils of the Democratic party. He was treasurer of the National Democratic Committee almost thirty years ago and President Wilson appointed him director and vice chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

"Immediately after the Civil War," he said, in telling something of his life, "my father sent me to a school in Connecticut. I stayed there for a year and then went to New York and obtained a position in a wholesale dry goods store at 59 Leonard Street. Though New York has changed much since that time, the old building in which I first worked is still standing much as it was in those days.

"While I was in the wholesale end of the business, I naturally saw some of the retail methods, and the passing years have brought great variations in the ways in which things are done. The automobile has completely displaced the open victorias in which the ladies of those days, dressed in bustled taffetas, traveled when shopping. Moreover, there was a personal element that entered into all life in those days which in these busy times seems to have entirely departed.

"People knew each other then. We knew the man who came each evening to light the gas lamps on the streets; we knew the policemen on the beat; we knew our neighbors, and the clerks even in the largest stores greeted their customers by name.

"That was before the elevated road was built and the wealthy did not hesitate to ride in the bobbing horse cars, which in Winter were heated by small coal stoves and had their floors covered with straw to absorb the moisture from the snow-covered boots of the passengers. Brooklyn Bridge was not yet constructed and stages still ran on Broadway when Mr. Stewart erected his new store uptown at Ninth Street.

"It was a simple life that most of the people lived, and business also was carried on in a simple [illegible]on. The names on the signs meant that those who bore them [illegible] the establishments and were [illegible]ing them. When a young man got a job he knew that there was a future in store for him, that his training would eventually result in his becoming an important man, if not a partner, in the business. Today this element is lacking. Instead of being headed by individuals, business has developed into large corporations without personalities, and the newcomer feels himself just a very small cog in one of many thousands of large wheels.

"In this connection, I am doubtful whether the boys who get out of high school today are as well equipped to start life as were the boys of those days, whose education, though less complicated, was more thorough.

* * *

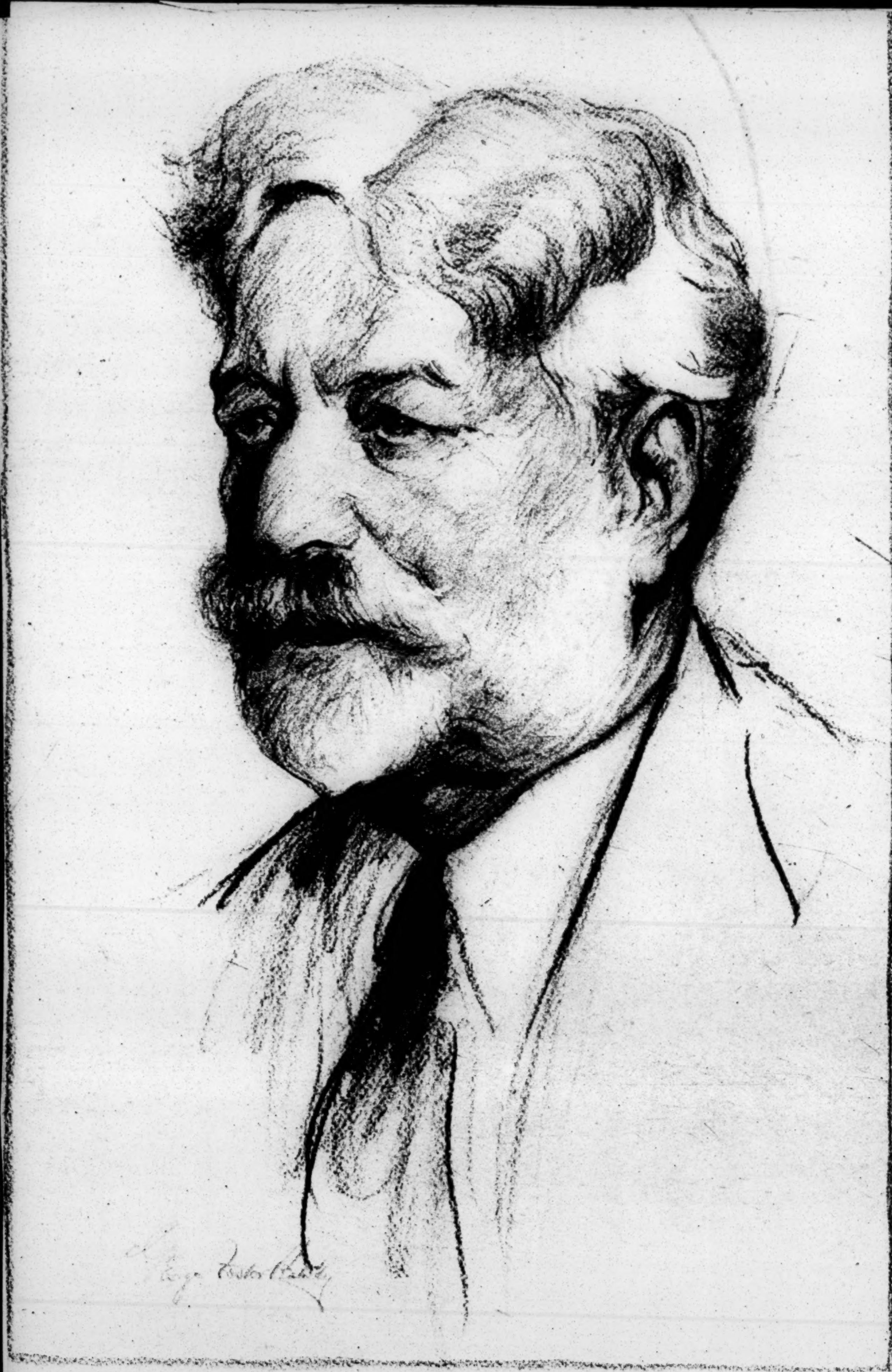
PERHAPS it is the creation of the large corporations that has caused a lack of the old-fashioned joy in work that the workman used to feel. But at all events, there seems now to be a desire to get finished with the job in hand in the shortest possible time. Each man does only what is expected of him; he never tries to do more.

"But I was speaking of conditions that existed half a century or more ago. For it is exactly fifty years since I went into the banking business, a business which was largely concerned with the floating of railroad and public-utility loans. That period has seen as great changes in the management and attitude of the people toward large corporations as it has in living conditions in general.

"Naturally I became interested in the development of railroads. When we were first selling bonds, large-funneled locomotives were still being held up on Western plains by long columns of leisurely bison crossing the tracks, and in places Indians were still disputing the right-of-way of the iron horse. In those days the construction of roads was a form of speculation, and primarily the country was exploited for the benefit of a comparative few.

"Most of the railroad business was carried on in stuffy rooms, in the East, filled with the heavy smoke of cigars, by men who knew little about either tracks or rolling stock and whose interest was in themselves and not in the people whom they were supposed to serve.

"The trouble with our roads has always been that those at the head of them have been ignorant of the railroad business. Jim Hill was one of the few exceptions; he had been trained in it and he never hesitated to turn to practical men for advice. Even today, although the presidents and some of the officers of many of the roads have risen from the ranks, in the majority of cases they are but puppets in the hands of the bankers. As long as the roads remain privately owned and run, just so long will progress be im-



"I Was Given to Asking Innumerable Questions."

Drawn From Life by S. J. Woolf

peded."

I asked him more about himself.

"I have never had ambition," he replied with a smile. "I have felt urged to do things as a duty. Twenty-five years ago I realized that I had considerable wealth and it dawned upon me that that money was the result of other men's labors. I had been a banker for a quarter of a century and during that time I fear that I had forgotten that the only way a dollar can be actually produced is by real work. But when I came to see that the money which I had amassed was the work of others I then and there decided to retire from business and become my own executor, to administer for the people that which rightfully belonged to them.

"Of course I had been interested in public affairs long before I decided to give up business. But, as I told you, I had no ambition. Several times efforts were made to get me to run for office. I always refused. I felt that I could do more when I was seeking nothing for myself. I was associated with Henry George in his single-tax movement; long before woman suffrage was secured I was working for it; for years I have advocated the government ownership of railroads, and I am heart and soul a free-trader.

"I have been active in political work because I believe the chief business of life in a democracy is politics. But politics can only work for good when education becomes general.

"I see in the South," he continued, "the great future of the United States. In many ways it still is as fertile a field for progress as the West was years ago. But there can be no development without education; unless the people are taught how to think they cannot progress. In making education possible for the Negro we are not helping him alone but we are also helping the white people. And incidentally I might add that the whites in the South are the purest surviving strain of the Anglo-Saxon that exists on this continent, so that their future is filled with possibilities.

"That is the reason I have given so much thought to the question of the education of the Negro. That is the reason that I have been so interested in both Tuskegee and Hampton. The South cannot progress unless the black man is made fitted to govern himself and is secure in the knowledge that his legal right of suffrage will not be denied him. Socially the problem will take a long time to solve, but the social side at the present time is of minor importance.

"I have discovered that the separation of peoples by clime or race is man-made. False ideas, economic barriers and a wrong conception of patriotism have gone to make for discord and strife, where harmony and international brotherhood should reign.

"Oh, if the people of the world would only learn to think!"

Education—1931

Discussion

SPECIAL GRANTS OF U.S. FUNDS ARE NEEDED

Afro-American

11-21-31

Baltimore, Md.

Davis, Johnson, Moton File Minority Report with Hoover.

COLORED PEOPLE A BRUISED FINGER

18 States Shown as Discriminating in School Funds.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Representatives of Negro education on the National Advisory Committee, on Education, in a minority report submitted with the Committee's report to President Hoover, urged that an exception be made in the case of Negroes to the policy of no Federal grants for special forms of education of interest to special groups of people, as recommended in the committee's report.

"A firm grappling with the problem of Negro education will lead the Government inevitably in the direction of some form of special grant for at least a limited number of years," the minority reported.

The report was signed by President John W. Davis, W. Va. College; President Mordecai Johnson, Howard U., and Dr. R. R. Moton, Tuskegee, and takes sharp issue with the majority report issued by the white members who wish the states themselves to decide what is to be done with federal grants for education.

A Catholic minority report opposed a Federal Department of Education which is favored by the colored minority and the white majority reports.

The report sets forth:

1. That 18 states have separate school systems, differentiated on basis of race.
2. That the colored people form a racial minority in abnormal relation to public life, chiefly because they cannot vote.
3. In these 18 states the colored schools have one-fourth of all school children and get only one-tenth of school funds.
4. In these 18 states, less than half of the 3,326,482 colored children of school age are in school, and that three-fourths of these are below the fifth grade; average salary for teachers less than $524; $80 per child spent on each white child; $15 per child spent on each colored child.

Morally and practically, says the report, the Federal Government is obligated to help this "wounded" part of the nation which is likened unto a "bruised and stunted fifth finger."

The minority party recommends:

1. That for a limited number of years the Federal Government shall make to any State or States such special grants in aid of the development of Negro education therein, and in addition to any and all prevailing grants in aid of education in general, as shall be determined to be wise after a careful study of the factors involved in the educational finances in said State or States, and as may be recommended by a joint committee in each State created for this purpose and representing the Federal and State Governments and the Negro citizens of that State.
2. That the Division of Negro Education in the Office of Education or in lieu thereof, a specially appointed national advisory commission on Negro education, shall make such studies in the field of Negro education, in addition to the studies provided for in Recommendation 4, page 39, of the majority report, as may be needed to determine how the helpful purposes of the Federal Government, provided for above, may be most constructively carried through.

NEGRO EDUCATION TO BE BROADCAST

Tribune

11-6-31

Washington, D.C.

As a part of the national observance of American Education Week a radio program on Negro education will be broadcast on a nationwide hookup on November 10 from 4:30 to 5 p.m.

The announcement was made this week by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, in the United States Office of Education, Department of Interior. President H. Council Trenholm, of Alabama State Teachers College, Dr. Caliver and Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools in the District, will be among the speakers.

This will be the second of such a broadcast. Last year, Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, was the speaker.

New Bern, N. C. New Bernian
Thursday, November 19, 1931

PROGRESS BEING MADE IN NEGRO EDUCATION, SAYS

J. C. Ferguson, of State Department Education, Speaks James City

Great strides are being made in negro education in North Carolina, but much still remains to be daily attendance, health conditions, thrift lessons and better surroundings, J. C. Ferguson, assistant director of negro education for the state department of education, told a large gathering at the James City training school yesterday in an address before the Craven county negro parent-teacher associations during an all-day county-wide negro fair.

Several hundred patrons from all parts of the county attended the fair, which was the first of the kind for the section, the negro schools and homes cooperating in the many exhibits. There were prizes for all school exhibits in the order of their standings as arranged by judges. Rocky Run won first place and James City second. Fort Barnwell won a special prize for its large display of canned fruit.

For North Carolina elementary schools, the enrollment has increased from 241,000 to 246,000 negroes from 1923-24 to 1928-29, said Mr. Ferguson, with the high school enrollment increasing from 7,357, in 1924 to 16,354 in 1929. The attendance percentage has increased from 63.4 to 69.1.

The value of negro school property in this state increased from $470,000 in 1925 to $10,902,000 in 1930, continued the speaker. The number of high schools has grown as follows: 1918-19, 4; 1923-24, 34; 1928, 26; now ,98, of which less than one-fourth are privately owned.

Negro teachers in 1918 numbered 3,000 in this state. In 1923, there were 6,177. High school teachers have increased from 356 in 1923 to 579 in 1928. High school graduates of negro schools have grown from 815 in 1924 to 1,950 in 1929 and about 2,500 last year. In 1920 only 45 per cent of the negro teachers had more than the standard high school education; this percentage was raised to 53 per cent in 1823 and 79 per cent in 1928.

College enrollment for negroes in the state has grown from 479 in 1923 to 2,425 in 1929 and about 2,500 at present, with $2,000,000 appropriated by the past five state legislatures for permanent college improvements and $2,000,000 appropriated for support.

Despite this rapid progress, however, many negro school problems are still unsolved, said Mr Ferguson. There were said to be many things that money and oppropriations could not accomplish as for instance the fact that only two-thirds of the enrollment attends daily.

In one county of North Carolina, 50 per cent of the negro children are in the first grade, he reported At one school, of the 450 pupils 186 are in the first grade, yet at the institution there is a $35,000 building, with 12 classrooms and 13 teachers, of whom all but two have college training. For one county of the state the value of school property per negro student is only $10.13, whereas the state average is $41.40. Throughout the entire state two-thirds of the negro school children are in the first three grades.

The speaker named a number of causes for lack of further progress in negro education. He mentioned particularly the fact that many teachers are still inadequately prepared, but he urged the parents to continue their support and cooperation with the present teachers and hope later to get better ones, if necessary. He also offered many suggesions for better cooperation among the parents and teachers and urged the parents to do all in their power to help education.

Mr. Ferguson was introduced by Supt. R. S. Proctor, county superintendent of education, who was in turn presented by Mrs. W. E. rural schools in the county. George Daves, supervisor for the negro Hussey, of Dover, representing the negro parent-teacher associations, pledged interest in the school work from the patrons. A program of music was led by Mrs. William Mann, music director for the James City negro school. All 3[illegible] colored schools of the county had exhibits, which featured the live-at-home movement and school work.

EDUCATION FACILITIES FOR NEGROES SCORED

Constitution

FORT VALLEY, Ga., Nov. 27.—The committee on the state of the country of the Central Georgia conference of the C. M. E. church, in session here Friday, reaffirmed its attitude in favor of "an intense development of rural church houses and the stabilization and contentment of the rural population, the building and beautification of church houses, planting of flowers and trees, arrangements of playgrounds, and the encouragement of pastors in buying small plots of land in rural sections and the settling down and contentment of rural people upon farms."

11-28-31

Atlanta Ga.

Further, the committee stated that "we are intensely interested in the erection of Rosenwald schools and longer terms of such schools." In speaking of high schools for negro people, the committee stated, "We shudder when we think of Georgia with a million population of negro people having not a single accredited public high school in cities ranging from 60,000 to nearly 100,000 people, Augusta, Macon and Savannah. As a result of this depression in educational standards for colored people, 600,000 negro citizens have left the state within the past decade. We recommend, therefore, a close study of these facts and consulting conferences with public school officials and patriotic citizens for the purpose of correcting this evil."

In speaking of better housing conditions for rural people, the report states: "The housing conditions of rural people should concern both the church and modern-day civilization. Without better housing and school facilities there can be no appeal sufficiently strong to stabilize the rural population."

As to religious instruction, the committee urged "our church to hold religious leadership training schools in strategic centers and train the young in the Scriptures in such a manner as will build character and bring about such restraintive influence that we may be able to rigidly enforce the 18th amendment."

The document was signed by J. A. Martin, Atlanta; G. H. Carter, J. M. McMath, Macon; B. J. Cofer, Milledgeville, and H. L. Stalworth, Savannah.

Teachers Meet At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 11.—(Special)—The sectional conference of State supervisors and negro teacher trainers from the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee, opened this morning in the Margaret Washington Home Economics Building with Dr. H. O. Sargent, Federal agent, agricultural education, Washington, presiding.

Advertiser

"This conference is called by the Federal Board for Vocational Education," said Dr. Sargent, "as a clearing house for the problems and questions that have arisen during your years teaching of agriculture, and also for the exchange of ideas and suggestions concerning the various projects that have been successfully tried in the different sections."

"Financing Projects," as presented by L. S. Molette, of Savannah, Ga., formerly of Ft. Valley, shared honors with "Farm Shop Work," discussed by R. L Reynolds, of Tallahassee, Fla., as the most interesting and valuable contribution of the morning's program judging from the questions and subsequent discussion.

12-12-31

The farm survey presented by P. C Brook, Auburn, as a basis for "improving course content in all-day classes," in conjunction with the follow-up paper by Prof. A. Floyd, teacher trainer in agriculture, Tuskegee Institute, on "Improving Methods of Teaching All-Day Classes" was informing and high in suggestive possibilities.

Montgomery

The meetings will continue through Saturday with additional distinguished educators in attendance.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
TIMES-UNION

NOV 17 1931

EDUCATION AS CRIME PREVENTIVE

Fact-finding bodies and organizations that recently have been making careful inquiries into the underlying conditions that are productive of crime, agree quite generally in one conclusion, at least, and that is that very much of present-day crime is committed by those who are illiterate o. whose education is of the most meager character. Proof is furnished to justify this conclusion.

Within a few days past, the Southern Commission on the Study of Lynching, composed of some of the most capable and highly esteemed citizens of the Southeast, has made public its report, after having given a year to careful investigation and study. This commission, among a number of conclusions arrived at, declares that "There is a direct relationship between lack of education, low economic status, and lynching danger." It will be noted that "lack of education" is placed first in this finding. This is one general conclusion reached by all bodies and commissions making a study of the causes of crime, or of the basic conditions from which criminal instincts spring and that later are responsible for commission of crimes of varied character, and not only in the case of any one particular crime. In this broader sense, therefore, crime causes need to be intelligently discussed and studied, with a view to providing proper remedies.

In the foregoing connection, a statement made by the commission referred to here, is of more than ordinary interest. After setting forth that in the course of its investigations the commission found evidence that the culprits were defective half-wits who, for its own protection, society "should have apprehended and confined", the report continues: "The commission found also a probable connection between illiteracy and crime, instancing the facts that not one of the twenty-one mob victims of 1930 had as much as a high school education, only one had goone beyond the fifth grade, and eleven were totally or practically illiterate." This, according to the commission, suggests the fundamental value of better educational facilities for strengthening public security. If anything, the report does more than suggest—its findings make more general and better education of youth imperative, if there is general desire, as undoubtedly there is, that youth of both sexes shall be saved from becoming criminals.

But by whom shall this "youth saving" be done? "By the schools, of course," some will say, and others will answer: "By the parents." Both answers are correct to an extent. In fairness to the schools, however, it should be said that they should not be looked to, in the first instance, for giving proper instruction to their pupils; for so instructing their pupils that commission of criminal acts will be abhorrent to them. Primarily, such teaching should originate in the homes from which boys and girls go to school and, later, into society, either to become worthy members thereof—or criminals. Which do parents prefer that their children shall become?

The right sort of parents, of course, want to see their children grow up to become respectable, law-abiding citizens. Heaven pity those children whose parents not only set bad examples but who fail to instil in the minds and hearts of their offspring the principles of right and justice and a reasonable degree of appreciation of the difference between right and wrong!

But being started, at home, on the right track, it becomes a comparatively easy matter for teachers to continue the training of children and youths with good results. Parents and teachers thus working together will be able to do what should be done, in the homes and in the schools, for saving youth, through proper education, from the paths of crime and consequent results.

Illiteracy, per se, is another matter that is of the most serious character. For its cure there is only one reasonably certain remedy—education. And even that needs to begin in the home, except in such instances, and there are plenty of them, where parents themselves are illiterate. In such instances society, in co-operation with the government, must step in and provide necessary educational facilities in order that enlightenment may take the place of ignorance and the evil results of crime be made known, to the end that there may be more of right living in the years ahead.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA
EXPONENT

NOV 19 1931

DEPRIEST PRAISES W. VA. SYSTEM OF NEGRO EDUCATION

Chicago Congressman Warns Colored Race to Turn from Temptations of Communism.

West Virginia's educational system for its Negro residents is the best of any southern state except North Carolina, a mixed audience of 250 Clarksburgers were told last night at Kelly Miller high school by Oscar DePriest, Negro congressman from Chicago, during an excellent discussion of the colored man's status in the modern world. The visitor, appearing on a program for the benefit of the colored children's home at Elkins, described this state's handling of the Negro's education as "masterly."

Congressman Lynn Hornor, of this city, introduced Mr. DePriest.

The citizen has a right to look to Congress for solution of the unemployment problem, Mr. DePriest said. If the nation could spend 25 million dollars to conduct a war, it can certainly expend five or ten million to give its people work, he declared. In this connection, he gave a stern warning to the Negro, both as individuals and as a race, to turn from the temptations of Communism.

"It's time to stop adopting more children and feed those we already have," Congressman DePrist asserted, declaring himself to favor a complete halt to immigration until the economic problem has been settled. In regard to the major political parties, the speaker pointed out that the Democrats would probably control the next House, and offered the following comment:

"All your friends are not in the Democratic party and all of your friends are not in the Republican party. There are some foolish people on both sides. I expect a fair deal from the Democrat party."

Education - 1931

Discussions.

HOWARD, FISK, ATLANTA, TALLADEGA SCHOOLS LAST WORD IN NEGRO CULTURE WHY NOT A SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY?

National Negro Voice

11-1-31

(Editorial Comment)

This is something strange: Negro leaders, educators, etc., are always talking about Negro industrial expansion and yet they seem to forget that racial, industrial development, in the broad sense, depends upon high technical training; and that for such training a school of technology is fundamentally necessary.

New Orleans La.

The other races of the world have long since discovered this fundamental need and lost no time in establishing several technical schools where their youths, after acquiring high litrary training as a background of educational qualification, have been encouraged to enter such schools of technology for the purpose of specializing in high, technical industrial courses; and as a result of such particularization in industrial training, the business and industrial development of respective racs have gone gradually forward until today one is amazed at the wonderful achievements in industry that the other races have realized.

In this country for an example as one travels from coast to coast, he is surprised at the marvelous strides the white race has made in industrial extension as he beholds big skyscrapers, modern railways, manufacturing establishments of all kinds, a thousand different activities requiring knowledge of electrical engineering and palatial steamers plying the high seas wherein nautical skill is necssary. In a word, to carry on such extensive business and industrial activities the white youths of the land had to acquire a knowledge of the various kinds of engineering, building and construction, manufacturing, etc.; therefore at a very early stage in the history of this country, those framing the educational program for white students lost no time in establishing several schools of technology where young men and women were encouraged to matriculate after completing their literary coures and specialize along some high technical industrial line.

National Negro Voice

One can readily see that high tchnical training is fundamentally necessary to the sound development of Negro industrial expansion, yet those who have the delicate task of planning Negro education seem to overlook this fact and one never hears of them even suggesting the establishment of a school of technology specifically for the training of Negro youths who complete their literary course in college and universities. These directors of Negro education sem to be satisfied to limit the higher education of the Negro to mere ornamental literary training conferring B. S., B. D., B. A., Ph. D., etc., degrees—which can in no way, if the student stops there, afford him knowledge sufficient to undertake anything even bordering upon activities required in extensive business and industrial development.

11-1-31

Here is something that one finds very strange: The heads of all of the big Negro organizations of this country such as the National Negro Business League, The National Urban League, The National Association for th Advancement of Colored People, The Great Order of Knights of Pythias, the well-known Order of Odd Fellows, The National Teachers and Parents Association, The Independent Protective Order of Elks of the World—all products of this system of literary training consisting of some of the brainest Negroes of the world—all advocating Negro industrial expansion and yet cannot see the need of a school of technology where the colored youths may enter and specialize along such industrial lines as will fit them for taking part in such expansion.

Lack of money, some of them will say, is the cause of this hesitancy to establish such a specialization school; but this is not true. For an example, just a few months ago as a result of the consummated merger of New Orleans University and Straight College more than 2 million dollars came into the hands of those who are to direct the affairs of this new school, to be known as Dillard University. Sometime ago Fisk University received a million dollars. Just the other day Atlanta University came into a million dollars and not so long ago Tuskegee Institute received $1,000,000. So that all, within the space of perhaps a couple of years these four educational institutions, the last word in Negro culture, have been given $5,000,000, and yet we have not heard anything about any of this money being employed for the establishment of a school of technology in connection with either of these four educational endeavors.

But it has been observed that these institutions are stressing in their programs, the same objects and purposes that they had for such literary schools fifty years ago, viz: the training of Negro men and women to become leaders of their race. Such leadership embracing primarily preparation for school teaching, ministers of the gospel, social work and other ornamental education carrying with them sounding degrees marking the successive steps in high literary attainment admittedly forming a very thorough educational foundation which would enable students graduating from such literary institutions, to grasp the technique of high industrial courses, if they were encouraged to enter a school of technology, if they had one to enter; but at the same time it can be readily understood that this literary training will not fit into the practical development of Negro industry.

The question: I as much as a school of technology is so manifestedly and fundamentally needed before any progress can be made in Negro business and industrial expansion on the broad scale, why will not the acknowledged leaders of the race lay more stress upon its establishment than upon the continuance of an already highly developed system of education?

"The Negro Comes to an Educational Standstill"

[redacted] 8-8-31

New York, N.Y.

By KELLY MILLER

TWO articles on education in the current issue of The Crisis are calculated to startle and start us along new lines of educational thought. "The Miseducation of the Negro" by Dr. Carter G. Woodson and "The Menace of Education" by Arthur P. Davis challenge existing standards and methods with defiance that cannot long be ignored. This issue of The Crisis comes out with uncanny timeliness, just as the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools is holding its annual session in the City of Washington.

Kelly Miller.

The program of this excellent organization is devoted wholly to methodology and technique, without the slightest reference to the motive. In this it is but following the current trend in educational discussion. Of what worth be these 20,000 college students and 2,000 graduates beyond a bragging point for orators and scribes? is a query whose serious answer is desired.

Woodson and Davis are fertile in destructive criticism but are lacking in constructive ingenuity. They would tear down old structure without telling us how to build the new one. Just as the present day debache of religion is theatened in face of the increasing membership and financial expansion of the several denominations, just so our educational system is confronted with frustration, notwithstanding material enlargement and improved technique.

The breakdown in religion is due to the loss of its old objective—the salvation of the soul in the world to come—before any religious genius has been able to formulate a new passionate objective limited to the world that is here and now.

Education is not an end in itself, but a means to an end. Unless there is a definite ideology towards which it strives, an increase in knowledge is but an increase in sorrow. The philanthropic founders of Negro education had, or thought they had, a sure objective—first, to make the Negro a Christian, second, to impart to him as much knowledge as he was prepared to take, and third, to imbue him with the spirit of sacrifice and devotion for the uplift and reclamation of his race.

These ideals have been swept away in the malestrom of modern materialism. If Howard, Ware, Cravath and Reynold should be vouchsafed a knowledge of the transformation in the ideology of the institutions they founded, they would turn over in their graves with groaning of regrets too deep for utterance.

Armstrong and Booker Washington knew, to their own satisfaction, that they had found a modified ideal in industrial education which, we were assured, would uplift the Negro, assuage the prejudice of the whites and promote racial peace and good-will.

But they reckoned without the coming of the machine age which has cut the nerve of their philosophy. Hampton and Tuskegee are now putting on curricula with the same objective, or lack of objective, as our other schools and colleges. I suppose that the job objective is the dominant aim of American education. If man cannot live by bread alone, he certainly cannot live long without bread. But when Negro education directs itself to the job objective, he soon finds that there is no job at the end of the line.

A few years' schooling can make a Ph.D., but nothing but God can make a thinker. Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Henry Tanner, Roland Hayes, Florence Mills and Richard B. Harrison, the highest florescence of Negro genius, flourished outside of the school and college. Genius takes care of itself. The artistic field in which this talent manifested itself ought to be a suggestion to our modern day pedagogues who essay to produce geniuses in physics, chemistry and astronomy by the laboratory method.

Carter G. Woodson is the blind Cassandra of the Negro race. He foresees and foretells the truth, but gives expression to his vision in such frantic form that little heed is given to his outgivings. He knows that something is wrong, and that the way we are going will lead nowhere. He discerns, as through a glass darkly, that the way out will be found by a critical self-scrutiny. He hypothecates his scientific integrity when he admonishes the Negro to overself-glorification. It is a fatuous philosophy to magnify one's own accomplishments beyond their inherent merit in the general scale of excellence.

The American Negro has no territoriality, no country, no language, no religion, and no perculiar culture around which an educational fabric can be built. He is pathetically dependent upon an alien race for his material support and directing principles. So here we stand. The white man only hopes to make out of the Negro a carbon copy of himself. Philanthropy is holding up its impotent hands in holy horror.

Perhaps the best we can do is to mark time and carry out the program handed down to us until such time that some educational statesman or inspired genius may arise and give us an ideal that will be at the same time practicable and of sufficient passionateness to stimulate the best latent powers of our youth.

In the meantime, it may be that Carter G. Woodson is the John the Baptist blazing the way for him that should come.

COLUMBUS, O.
DISPATCH

JUL 23 1931

Gain in Negro Education.

THE failure to make sufficient provision for the education of Negro children has been a serious reproach, in the past, against the states in which the Negro population is large. Recent figures collected by the federal office of education, at Washington, show that good progress is now being made towards the removal of that reproach.

In 18 states in which separate records are kept for white and Negro schools, a decided improvement is recorded during the past 10 years. Negro high school enrollment in these states has increased 177.8 per cent during this period. Nearly 2,300,000 Negro children are now enrolled in the schools of those states, and more than 300,000 are enrolled in the public schools of the Northern and Western states.

There also has been a good increase in the number of Negro youths seeking college education, and the city of Houston, Texas, has established a public junior college for Negro students. At Durham, North Carolina, a regular four-year college for Negro students is supported wholly at state expense. All this shows a very commendable improvement over the situation as it existed not many years ago.

NEARLY ALL THE EDUCATED NEGROES ARE LOOKING FOR READY-MADE JOBS

Christian Advocate 8-20-31 Cincinnati O

By NANNIE H. BURROUGHS

THE Negro masses are in a bad fix. The tragedy of it is that the majority of the well-fixed Negro classes and the army of "school keepers" don't give—a dime. Their attitude toward the masses can be best summed up in the parlance of the street, "I should worry." The evils of satisfied ignorance and idleness are ripening fast.

The so-called leaders who crucified Booker T. Washington because he had the right "dope" for the masses and insisted on giving it to them, are largely responsible for the race attitude that has brought about the present condition. Dr. Washington pointed the only way up and out. He stood for the mental and manual efficiency of the masses. He urged the dependent struggling masses to become small farm owners—to "let down your buckets where you are." Cultivate the soil and by thrift and frugality educate your children, improve your homes, and see to it that your children by independent management, industrious habits, and application in the development of the essential elements of character earn their place of respect in the life of the nation.

Had the Negro race accepted Dr. Washington's gospel, we would now have a place of greater industrial efficiency, harnessed and effective power, general respect, and earned security in the conomic structure of the nation. The masses under Dr. Washington's plan would have developed their actual capacity and acquired common sense enough to properly evaluate their own powers for self-help.

The place for the Negro masses is in the open country and not in congested urban centers. If the laboring class of Negroes cannot make it on the soil in the country they certainly cannot make it on the pavement in the city. Most persons interested in the advancement of the Negro have been ill advised. It does not take a sage, as wise as Booker T. Washington, to see that the greatest need of the Negro race to-day is a program of education that will fit him to hoe his own row and meet the adequate demands for skilled labor. The Negro masses should be urged to stay in the open country.

Philanthropists who want to help the race should encourage Negro settlements of land owners and home builders out in the country with schools, churches, workshops, and stores equipped and managed by competent Negroes. Open country communities, set up and developed by thrifty families, would surpass in concrete results anything that philanthropy has ever attempted in mass uplift and interracial co-operation in the history of America.

For fifty years Negroes clamored for higher education. Philanthropists and foundations were rather inclined to accept Dr. Washington's program. Since Dr. Washington's death there is no loud voice crying in the wilderness, but the day which he prophesied would come—the day of skilled labor—is here. Since that day has come philanthropists and foundations are quite willing to give more money to so-called higher education, but what is the Negro going to do with it after he gets it? The teaching profession is crowded. The market is overstocked. If the present rate of output keeps up, Negro teachers can be secured at the five-and-ten-cent store.

White students are going into the trades and professions that require innate ability, initiative, and industry—professions and trades that lead into world conquests, world service, and courageous endeavor, while nine-tenths of the educated Negroes are looking for ready-made jobs that require no initiative and industry. We have, therefore, come upon a day when educated Negroes are not looking for any jobs at all. We might as well get down to the business of working our way out of this situation.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
TIMES-UNION

SEP 22 1931

The last decade has marked unusual development of Negro higher education in the United States. This development has been not merely in numbers but in increased growth of the factors which make for scholarship and service, according to the United States Office of Education. There are 80 or more Negro colleges and universities in the country which are giving the whole or part of their time to college work. These include nine institutions under control of independent or private boards of trustees, 17 Negro land-grant colleges, 31 universities and colleges under white denominational church boards, 17 private colleges under Negro denominational control, as well as a number of state teachers colleges and normal schools that are not land-grant colleges.

CALL MEETING OF NEGRO LEADERS

Assembly Scheduled for Next Week to Discuss Education and Allied Subjects

Invitations to leaders in the field of Negro education in this and other states to attend a State-wide conference on Negro Education and allied subjects have been issued by Dr A. T. Allen, State superintendent of public instruction, and N. C. Newbold, director of the division of Negro education. There is a possibility that the employment situation will also be discussed at length.

The conference will convene here in Shaw University Chapel Friday morning, November 27, at 10:30. On the next day there will be a conference of high school principals, also State-wide in character.

Assemblies of this nature have been held periodically for over ten years, and sponsors of the meet feel that in view of the unusual conditions which prevail at the present time now is the opportune time to hold the conference.

In addition to leaders in church and education, invitations have been extended to business men, farmers, doctors and others.

The following topics are scheduled to come up for discussion at the conference:

1.—The new scholo law (1931); 2.—The change from county to State support of the public schools will require much time and patience to work out in all details; 3.—Negro communities and school districts in many cases are not included in budget requests this year for extension of term, sufficient number of teachers and perhaps other items; 4.—Do Negroes study details, work out definite requests and proposals on local situations and then present these formally to local, county, and State school authorities?; 5.—Will the conference counsel patience and co-operation on the part of the colored people in adjusting the new law to conditions which obtain in different parts of the State; and 6.—Employment. and preparation for successful employment.

Education - 1931

Discussions.

Negro Classes Not Unmindful of the Welfare of the Masses

Christian Advocate

DEAR EDITOR: In your issue of the Christian Advocate, Southwestern Edition, for August 20. I read an article of which Nannie H. Burroughs is the author, in which she issues a challenge to "the majority of the well-fixed Negro classes and the army of school keepers." These classes are charged with indifference to the lot of the masses, failure to adopt certain features of the economic and social program of Booker T. Washington, and overcrowding in the teaching profession. We shall attempt to reply to this writer's observations.

10-1-31

The well-fixed classes and members of the teaching profession have never been recreant in their responsibility to the less fortunate masses. Urban league drives, Y. M. C. A. movements, Christmas Chest, N. A. A. C. P. promotions, proprietorship of business enterprises are varied means through which the classes have striven for the social, civic, and economic betterment of the plight of the masses.

Attitudes of many of the classes who "crucified Dr. Washington's program for mass uplift" have adequate justification. It is true that the founder of Tuskegee ofttimes asserted that he stood for mental and manual efficiency in the race. In practice, however, he stressed manual efficiency to the exclusion of mental efficiency, if mental efficiency is defined in terms of higher professional and cultural preparation. Manual efficiency even was not carried to the point of high technological development. The electrician, not the electrical engineer, became the goal of Tuskegee.

Able opponents of Washington, in agreement with him that thrift and race pride were laudable objectives, also discerned the need of a broader scope of training to meet individual variations in the masses. The same opponents also saw the need of broadening the Washingtonian social program to include the ballot as well as the mortar board and plow. Drs. Just, Lewis, Woodson, and other illustrious products of higher education have achieved infinitely more in cultural fields than they could ever have accomplished wielding a trowel, or, following a "middle-buster."

The cry of the author, "Back to the Farm," is a belated wail to the masses in a society where capital and economic opportunity have incessantly moved cityward. Advancement in status for skilled and unskilled labor is to be found in urban rather than rural communities. The added fact that the city gives Negro masses greater freedom from oppression cannot be overlooked The duty of intelligent members of the race is to point the way to industrial efficiency as part of city populations rather than to discourage a movement so thoroughly in keeping with the progressive economic current of the nation.

The teaching profession, as Miss Burroughs asserts, does attract large numbers of educated persons. Any overcrowding in the profession, however, is more apparent than real. The trend toward the "five-and-ten-cent-store teacher" can be immediately arrested by an agitation for impartial administration of school funds of the Southern States, and the inclusion of Negro teachers on the faculties of mixed school communities. At any rate, a superabundance of well-prepared teachers can have no worse a racial effect than to elevate the masses.

A solution of the problems of the masses will for generations offer opportunities for the concentrated energies of the educated classes. The present bad fix of the masses cannot be attributed to the lethargy of these classes. So long as Scottsboro, Sherman, and Honey Grove remain everyday possibilities the cry of one even so wise as Booker T. Washington to "Let down your bucket where you are" will not prevail when the bucket must be lowered into the stagnant waters of injustice and lynch law.

NEW YORK TIMES
NOV 16 1931

SCORE FEDERAL CURB ON STATE SCHOOL AID

Hoover Committeemen End 2-Year Study With Report Urging Reversal of Policy.

CHANGE IN LAWS ADVISED

"Secretary of Education" to Sit in Cabinet, but Without Power, Is Favored.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Federal aid to the States for educational purposes on a "fifty-fifty" basis, or conditional in any way on government approval of State plans for spending such appropriations, was denounced as Federal control of education, and the abandonent of such methods was recommended in a report made public today by the National Advisory Committee on Education.

President Hoover appointed the committee in May, 1929, to "make a chart by which to guide the course of Federal relations to education."

For at least five years, and until the results of financial surveys recently undertaken by the office of education in the Interior Department and similar recommended studies are known, the committee advocates continuance of the special appropriations now in force for the furtherance of agricultural education and research, rural extensions for adult and vocational education and similar enterprises without any limitation, however, on the freedom of States in using such sums, without requiring the "matching" of moneys and without Federal authority to approve or reject State plans.

Secretary of Education Urged.

The amendment of existing laws, especially the Smith-Hughes act of 1917 and all subsequent acts dealing with vocational education, is accordingly recommended by the committee, which says the Smith-Hughes act indicates "the extent to which federal legislation has tended to remove final control of education from the States to the Federal Government."

The constructive advances made under the act are conceded, as is the value of the services rendered by institutions Federally aided under the Morrill act of 1862. With that act, the committee declares, "the Federal Government changed both its policy and procedure" in regard to education.

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Constitution 11-6-31

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Atlanta Ga.

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"But the south cannot take its place at the head of the American bandwagon until the best of its own sons make their careers here. There is no lack of capable men born in the south, but to a shocking extent the men of ability emigrate to the north and west.

"There are a number of institutions in the south which can be brought to eminence whenever the south really wants to do it. The universities of North Carolina and Georgia were the first state universities in America. Virginia, under the wise leadership of Thomas Jefferson, has had wide influence. Tulane in New Orleans and Vanderbilt and Peabody in Nashville have vast possibilities.

"Duke University, with its great new wealth, has a chance for distinction if it will do a few things supremely well instead of scattering its resources over a dozen mediocre departments. Emory in Atlanta, with commendable modesty, is emphasizing quality rather than size, and is avoiding the ballyhoo of intercollegiate football. The University of Texas is moving rapidly.

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Education-1931

Discussions.

Negro Classes ~~Not~~ Unmindful of the Welfare of the Masses

Christian Advocate

DEAR EDITOR: In your issue of the Christian Advocate, Southwestern Edition, for August 20, I read an article of which Nannie H. Burroughs is the author, in which she issues a challenge to "the majority of the well-fixed Negro classes and the army of school keepers." These classes are charged with indifference to the lot of the masses, failure to adopt certain features of the economic and social program of Booker T. Washington, and overcrowding in the teaching profession. We shall attempt to reply to this writer's observations.

10-1-31

The well-fixed classes and members of the teaching profession have never been recreant in their responsibility to the less fortunate masses. Urban league drives, Y. M. C. A. movements, Christmas Chest, N. A. A. C. P. promotions, proprietorship of business enterprises are varied means through which the classes have striven for the social, civic, and economic betterment of the plight of the masses.

Attitudes of many of the classes who "crucified Dr. Washington's program for mass uplift" have adequate justification. It is true that the founder of Tuskegee ofttimes asserted that he stood for mental and manual efficiency in the race. In practice, however, he stressed manual efficiency to the exclusion of mental efficiency, if mental efficiency is defined in terms of higher professional and cultural preparation. Manual efficiency even was not carried to the point of high technological development. The electrician, not the electrical engineer, became the goal of Tuskegee.

Able opponents of Washington, in agreement with him that thrift and race pride were laudable objectives, also discerned the need of a broader scope of training to meet individual variations in the masses. The same opponents also saw the need of broadening the Washingtonian social program to include the ballot as well as the mortar board and plow. Drs. Just, Lewis, Woodson, and other illustrious products of higher education have achieved infinitely more in cultural fields than they could ever have accomplished wielding a trowel, or, following a "middle-buster."

The cry of the author, "Back to the Farm," is a belated wail to the masses in a society where capital and economic opportunity have incessantly moved cityward. Advancement in status for skilled and unskilled labor is to be found in urban rather than rural communities. The added fact that the city gives Negro masses greater freedom from oppression cannot be overlooked The duty of intelligent members of the race is to point the way to industrial efficiency as part of city populations rather than to discourage a movement so thoroughly in keeping with the progressive economic current of the nation.

The teaching profession, as Miss Burroughs asserts, does attract large numbers of educated persons. Any overcrowding in the profession, however, is more apparent than real. The trend toward the "five-and-ten-cent-store teacher" can be immediately arrested by an agitation for impartial administration of school funds of the Southern States, and the inclusion of Negro teachers on the faculties of mixed school communities. At any rate, a superabundance of well-prepared teachers can have no worse a racial effect than to elevate the masses.

A solution of the problems of the masses will for generations offer opportunities for the concentrated energies of the educated classes. The present bad fix of the masses cannot be attributed to the lethargy of these classes. So long as Scottsboro, Sherman, and Honey Grove remain everyday possibilities the cry of one even so wise as Booker T. Washington to "Let down your bucket where you are" will not prevail when the bucket must be lowered into the stagnant waters of injustice and lynch law.

NEW YORK TIMES
NOV 16 1931

SCORE FEDERAL CURB ON STATE SCHOOL AID

Hoover Committeemen End 2-Year Study With Report Urging Reversal of Policy.

CHANGE IN LAWS ADVISED

"Secretary of Education" to Sit in Cabinet, but Without Power, Is Favored.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Federal aid to the States for educational purposes on a "fifty-fifty" basis, or conditional in any way on government approval of State plans for spending such appropriations, was denounced as Federal control of education, and the abandonent of such methods was recommended in a report made public today by the National Advisory Committee on Education.

President Hoover appointed the committee in May, 1929, to "make a chart by which to guide the course of Federal relations to education."

For at least five years, and until the results of financial surveys recently undertaken by the office of education in the Interior Department and similar recommended studies are known, the committee advocates continuance of the special appropriations now in force for the furtherance of agricultural education and research, rural extensions for adult and vocational education and similar enterprises without any limitation, however, on the freedom of States in using such sums, without requiring the "matching" of moneys and without Federal authority to approve or reject State plans.

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EDUCATION SYSTEM OF U.S. CONDEMNED

Montgomery Ala

NOV 16 1931

Federal Policies Conflict, Report Of Hoover Commission Declares

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—(AP)—A far-flung reversal of Federal educational policy was recommended to President Hoover today by his national advisory committee on education, comprised of 51 leaders of learning.

Calling for a right-about-face of tendencies toward increasing Federal power over State educational affairs, the committee urged also the creation of a Department of Education, with a secretary in the President's Cabinet.

He would stand as "a spokesman for the American spirit and method in education" close to the ear of the President, but stripped of power, to control state processes.

Dr. Charles R. Mann of Washington, chairman of the committee, last week deposited the two-year study on the President's desk. It was made public today through the White House.

The committee found the Government engaged in multitudinous educational activities, in which "a bewildering sense of unnecessary complexity still remains."

"The Federal Government," it said, "has no inclusive and consistent public policy as to what it should or should not do in the field of education. Whatever particular policies it seems to be pursuing are often inconsistent with each other, sometimes in conflict.

Policies Conflict

"They suggest a haphazard development, wherein policies of far-reaching effect have been set up as mere incidents of some special attempt to induce an immediate and particular efficiency."

The report, labeled "Federal Relations to Education," asserted without a comprehensive policy the present Federal educational situation "cannot be greatly improved." It laid out a nine-point program stressing particularly the Federal relationship with the various states. This was approved by a vote of 45 to 6. Among the recommendations were:

Amendment of existing laws "which give or tend to give the Federal Government and its agencies power to interfere with the autonomy of the states in matters of education."

Enactment of no new laws giving Federal financial aid to the states "in support of special types of education."

The making of all future grants "in aid of education in general, expendable by each state for any or all educational purposes as the State itself may direct."

The conduct of an extended inquiry of educational finance.

Continuation of the "special aid" now given for specific purposes until this inquiry is completed.

A restriction of Federal audits on expenditure of these monies to the audit made by the Treasury Department; an increased appropriation for Federal educational research; and a limitation of Federal emergency aid.

Support Assured

Congressional support for at least part of the committee report is already assured. Chairman Reed of the last House education committee today praised it, approving particularly the recommendation for a secretary and Department of Education. He said he would reintroduce his bill calling for this step.

"This report will, in my judgment," Reed said, "prove to be a document of transcendent importance to the cause of education."

The committee's approval of the plan for a secretary of education was given by a vote of 38 to 11, with two not voting.

"The lack of such an official spokesman for education, competent and influentially situated in the government," the report said, "has been one of the conditions, and a major condition, which has permitted us to drift into our present dilemma where a nation, by tradition and experience opposed to the Federalized administration of education, has in fact developed a pluralized Federal control of education in the states through various Federal agencies, which are not even coordinated in their efforts."

The Department of Education would be formed from the nucleus of the existing office of education, which is under the Interior Department. After amendment of the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917, requiring state matching of Federa funds and Federal approval of state plans, the Federal Board of Vocational Education would be abolished and its functions transferred to the Department.

Centralization Scored

The committee condemned the "centralist theory" of Federal education control as imperiling the fundamental procedure of control through more localized units of government.

The suggestion for a Federal Education Department brought a spirited minority report from two representatives of Catholic education, the Rt. Rev. Edward A. Pace and the Rev. George Johnson. They contended the move would cause centralization and Federal control.

Three representatives of negro education, Mordecai Johnson, John W. Davis and R. R. Moton, likewise submitted a minority report, asking for Federal grants specifically for the education of negroes in the various states.

The committee was originally of 52 members, but was cut down by the death of William M. Davidson, of Pittsburgh.

EDUCATION WEEK OBSERVED OVER ENTIRE COUNTRY

Reporter

NOV 21 1931

Washington, Nov. 18.—(By A. N. P.)—That the recent observance of Education Week was the most widespread and most significant since the inauguration of the movement was the opinion of officials of the United States Bureau of Education, following the reports received from various sections of the country.

Reporter

The highlight of the week was the coast to coast broadcast of a special program with Dr. Julius Klein, assistant secretary of the Department of Commerce and internationally known authority on economics, as the principal speaker.

Birmingham, Ala.

"Education is satisfying in itself and it always pays its way. More ample educational facilities for our Colored fellow-citizens will prove an eminently worth-while investment from every conceivable business as well as social point of view," concluded Dr. Julius Klein.

"The increase of wealth, productivity and consuming capacity among Negroes," he said, "has progressed in the same proportion as their educational advancement. Education of the Negro," declared he, "pays by creating more wants and increasing his purchasing power. Plainly, then, it is the part of wisdom for our business to give careful and persistent thought to the Negro as a potential market.

Reporter

"The future success of business in this country absolutely requires an increasingly high standard of intelligence in our citizens, and, that means, most assuredly a great extension of educational facilities for Colored people."

NOV 21 1931

He presented a statistical picture of the status of the Negro business and gave data on the extent of the Negro Market. He also described the development of the C. M. A. Stores, a group of Negro owned groceries sponsored by the National Business League and commented upon the advance in commercial education being made by the Race group. Incidentally, he paid a compliment in connection with the progress of business training to J. A. Jackson of the Department of Commerce Staff whom he described as "Competent" and to whose work he gives great credit.

With reference to the business possibilities of the Negro he said, "The Negro has proven that with opportunity, he can achieve success in almost any business field. And he is eager to know how to fill his place effectively in any of the diverse spheres of industry and trade. In general, he earnestly desires to be equipped to meet the demands that may be made upon him for service to the Nation and the age in which he lives."

Other speakers on the program were H. Councill Trenholm, president of the Alabama Teachers College; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, of the U. S. Bureau of Education, and Dr. G. C. Wilkerson, First Assistant Superintendent of Schools of the District of Columbia. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Howard University Glee Club, under the direction of Prof. Roy W. Gibbs.

AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK

Journal and Guide

Norfolk Va.

11-7-31

AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK, November 9-15, doubtless has a quite imposing list of lasting values, but this year there are two which are of vital significance to our group. It is an opportunity to lay some of the skepticism of critics who question the worth of education.

And it affords a rare chance to make specific applications of the purposes of the week to the education of the Negro in the light of the needs and problems of the group.

With unemployment so widespread, the purpose of education to teach students and patrons how to make their leisure hours richer and more wholesome and enjoyable was never more appropriate. Employment openings are closing and vocations rapidly becoming outmoded, therefore the effort of the sponsors of the week to throw some light on the question "After college, what?" has added meaning for our group. By focusing attention to the problem embodied in the tendency of a too large proportion of Negro pupils to drop out of school in the early grades, American Education Week will render a distinct service. The attention to be given to these three problems having especial bearing on the educational situation as it affects the colored group alone would justify a large interest in the activities scheduled in Norfolk and throughout the country during the coming week.

We have made progress, doubtless. Our school attendance (5-20 years) to the whole population has increased from less than 5 percent in 1850 to over 60 percent in 1930; and the number of literate persons in the race has mounted from less than 10 percent of the whole Negro population in 1860 to over 80 percent in 1930. However, percentage of our school population has not kept pace with the percentage of increase in the whole population. There are other things to give us encouragement: in 1916 there were only 64 public high schools for Negroes, now there are 831. Negro public high schools in 1916 enrolled 8,707; in 1928 they enrolled 164,000. Our colleges in 1916 numbered 31 with an enrollment of 2,132, income of $2,283,000, property valued at $15,720,000 and an endowment of $7,225,000. In 1927 there were 79 Negro colleges with an enrollment of 13,860, income of $8,560,000, property valued at $38,680,000, and an endowment of $20,713,000. Today the figures in all these classifications would be considerably more.

Last year 86 high schools and 25 colleges with a combined enrollment of more than 36,000 students reported they directly touched these students and 82,504 citizens through their American Education Week activities. Many thousand more were reached indirectly and through newspapers. This is well, but the Week will not serve its full purpose until every school participates, and until the interest of Negro education is promoted by every facility at our disposal. Community progress is tide up with the school, but the active interest of the patrons is a vitalizing force without which the schools cannot operate efficiently. When the two become better acquainted, the need for renewed activity in fulfilling some of the most pressing requirements of education as it relates to our group will become more urgent. The prospect of this result amply justifies unstinted participation in American Education Week.

Education-1931

Jeanes Foundation and Other Boards.

Jeanes Fund Covers 14 States In 23 Years Supervisory Work

Norfolk Journal & Guide

6/24/31

From 1908 to 1931 the Jeanes Fund has been cooperating with public school boards and superintendents of 14 states in the employment of supervising teachers for Negro rural schools.

A change in the method of handling the money contributed by the Fund was made three years ago. The appropriations are now sent to the various State Departments of Education, and checks are made out there. This change has not altered the manner in which the work has always been conducted.

The Jeanes teachers visit more than 10,000 country schools and raise over a half a million dollars for school improvements.

Business of Travelers

The business of these traveling teachers, working under the direction of the county superintendents, is to encourage and aid in any possible way the teachers in the small schools scattered through the county. They introduce simple home industries, thus helping to make the school become a real part of the life of the neighborhood. They promote the improvement of school houses and grounds, and give lessons as opportunity is offered, on sanitation and cleanliness. As need arises, they frequently organize clubs for the betterment of school and neighborhood.

The good which the Jeanes Teachers do depends mainly upon three facts. First, they have freedom in their activities. They are not bound to red-tape rule. Some are more active in one way, others in other ways. Second they value doing things for actual improvement more than talking about such things. Third, t hey believe in and are devoted to their work.

DILLARD RETIRES FROM JEANES, SLATER FUNDS

Afro-American

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — Dr. J. H. Dillard, director of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, has announced his retirement. 7-4-31

A letter sent out June 15 to presidents of institutions receiving salary aid from the funds declared:

"At the end of this month I shall retire from the work of the Slater and Jeanes Funds. It is not that I am not well, or that I am tired, but being past the usual age of retirement I naturally have the thought that I should quit a[illegible] turn the work over to younger hands.

"I trust that it is not good-bye. I expect to do some traveling around, and hope to see you sometimes. Baltimore,

"What the Slater Fund has done during the past session will of course be known to my successor."

Dr. Dillard Relinquishes Direction of Jeanes and Slater Funds

Journal and Guide

WHILE Dr. James Hardy Dillard's retirement as president of both the Jeanes Foundation and the Slater Fund deprives these organizations of his invaluable services as directing executive officer it does not remove him from close connection with the work, as he remains a trutsee of both Funds. His wise counsel is still available. 7-4-31

It was with great reluctance that the two boards relieved Dr. Dillard, at his urgent request, of the duties of president. While he appears to be a man a little past middle life, Dr. Dillard is approaching his 75th birthday. He has been in harness a very long time and has been a very hard worker, and felt that some of the arduous duties of his numerous connections should be placed upon younger shoulders. Reluctantly his associates on the two boards, agreed this year to yield to his request for retirement from active direction of the educational work of the Jeanes and Slater Funds. Norfolk, Va.

It would be difficult to appraise in words the value of the service that Dr. Dillard has rendered the cause of education in the United States and especially in the south. As a citizen, a teacher as president of the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation and the John F. Slater Fund, as vice president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, The American Church Institute, and through the contacts which these connections afforded him, he has done more perhaps, for the cause of education, especially in the development of rural schools, than any man in the south.

While Dr. Dillard's work during the past 25 years has had to do largely with the administration of educational foundations set up for aiding Negro schools, he has through educational statesmanship urged and facilitated the improvement of educational facilities for white youth. He has stimulated the cause of education in the south without regard to race with an extraordinary display of human sympathy and understanding. A recent biographer has aptly designated him an apostle of racial good-will.

It is a great relief to feel assured that on account of his unusual physical and mental stamina education and the cause of inter-racial harmony will have the benefit of his services and of his wise counsel for many more years; that the recent development is merely a reduction of the load which he has been carrying.

In selecting a successor to Dr. Dillard as president of the Jeanes and Slater boards the Trustees were fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Arthur D. Wright, professor of education at Dartmouth College. Dr. Wright is at present on leave making a study of education and educational institutions in the south. He was educated at William and Mary College in Virginia and at Harvard, and for several years was supervisor of Negro schools under the department of public instruction of this state. He brings to his new task a wealth of information, the advantages of being indigenous to the soil, and of youth and rugged health. That he will carry on in the spirit of his illustrious predecessor no one who knows Dr. Wright has any reason to doubt.

JEANES TEACHERS WILL VISIT HERE

Advertiser

10-24-31

Negro Educational Supervisors To Be Guests Of State Teachers School

Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Oct. 23.—(Special)—President H. Council Trenholm extended to the 400 Jeanes supervisiors, at the morning session of the fourth day of their conference at Tuskegee Institute, an invitation to visit the State Teachers College, at Montgomery on Sunday afternoon. President Trenholm's concluding statement that transportation to and from Montgomery would be handled by State College brought applause from the teachers.

The party will return to the Institute for the Sunday Vesper service at which the Rev. Klingman of Birmingham, will speak. Music will be furnished by the Institute choir, boys' glee club and orchestra under the direction of William L. Dawson, head of the music school of Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Leo Favrot, supervisor of negro education in Louisiana, presented the Friday morning speakers. Dr. Ambrose Galiver, specialist in negro education, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C., who brought greetings to the conference from the Department of Education at Washington and from the Commissioner of Education said, "When I see you 400 Jeanes teachers, I see 15,000 other teachers, I see hundreds of thousands of negro children, I see 3,000,000 negroes—one-fourth of the negro population in the United States. All these you touch, all these you influence, hence the heavy responsibility of the Jeanes teacher.

"The office of the Department of Education is ready and willing to help you in your efforts to discharge this heavy responsibility."

President Charlotte Hawkins Brown, of the Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia N. C., and the third person to be appointed by Dr. Dillard when he started the Jeanes work in 1907, told the supervisors of the opportunities for, and necessity of, stressing the cultural side of education.

Preceding President Brown's address, Amy Baily, in charge of the music at the Sedalia school, sang "Trees" by Joyce Kilmer and "Night Wind." She was accompanied at the piano by Portia Washington Pittman, the daughter of the founder of Tuskegee Institute.

Supervisor Rebecca Davis of Mississippi County, Mo., who Thursday night with R. S. Oxley, successor to the late James H. Sibley as educational adviser to Liberia, spoke encouragingly of the Liberian situation, reported that Missouri has recently passed new school laws that will mean a revolution in the educational status of the State.

"The laws applying particularly to rural schools," reported Rebecca Davis, "are free text books; free transportation of children; minimum salary of $73 per month; unit group per teacher—thirty pupils; and all school eight months.

"In five years," she concluded, "there will be a new Missouri in regard to rural education. It is against the law now for any one without four years of high school training to take a teacher's examination."

Friday night the conference was entertained with an industrial demonstration and a concert by the school band, choir, quartet and men's glee club.

On Saturday morning Prof. Mary D. Pierce will give the third of her series of talks on "Improving the Quality of Teaching." Other prominent educators, including the commissioner of education from New Mexico, will also speak.

Education Leaders Meet At Tuskegee

Advertiser

10-28-31

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Oct. 27.—(Special.)—Thirty State agents of negro education in 15 Southern States are at Tuskegee Institute Oct. 27-28 for conference with the executives of the general education board, the Rosenwald Foundation and the Jeanes Board. This group, while not a legislative body, meets at least once a year to discuss significant questions of policy, of method, and of financial aid in connection with the rural and smaller private institutions for negro children in the South. Montgomery

Each such meeting, former ones having been held in Atlantic City, and at Signal Mountain, Tenn., sponsored by the general education board, serves as a clearing house for problems of vital importance to negro education. These meetings are, therefore large factors in raising the educational status of the South

In addition to the State agents, including J. S. Lambert, of Alabama there are present at the Tuskegee meeting of the Rosenwald Foundation Board Alfred K. Stern, president; Edwin R. Embree, secretary and S. L. Smith, of the general education board, Dr. Arnett president; Jackson Davis and Leo M. Favrot, of the Jeanes Board, Arthur D. Wright, president, Dr. James Hardy Dillard, recently retired president, and Dr. R. R. Moton.

JEANES WORKERS TO MEET

Negro Star

TUSKEGEE, OCT. 19-26

10-2-31

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Sept. 18—Leo M. Favfot, Baton Rouge, La., field agent of the General Education Board, conferred with Principal Moton, chairman of the Executive committee of the Board of Trustees of the Jeanes Fund, yesterday in regards to arrangements being made for the meeting of all Jeanes Workers at Tuskegee Institute, October 19 to 26 According to Dean W. T. B. Williams of the College Department, field director of the Fund since 1910, more than 350 Jeanes supervisors are expected to attend the meeting which will be in the nature of a teachers institute. Official representatives of the various funds are expected to be present and discuss some of the problems that confront rural teachers.

Wichita, Kansas

The meeting will mark the retirement of Dr. James Hardy Dillard who recently resigned as president of the Jeanes and Slater Funds after nearly twentyfive years of incomparable service to Negro rural education. Arthur D. Wright, agent or the Southern Association if Colleges and Secondary Schools, has succeeded Dr. Dillard as president of the two funds. The unvailing of a life size bas- relief of Dr. Hollis B. Frissoll, who succeded General Armstrong as principal of Hampton Institute, will also take place on this occasion. The bas-relief was presented to Tuskegee Institute by George Foster Peabody.

The Anna T. Jeanes Foundation established in April, 1907, by Miss Anna T. Jeanes of Philadelphia, Pa., who created a fund in perpetuity, the income of which was to be applied toward the maintenance and assistance of elementary schools for Negroes in the South. Dr. Hollis B. Frissell of Hampton, and Dr. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee were named as trustees of the Fund. A group of interested persons including Dr. James H. Dillard, who was elected president, Dr. Motor, Geo. Foster Peabody, J. C. Napier, William Howard Taft, Robert C. Odgen, Andrew Carnegie, and others were invited in and a Board of Trustees was organized to administer the fund.

At the time of the organization of the Fund, Dr. Moton, then Commandant at Hampton Institute, was designated the secretary of the board; but since 1916 he has been chairman of its Executive Committee in which place he succeeded Dr. Booker T. Washington, who with Dr. Frissell and Mr. George Foster Peabody were freely consulted by Miss Jeanes when she contemplated making her gift of one million dollars for Negro education. During 1929 the Foundation expanded $102-880.00 toward paying the salaries of 302 supervising teachers, who visited 9,928 schools.

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Mrs. Williams, who has been in health work for more than 18 years and did overseas service during the World War, believes that meanness, irritability, temper, grouchiness, and lack of personality are forms of ill health.

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Supervisor Maggie Nance Ringgold, of Louisiana, told how in her parish with 65 per cent of its population negroes, she had aroused the interest of the merchants and planters to the end that the schools have been improved, the equipment increased and the school terms lengthened.

The negroes of Sunflower County, Mississippi, have raised through their own efforts during the three years that Mrs. Lillian B. Rogers has been Jeanes worker there, $33,000 for the improvement of their schools. This has resulted in a changed attitude on the part of the white citizens toward negro education. "My work," concluded Mrs. Rogers, "is typical of that of the 21 other Jeanes workers in Mississippi. We keep in mind the spirit of the giver who made this work possible and whose motto was 'Service.'"

Prof. Mary D. Pierce, State Teachers College, Farmville, Va., addressed the body on "Improving the Quality of Teaching." Prof. Pierce stressed the importance of the industrial work as a means of teaching the child about home.

"Select the industrial work to illustrate what you are studying in your other subjects," she urged. "It will help the child to understand the life of the home and section in which he lives and it will create in him wholesome interests in living. Let the industrial work have some point, some application to their home life or to their other lessons. Whenever possible let their creations be something useful, and certainly encourage them to make beautiful things. Every child—even the toughest—will love something beautiful."

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Age

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Courier

10-31-31

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1931

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TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE

Missioner

Nov. 1931

XLI No 11

Lawrenceville, Va

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✓ Jeanes Foundation and Other Boards.

JEANES FUND AND RURAL SCHOOLS

The Jeanes Fund has been cooperating during these years, since 1908 with public school boards and superintendents of fourteen states in the employment of supervising teachers for Negro Rural Schools. Three years ago a change was made in the method of handling the money contributed by the Fund. The appropriations are now sent to the State Department of Education, and the checks are made out there. But the work goes on as before. Each year the Jeanes Teachers make visits to more than ten thousand country schools and raise over half a million dollars for school improvement.

Foundation
November, 1931

The business of these traveling teachers, working under the direction of the county superintendents, is to encourage and aid in any possible way the teachers in the small schools scattered through the county. They introduce simple home industries, thus helping to make the school become a real part of the life of the neighborhood. They promote the improvement of school houses and grounds, and give lessons, as opportunity is offered, on sanitation and cleanliness. As need arises, they frequently organize clubs for the betterment of school and neighborhood.

Atlanta, Ga.

The good which the Jeanes Teachers do depends mainly upon three facts: First, they have freedom in their activities. They are not bound to red-tape rule. Some are more active in one way, others in other ways. Second, they value doing things for actual improvement more than talking about such things. Third, they believe in and are devoted to their work.

—I. H. Dillard, President. Charlottesville. Va

On Slater Board

C. C. SPAULDING

SPAULDING ON SLATER BOARD

Journal & Guide
8-8-31

Three Vacancies Filled At Annual Meet

Norfolk, Va

Three new members elected to the board of trustees of the Slater Fund at the recent annual meeting in New York are C. C. Spaulding, of Durham, N. C. president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Farmers and Mechanics Bank; Leslie W Snow, vice president of the Chase Harris Forber Corporation, New York City and Dr. Josiah Morse, professor of Sociology at the University of South Carolina.

The Slater Fund was established in 1882 for the purpose of aiding Negro schools, by a gift of $1,000,000 from John F. Slater, a new England manufacturer. It has been considerably enlarged by other gifts.

Mr. Spaulding is the first colored man to be elected to the board.

Dr. Wright New President

This year Dr. James Hardy Dillard retired as president of the Slater Board and was succeeded by Dr. Arthur D Wright, who also succeeded Dr. Dillard as president of the Jeanes Fund.

Prior to his election Dr. Wright was professor of education at Dartmouth College. He has been on leave for the past year making a study of Negro schools in the South for the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

He is a graduate of William and Mary College and was formerly supervisor of Negro schools in Virginia.

Close Sessions Of Jeans Fund Workers In Ala

Whig
11-7-31

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 3. — The unveiling of a plaque in memory of Dr. Hollis B. Frissel, former president of Hampton Institute, marked the closing last Monday of a week's session of 300 Jeanes Fund workers assembled from 15 Southern states. Dr. James Hardy Dillard, former pesident of the Jeanes and Slater funds, made the pincipal address.

George Foster Peabody was represented by Joseph H. Stewart, of the University of Georgia, who in presenting the gift of Dr. Peabody, said:

"Dr. Peabody has been a trustee of Tuskegee and Hampton over 35 years and has been a trustee of the University of Georgia for 25 years. His whole life has been devoted to his fellow man. He has been your friend and the friend of Georgia and a friend of Hampton."

Turning to the successor of Dr. Booker T. Washington, Dr. Stewart remarked that he had met the Tuskegee head, then Major Robert R. Moton, in 1905, and had predicted at the time the Hampton commandant would perform a great service for his people.

CONFERENCE CALLED ON RURAL SCHOOLS

Advertiser

Fourteen Southern States Are Asked To Send Officials To Meeting Here

11-6-31

The State Department of Education was advised yesterday, of the calling by U. S. Commissioner of Education William John Cooper, of a conference on rural school supervision to be held here in cooperation with the State Department, Dec. 14 and 15. Education officials of Alabama, Arkansas. Florida Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia, have been invited to attend the meeting, which will be the sixth of its kind to be sponsored by the Federal office of Education for the Southern States.

Montgomery, Ala.

In addition to representatives of the Federal Office of Education and a number of Alabama education officials, the conference speakers will include Lois Coffey Mossman, of the Teachers College, Columbia University, New York; H. L. Donovan, president of the Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College Richmond, Ky.; William McKinley Robinson, Director of Rural Education Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Frank P. Bachman, Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn.; M. E Moffitt, of the Mississippi State Department of Education and Howard Dawson, of the Arkansas State Department of Education.

State and county superintendents of schools and rural school supervisors, principals of rural schools, and representatives of State Teachers Colleges are expected to attend the conference. Each of the scheduled sessions will be devoted to consideration of important aspects of rural school supervision in the Southern States. Progressive education in the supervision of public elementary schools, administrative problems relating to supervision, extension of the professional interests of teachers, and other subjects will be discussed.

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300 EDUCATORS HOLD MEETING AT TUSKEGEE

Informer
11-7-31
Houston, Texas

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—(ANP)—Three hundred and thirteen Jeans supervisors from 15 Southern states met in conference at Tuskegee Institute October 19-26, at the call of Arthur T. Wright, president of the Jeanes Board and Slater Fund and successor to James Hardy Dillard, the recently retired first president of the board. The meeting which was characterized by Thomas Jesse Jones of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, Dr. Jackson Davis of the General Education Board and Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, as "The most significant meeting in the history of rural education up to the present time," was made possible through the cooperation of the General Education Board.

The Jeanes work was started in 1907 by a gift from Miss Anna T. Jeanes for the improvement of rural Negro schools.

Nationally known speakers and educational experts delivered addresses at the morning and evening sessions and conducted group conferences in the afternoon.

For the entertainment of the visitors, Tuskegee gave on Friday night an industrial demonstration, followed by a concert by the music school and a sight seeing tour of the grounds and Veterans Hospital No. 19. On Sunday the entire group of over 300 spent the afternoon at the State Teachers College at Montgomery at the invitation of the president, H. Council Trenholm.

Among the educators who gave addresses were: Dr. Jackson Davis; Dr. Leo Favrot of the General Education Board; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones of the

Phelps-Stokes Fund; Dr. Edwin R. Embree and S. L. Smith of the Rosenwald Fund, Prof. Mabel Carney of Columbia University; Prof. Mary D. Pierce of Virginia, Dr. James H. Dillard; President Mary McLeod Bethune of Bethune-Cookman College, Florida; President Charlotte Hawkins Browne of Palmer Memorial Institute, North Carolina; Principal Fannie C. Williams of the Valena C. Jones Normal and Practice School, Louisiana; Mrs. F. C. Williams, tuberculosis expert of Arkansas, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist in education U. S. Department of Education; President H. Council Trenholm, State Teachers College, Alabama; Prof. J. S. Lambert, E. C. McGhee, J. B. Hodby, Dr. A. F. Harmon of the State Department of Education, Alabama; Dr. R. R. Moton, and Dean W. T. B. Williams, field representative of the Jeanes Fund, Tuskegee Institute, and Miss Charlotte Thorne, Calhoun, Ala.

At the close of the conference, a silver loving cup and more than $200 as a nucleus of a book fund were presented to Dr. Dillard as a token of love and esteem from the Jeanes workers.

A bronze bas relief, heroic size, a memorial to Hollis Burks Frissell. for many years principal of Hampton Institute and lifelong friend to Negro education was unveiled, on the south wall of the chapel tower at Tuskegee Institute, Monday afternoon, Oct. 26, in the midst of an auspicious gathering of more than 300 Jeanes workers, many nationally known educators and educational experts, executives of educational foundations and the faculty and student body of Tuskegee Institute.

The placque, modelled by Mrs. N. H. Batchelder of Winsor, Conn., and a replica of one at Hampton Institute and one at Penn School, St. Helena Island, S. C., is the gift of George Foster Peabody, one time trustee of Tuskegee, trustee of Hampton, friend of Dr. Moton, coworker and friend of Dr. Frisselle.

Dr. Moton, who presided, expressed regret that Mr. Peabody could not be present for the exercises. Arthur Howe, who now bears the responsibilities of president of Hampton, long carried by Dr. Frisselle, and Dr. J. H. Dillard, long associated with Dr. Frisselle in many activities for Negro betterment, made the principal addresses inside the chapel, the tablet was presented by Dr. Joseph S. Stewart of the University of Georgia, whom Mr. Peabody had asked to represent him.

Baltimore, Md.—Police say that Orphan Jones, 60-year-old Negro farm worker being railroaded through the Maryland courts on a framed charge of murder, "slipped" on his way to jail. But Jones told Bernard Ades, attorney for the International Labor Defense, who was allowed to see him only after fighting the ruses of Worcester County and Baltimore officials to hold Jones incommunicado, that he was absoultely innocent, that he had been tortured, beaten, and forced to sign a "confession" he could not read because his glasses were taken away.

Josiah Henry, attorney sent by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People stated in the Baltimore Afro-American that "the prisoner would finally plead guilty to the charge of killing the Davis family." Meanwhile, the International Labor Defense is building up a mass defense for Jones, as well as preparing evidence to prove that the aged Negro is the innocent victim of a lynch frame-up.

ANDERSON (S.C.) INDEPENDENT
Sunday, October 11, 1931

WHAT IS THE JANES FUND? ANDERSON GETTING THIS BENEFIT.

It was a sweet faced, white-haired little old lady of Philadelphia who has given great benefit to the South. This was Miss Anna Jeanes, a Quaker, and a woman who lived and died in a home which she built for aged women, living in one room just like the other inmates, and never allowing any special attention shown her.

Yet she gave more than a million dollars to be used in the South to help the Negro race, not only in schools, alsos in their daily lives, and to make their homes more sanitary. This is called the Jeanes Fund, and it is administered by Dr. J. H. Dillard, of Charlottesville, Va.

Miss Jeanes told Booker T. Washington when he went to see her that others had helped the larger schools, and she wished to give assistance to the country schools and homes, and to do extension work possibly from Tuskeegee.

Anderson county has benefitted greately from this fund. For ten years the salary of Alice Webb, supervisor of Negro rural schools, and homes, has been paid from this fund. It is impossible to compute the work of Alice Webb. It has been almost a work of redemption for she has brought her race to see things in a different light. She has helped them in their religion, home life, school life and social life. This has been a wonderful work, and has brought equally wonderfully results.

And now the Jeanes teachers throughout the South are to have a conference at Tuskeegee on the 19th of October, through the 27th, and our own Alice Webb is on the program and will speak on "The Importance of Jeanes Work and What the Jeanes Fund Means to South Carolina." Alice Webb has the honor to represent the state at this meeting.

Superintendent Mahaffey has the handling of this fund in this county, as well as the Rosenwald and Slater Funds for Negro schools. Mr. Mahaffey states that the people of a community can have the use of this money if they want it, but if they do not it is withheld. He also said that the Rosenwald Fund has bee: [illegible] :ns of giving this county 12 to 15 good school buildings.

J. B. Felton, formerly of this county, who is state supervisor of Negro schools in charge of these funds for the state. He has managed them so successfully that he has been highly commended by the general committee, headed by Dr. Dillard.

There is a splendid sermon in the letter which John F. Slater, first cotton manufacturer of the United States, wrote concerning the amount he left to be used for Negro schools of the South.

"It has pleased God to grant me prosperity in my business, and to put it in my power to apply to charitable uses a sum of money so considerable as to require the counsel of wise men for the administration of it."

RETIREMENT OF DILLARD

12-19-31

Defender
12-19-31
Chicago
Ill

JAMES H. DILLARD came into the life of the American Negro through the instrumentality of Booker T. Washington. Washington had the blood of benefactors in him. In emancipating his own, he paled all about him. Dillard is a Virginian and claims fine blood. Washington found him at Tulane, a teacher there and a figure in the life of New Orleans. His background was right and the ground on which he stood was firm. He had said that the Negro was human and that he believed in his inherent rights as a man. He was no loud speaker, but his convictions found heraldry in the educational agencies of the new South.

The work of Dr. Dillard is a record in education. It rises to statesmanship in the advancement of literacy and is inerasible. While he gave his best to the trust reposed in him by Washington the cause which he served brought him into a bright fame and covered him with a large influence. He succeeded in a way, and to a happy degree, the illustrious J. L. M. Curry, the first southerner who came North for ideals and money with which to combat ignorance in the South, black and white.

Defender

What Dr. Dillard has done is no sectional achievement. Some other southerner might have done as well as Dr. Dillard. That, however, is a matter of opinion, and we believe Dillard to be unique and a pioneer. It is improbable that any other southerner could have outdone him as both a great teacher of the people and an example as great in the manliness of finest manhood.

Chicago, Ill
12-19-31

His labors vindicate the judgment of Booker T. Washington, who made but few mistakes in his appraisal of white men and but few just estimates in his appraisal of Colored men. In 1910 Dr. Dillard took on the leadership of the South in the educational endeavor to allay passion and put reason to work in the ministry of good will. As president of the Jeannes fund he worked under the counsel of Washington, who took on the chairmanship of the executive committee. The secretary. Robert R. Moton, Washington's successor at Tuskegee, and our foremost living representative judge him by any standard, took over the consulship on the death of Washington in 1915. Many changes have shaken the educational policy of the South since Frissell, Armstrong's worthy successor, and Washington, who established his own line, called the Jeannes fund into life.

Dr. Dillard has retired, but he has not wholly finished the task undertaken 21 years ago. His form will remain familiar wherever educators assemble. His voice will still be heard on platform and in the chambers of plan and advice. He will be turned to by the earnest, militant band of southerners who war on ignorance and intolerance in increasing numbers and with vigor bolder and determined. His successor, Arthur D. Wright, is a New Englander-southerner. This fact might justify apprehension upon him, but he comes in the title and upon the recommendation of the company surrounding Dr. Dillard and supporting Dr. Moton. The work is organized and its policy sharply defined. The Dillard path is before him. If his heart is right he will plow and plant in the faith of his predecessor. We have confidence in him and confess an expectancy upon his endeavors and his intentions.

Dr. Dillard will live with us and in us. His biographer is our most distinguished historian, Brawley. A new university will bear his name, Dillard, in New Orleans, formed of renowned schools that have coalesced and propose to be one and distinguished in the world of books and the formation of character. As a Virginian Dr. Dillard had pride of ancestry. As a student he enjoyed a name for scholarship. As a teacher he had the fame of the unusual tutor to the sweep of minds. As an educator he had the field of dictum to himself. As a civic leader, New Orleans accepted his authority. But in the books of time and achievements he will be set down his labors for and his associations with the Negro, with whom from Jefferson to the clock's present tale, all great Americans are bound and sealed.

He has the affectionate wishes of millions for a sweet and calm evening in Virginia—Gold help her.

Education-1931

Jeanes Foundation and Other Boards.

Dillard Hob

THEY SHOULD BE HEALTH EXPERTS, HOME MAKERS

Afro-American

Retiring Jeanes and Slater Head Aided Rural Clergy.

7-11-31

BIBLE HIS FORTE

Baltimore, Md

He Taught them How to Read It.

James Hardy Dillard, white, of Charlottesville, Va., for over a quarter of a century director of the million dollar Jeanes Fund, the million dollar Slater Fund and also a trustee of the General Education Board, has been spending the major portion of his life helping to improve educational conditions in the rural South.

But during all this time his hobby has been the improvement of conditions among the rural clergy.

Last week Dr. Dillard announced to the press that he was retiring from the work of the Slater and Jeanes Funds, not because he isn't well or that he is tired, but because he has passed the age of retirement and thinks that the work should be turned over to younger hands.

Brawley's Book

It is interesting to note that Dr. Benjamin Brawley's book, entitled "Dr. Dillard of the Jeanes Fund," a 150-page biography, appeared just this year before the announcement of Dr. Dillard's retirement.

Indicating Dr. Dillard's interest in the country preacher is a lecture before the University of Virginia which is quoted by Dr. Brawley as follows:

"Far the most important and potent influence is the country preacher. From him the masses receive their ideals of duty and conduct, of life and death. From him come all their ideas above and beyond the routine of daily life in the field and cabin. Through him, more than in any other way, the masses of the Negroes can be influenced for better living.

Traveling Commission

"If I were a millionaire, I would have a traveling commission of competent preachers, some white and some colored. I would have them attend every Baptist Association, every Methodist Conference, every meeting of preachers of whatever kind. I would have them go through the country and call together meetings of preachers. I would have them hold summer schools for preachers. And the burden of their message should be this: that salvation is now as well as hereafter and that clean, honest, industrial living is a vital part of religion.

Sanitation-Homemaking

"Furthermore, I would place in every institution for the preparation of preachers a teacher of sanitation and home-making. In other words, I would bring home to the minds of the preachers the conviction that their religion is meant for this world as well as for the next world."

Not being a millionaire, Dr. Dillard did the next best thing. For the past thirteen years he has been holding a four-day summer institute rural pastors of the South at Bettis Academy, Trenton, S.C.

Of course, Hampton has its owr ministerial conference every year bu Dr. Dillard's desire was to get awa to those lowly country preacher who might never think of coming t a great school like Hampton.

Seven Miles from Railroad

And so for that purpose, he chos the Baptist school of Bettis, in th sand hills of western South Carolina seven miles from a railroad station.

Here, every year, Dr. Dillard has brought together for four days each summer two or three hundrel preachers who have been handicapped in their early training and he has given them some of the ablest teachers in the country.

Teaches How to Read Bible

As Dr. Brawley notes, sometimes Dr. Dillard himself teaches the ministers how to read the Bible. B. T. Caldwell, field secretary of the Jeanes-Slater Fund, was the teacher of preachers' correspondence.

Dr. W. T. B. Williams, field secretary of the same agency, discusses the problems of church records and finance; the Rev. James E. Gregg, when president of Hampton, offered suggestions as to the making of a sermon. Jackson Davis, field agent of the General Education Board, considered the church in relation to the community.

Dr. Favrot

W. Anthony Airey, of Hampton, spoke on individual community help, and Dr. Leo M. Favrot, of the interests ministers should take in public education.

An inflexible rule of these conferences is each instructor shall teach his class without the presence of any other instructor or a viistor. Questions may be freely asked and they are as frankly answered.

As the institute has been held from year to year, visitors come to the public meetings over which Mr. Caldwell has presided with rare tact and the singing as led by Miss Rebecca Davis is always regarded as a valued feature of these open meetings.

In 1924, having just returned from abroad, Dr. Dillard showed some stones which he had gathered in the Holy Lands, also a vial of water taken from the river Jordan, upon all of which the ministers naturally gazed with the utmost veneration.

Ministers Poor

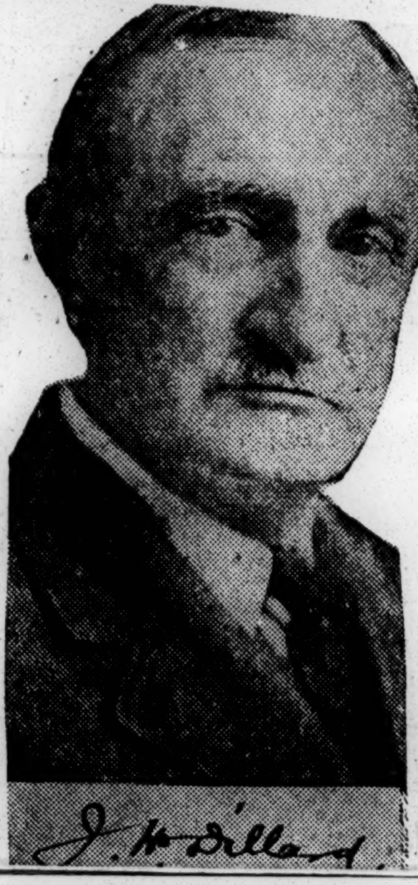
Because some of the rural ministers of South Carolina are very poor, a matter of four dollars for carfare might prevent them from attending. Dr. Dillard made it possible, where neecssary, to pay railroad fares and secured a donation of $500 for this purpose annually from the Phelps-Stokes fund, alternating it.

In one year alone the amount of money thus expended amounted to $900 and he regarded it doubtful if in the whole history of education such sum has ever been spent to a better advantage.

Get Land

At the Louisiana Teachers' General Convention in 1931, Dr. Dillard discussed the rural problem and among other things, said:

"I have been constantly suggesting to country preachers to urge their people to get a piece of land whereever possible. I have no definite statistics, but believe there is a let-up in this direction."



J. H. Dillard

Dr. DILLARD'S RETIREMENT.

The announcement of the retirement of Dr. James H. Dillard as director of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, taking effect at the end of June, marks a decided loss to the cause of Negro education in the South. As a member of the General Education Board, and president of the John F. Slater Fund and the Jeanes Fund, Dr. Dillard has won wide recognition as one of the Nation's best authorities on Negro education. For many years he has been active in organizations seeking to promote the extension of that work.

A Virginian by birth, Dr. Dillard brought to his task of promoting education among Negroes a profound sympathy and a farreaching vision as to the various kinds of education needed. In an article published in the World's Work for January, 1928, he sought to define the reasons why the Negro goes to college. He noticed that the race in America is undergoing a change in status as rapid and significant as that experienced by many of the minor peoples in Central and Western Europe, and he held that white America could not afford to remain indifferent, even if it involved a redrafting of the popular conception of the Negro and his relation to American life.

N.Y. Age

7-11-31

New York, N.Y.

Reviewing the early attempts to bring education to the enfranchised freedmen sixty years ago, he pronounced its basis as cultural, despite the fact that the beneficiaries were not in a position to make use of the kind of cultural training provided. This was followed by the foundation of Hampton and Tuskegee, which sought to teach the race how to work and to instill a sense of the dignity of labor. The fault Dr. Dillard found with this type of education was that it had come to dominate almost completely such thought as was directed toward Negro education, failing to forsee or provide for other educational needs an economic changes.

This condition was illustrated by a story told by Dr. Wallace Buttrick, who was for many years the leading spirit in the General Education Board. It ran as follows:

> When Theodore Roosevelt was President he sent for Dr. Buttrick to discuss with him a speech he was to make on Negro education. The president started the discussion by saying that he was going to indorse the agricultural and industrial training for the Negro and nothing more. Dr. Buttick suggested that it was necessary to have some place to train the teachers.
>
> "Yes, of course," said Roosevelt, "there must be normal schools. But I stop there."
>
> "Where shall we train the teachers to serve in the normal schools?" Dr. Buttrick asked.
>
> "Ah, I see," said the President. "Once you start in education you cannot stop."

Dr. Dillard recognized the need for university trained teachers to administer an effective education for the Negroes of the South, and further emphasized the demands for professional training to meet the needs of a steadily growing urban population in the way of doctors, dentists, lawyers, nurses and social workers. The Negro is no longer confined to the countryside, but has become a resident of our cities with the same needs and aspirations as the ordinary city dweller. In noting these conditions Dr. Dillard said: "Physical and social ills know no color line; nor does the need for education with with which to combat those ills. Thoughtful Americans will more and more willingly satisfy this need as they come to examine and recognize it."

It was this acute perception of changing conditions that made Dr. Dillard's administration of the several educational funds of which he was a director so valuable in results. His grasp of the needs of the beneficiaries of such funds was comprehensive and searching, his vision of the ends to be served was far-reaching and broad in scope. It is good to learn that his retirement from a post of such importance was not due to ill health or fatigue, but to the simple fact that being past the age of retirement, he had the thought to turn the work over to younger hands. It is to be hoped that the same spirit of understanding and broad vision will guide his successors.

TO HEAD JEANES, SLATER FUNDS

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Arthur D. Wright, white, of this city, yesterday took over the office of president and administrator of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, succeeding Dr. James Hardy Dillard, white, who recently resigned.

7-11-31

The new president, a New Englander by birth but a Virginian by adoption, was educated in McGuire's School, Richmond, in William and Mary College, and in Harvard University. For a number of years he taught in the public schools of Virginia and then became state supervisor of Negro schools. Later he served for several years as professor of education in Dartmouth. From this last position he was called to the South some time ago to supervise the certification of Negro colleges.

New Head of Jeanes and Slater Funds

At the annual meetings of the Trustees of the Jeanes Fund and the John F. Slater Fund, held late in June, Mr. Arthur D. Wright, Professor of Education in Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., was elected President of these Funds. Mr. Wright, upon the voluntary retirement of Dr. James Hardy Dillard, assumed the duties of the office on July the first. The office was moved from Charlottesville to 726 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C., on September first.

JEANES TEACHERS MEET IN TUSKEGEE

10-22-31

Negro Supervisors Of Southern States Assembled For Conference

Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Oct. 21—(Special)—Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones of the Phelps-Stokes fund made the chief address at the Wednesday morning meeting of the conference of Jeanes Teachers, in session at Tuskegee Institute, Oct. 19-26.

Dr. Arthur T. Wright, recently elected president of the Jeanes and Slater Boards to succeed Dr. James Hardy Dillard, presided. The conference made up of all the Jeanes supervisors from 15 Southern states and the first of its kind to be held, has been called by President Wright, with the cooperation of the general education board. The Jeanes work was created in 1907 by a gift of $1,000,000 from Miss Anna T Jeanes, the income of which was to be used for the improvement of rural schools for negroes in the Southern states.

"I believe in you," said Dr. Jones, because as Jeanes teachers you will do more toward answering the question "what is education?" than will any of the colleges or universities.

"Your success as Jeanes teachers," he continued, "will depend upon your consciousness of God and your consciousness of your community—a feeling of kinship with the people about you. The four essentials for the attainment of this kindship are: first, know the health of your community; second, acquaint yourselves with the possibilities for making a living there; third, instill a respect for one's neighbors, rich or poor, or white neighbors; fourth, created a feeling for the importance of the regular kind of home life. You must appreciate the value of recreation—in being recreated in body and mind. Help the people to see more than plowing in agriculture; point out the beauties of nature about them. Through your consciousness of God and community, all common subjects will be remade; history will carry the lesson of health, geography the lesson of love, agriculture will be art and there will be art in agriculture."

The appearance on the platform of President Mary McLeod Bethune of Bethune-Cookman College brought an ovation from the teachers. President Bethune said:

"The Jeanes work is the most effective source of community uplift along educational lines in the South today."

The 400 Jeanes workers were welcomed to the Institute Monday night by Principal R. R. Moton. Other speakers were Prof. Mabel Carney of the Department of Rural Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, and Dr. W. T. B. Williams, dean of the college department of Tuskegee Institute and field representative of the Jeanes board.

An educational talking movie brought to the institute by special arrangements made by President Wright was the main feature of Wednesday night's program.

Other prominent educators in attendance are: Jackson Davis of the General Education Board, Prof. Mary D. Pierce State Teachers College, Farmville, Va. A. F. Harman and Prof. J. S. Lambert of the Alabama State Board of Education, Dr. Leo Favrot of General Education Board, Edwin H. Miner, of Washington, D. C., Prof. E. G. McGhee of the Alabama State Board of Education, Prof. W. B. Reilly, superintendent of schools in Macon County, President H. Council Trenholm of State Teachers College, Montgomery, and Prof. M. H. Griffin, State Rosenwald agent.

BIRMINGHAM (ALABAMA) NEWS

Wednesday, September 30, 1931

Leo M. Favrot, Baton Rouge, La., field agent of the General Education Board, conferred with Principal Moton, chairman of the executive committee of the board of trustees of the Jeanes Fund, Thursday in regard to arrangements being made for the meeting of ~~all~~ Jeanes workers at Tuskegee Institute, Oct. 19-26. According to Dean W. T. B. Williams, field director of the fund since 1910, more than 350 Jeanes supervisors are expected to attend the meeting which will be in the nature of a teachers institute. Official representatives of the various funds are expected to be present and discuss some of the problems that confront rural teachers.

The meeting will mark the retirement of Dr. James Hardy Dillard, who recently resigned as president of the Jeanes and Slater Funds after nearly 25 years of service to negro rural education. Arthur D. Wright, agent for the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, has succeeded Dr. Dillard as president of the two funds. The unveiling of a life size has relief of Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, who succeeded Gen. Armstrong as principal of Hampton Institute, will also take place on this occasion. The bas-relief was presented to Tuskegee Institute by George Foster Peabody.

The Anna T. Jeanes Foundation was established in April, 1907, by Miss Anna T. Jeanes, of Philadelphia who created a fund in perpetuity, the income of which was to be applied toward the maintenance and assistance of elementary schools for negroes in the South. Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, of Hampton, and Dr. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, were named trustees of the fund

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Jeanes-Slater Funds Under New President

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 27.—Prof. Arthur D. Wright, of this city Thursday took over the office of president and administrator of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, succeeding Dr. James Hardy Dillard, who recently resigned the presidency. Prof. Wright was selected for the position at recent meetings in New York of the directorates of the two funds which comprise a number of prominent educators and philanthropists

7-29-31

Jeanes Foundation and Other Boards

FOUNDATIONS GAVE $52,500,000 IN YEAR

N.Y. Times

First General Study of Them Embraces 91, With Resources in Excess of $800,000,000.

10-26-31

ROCKEFELLER GIFTS LEAD

Field of Medicine and Public Health Got $18,627,222, a Third of Total.

GENERAL EDUCATION NEXT

$673,700,000 of the Capital of the Foundations Is Concentrated in New York City.

The first general attempt so far made to survey the flow of funds from philanthropic foundations into the various fields in which they are active in this country, was made public yesterday, accounting for $52,500,000 paid out during last year by ninety-one foundations having capital resources aggregating more than $800,000,000.

The figures l[illegible]ely reflect the operations of the various Rockefeller organizations with resources of $250,700,000 and the Carnegie organizations with resources of $237,000,000.

The Rockefeller Foundation alone gave away $18,200,000 last year; and, together with the General Education Board and Spelman Fund, the gifts of the Rockefeller philanthropic organizations aggregated $26,400,000. Over the same period, the Carnegie gifts through the Corporation in New York, the Institution in Washington and the Endowment for International Peace, aggregated $6,600,000.

Other large disbursements were: Duke Endowment, $2,500,000; Julius Rosenwald Fund, $2,400,000; Commonwealth Fund, $2,000,000; Cranbrook Foundation, $1,900,000; Milbank Memorial Fund, $1,100,000; M. and L. Guggenheim Foundation, $700,000; Russell Sage Foundation, $660,000; Juilliard Musical Foundation, $60,000.

Surveys Public Giving.

Confronted by such annual figures, the Twentieth Century Fund, a foundation which was organized to administer a capital of $2,500,000 provided by Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, undertook with the cooperation of the existing foundations to supply "a picture of the methods and objectives of American public giving."

The report made public yesterday by the Twentieth Century Fund reveals that medicine and public health and general education receive far more contributions and occupy the attention of many more foundations than any other fields.

More than one-third of all the funds given away last year by the foundations canvassed went into medicine and public health. More than half the total number of foundations were engaged in the field of general education. The rank of the leading fields in contributions made by foundations during the past year is shown below:

	Sums Paid.
Medicine and public health	$18,627,222
General education	14,171,755
Physical sciences	4,847,017
Social sciences	3,260,032
Assistance to individuals	2,223,432
Social welfare	1,627,765
Aesthetics	1,391,641
International relations	1,390,212
Child welfare	1,215,268
The humanities	987,489
Government and politics	794,271
Business, industry and finance	770,591
Religion	292,646

The report comments: "The economic field (business, industry and finance) shows a surprising lack of attention from American foundations made more dramatic this year by the general recognition of the need for economic improvement through scientific research and statesmanlike action. Only fifteen foundations showed an interest in this field."

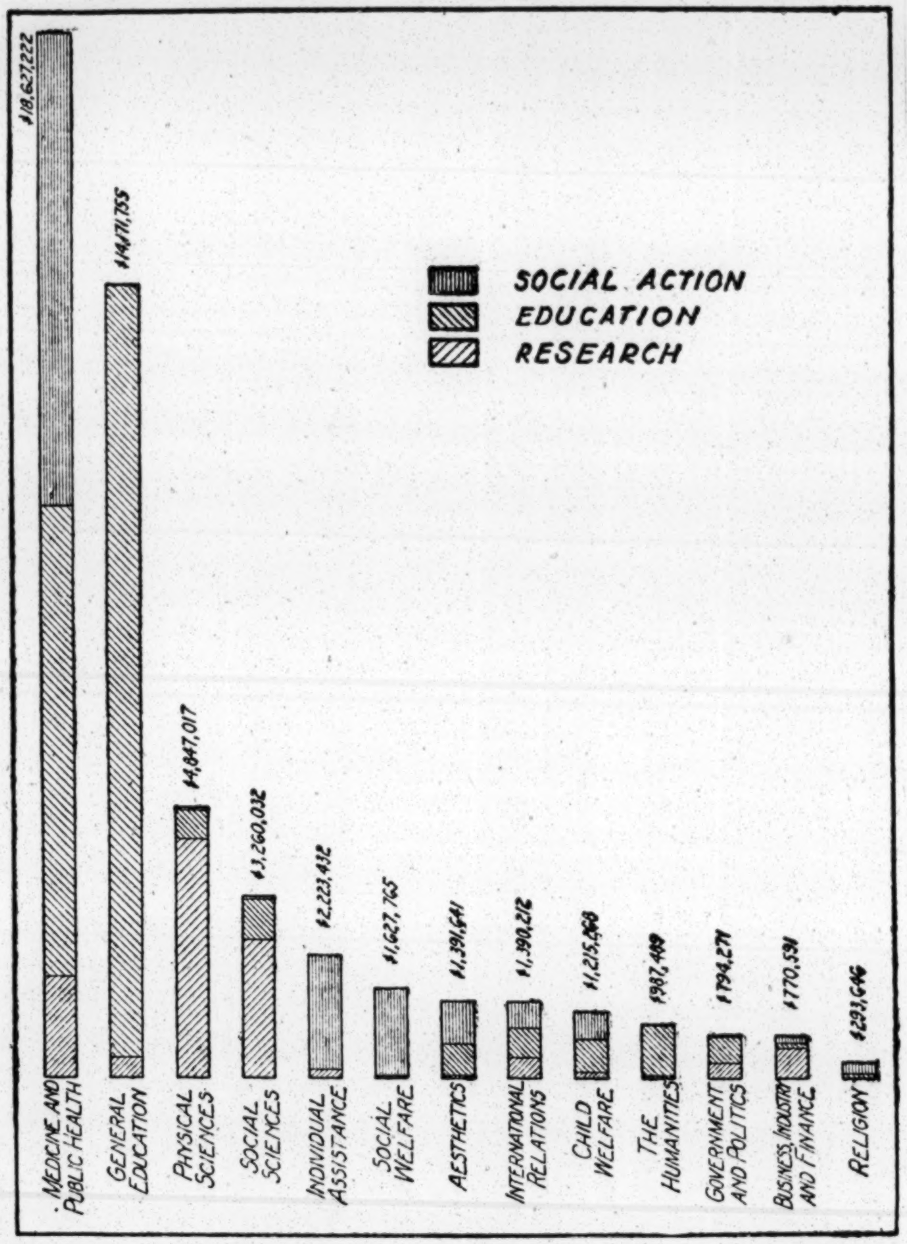
The number of foundations in the most popular fields is shown below.

	No. of Foundations.
General education	52
Medicine and public health	47
Social welfare	32
Child welfare	30
Assistance to individuals	25
Social sciences	18
Religion	16
Business, industry and finance	15
International relations	15
Aesthetics	13
Physical sciences	12
The humanities	9
Government and politics	6

In addition to determining the field covered and the amount expended in it by the foundation the report shows the proportion of the money which has gone to support various types of activity within each general field. These types of activity have been classified as research, education and social action (such as the operation of a playground or settlement house).

The analysis of funds expended in the leading fields, in terms of these types of activity, shows that in medicine and public health, $8,400,000 went for education, $8,400,000 for social action and $1,800,000 for research. In general education there was no expenditure classified under social action, but there was $13,800,000 for education and $360,000 for research.

HOW FOUNDATION FUNDS ARE ALLOCATED.



Their comparative disubrsements in philanthropic fields. The sections shaded horizontally indicate the proportion that went for social action; those shaded diagonally from left to right the proportion for education; and that shaded from right to left the proportion for research.

The physical sciences, on the other hand, showed $4,300,000 for research, $520,000 for education and $30,000 for social action. The social sciences field was distributed in the same proportions as the physical sciences.

New York Centre of Funds.

The report also found that 42 per cent of the foundations have their headquarters in New York and that the centralization of foundation capital here is even greater. The aggregate resources of the foundations in New York are $673,700,000. The next most important centre is Washington, with five foundations controlling $47,700,000.

Of the $52,500,000 paid out last year by the foundations canvassed, $37,400,000 was paid out of income and $14,900,000 was paid out of principal. Some $200,000 was in loans to be repaid to the foundations.

Among the various methods of disbursing funds, that of grants to other organizations or individuals was the most usual. The number of foundations employing it was ninety-four, compared with forty-seven foundations which operated services directly; twelve maintained other agencies, twenty-two which provided loans, and eleven which offered prizes.

Evans Clark, director of the Twentieth Century Fund, explains in an introduction to the report, that it was necessary to define foundations, fields and activities, with the cooperation of the existing foundations, before a questionnaire could be framed for the survey.

A foundation is described in the report as "an incorporated charitable trust, not a part of some other institution, set up to disburse money, not exclusively in operating its own activities, but at least in part through grants to outside beneficiaries."

No attempt was made in the study, according to Mr. Clark, to cover "religious foundations, or organizations similar in form to foundations, set up for the exclusive purpose of assistance to religious organizations or members thereof."

Tables giving the analysis of operations of the individual foundations are included in the report.

Education - 1931

Jeanes Foundation and Other Boards.

Rosenwald Fund.

Moultrie, Ga. Observer
Tuesday, March 3, 1931

NEGRO SCHOOL TO CELEBRATE ROSENWALD DAY

Program In Honor of Event to Be Given at Mother Easter Baptist Church

By J. E. WILLIAMS
(Principal Colored School)

The Colquitt County Training School, in common with other negro schools throughout the south land, will celebrate Rosenwald Day here next Friday. The celebration will be at Mother Easter Baptist Church, beginning at 2 p. m. The purposes of the celebration are as follows: 1. To do honor to the great benefactor who has rendered untold services to colored youth throughout the Southern states. 2. To bring the people of the community together in order that they may get better acquainted with each other and more intimately in touch with the school and its needs. 3. To learn of the progress that has been made and to plan for greater achievements in the future. 4. To get acquainted with the special agencies that are at work to advance the people and improve the schools. 5. To show how funds provided by private agencies have stimulated. larger public appropriations for negro schools. 6. To express appreciation to the school authorities and to all other agencies for their financial assistance and cooperation in the development of negro schools. 7. To give the patrons and friends an opportunity to make contributions to the immediate needs of the school.

The Rosenwald School Fund began as a result of a conference between Mr Julius Rosenwald and the late Booker T. Washington. The first schools to receive aid from this fund were built about seventeen years ago near Tuskegee Institute in Alabama and these schools are still in use. Since that time this fund has contributed to more than five thousand schools, 238 of which are in Georgia. Mr. Rosenwald has not only contributed his money; he also has contributed thrift and industry among the colored people. His gifts have always been made on the condition that the negroes contribute a like sum for themselves, thus causing much work among negroes to be accomplished by their own efforts.

Aside from the work of the Julius Rosenwald fund, other organizations, such as the Jeans and the Slater funds have contributed much toward colored schools. The Jeans and Slater funds contribute thousands of dollars to colored schools every year.

We are also glad to acknowledge great aid and encouragement from our white friends at home. Many of them have not only given their money, but have given their moral support as well, often taking the lead, giving advice, and leading the negroes on to success in the building of better schools and in improving the sanitary conditions of homes and communities. To all of these agencies and friends, we express our appreciation; for we are always glad to be remembered by those who think kindly of us. Good people have always been a blessing to the community in which they live. We will never know the name of the Samaritan who paused on his journey to help his fellow man by the wayside. This stranger bound up his patient, paid the score at the end, then passed on into obscurity; but one thing we do know, that along that roadside there passed that day, a good man, one whose heart was full of love and sympathy for fallen humanity. And just so long as the good people will keep on doing good, men will see with reverence, and will love the shadowy outlines of those silent figures, as glorious in their splendor as the rising sun, touching with gold the bending marshes, and bringing life and hope and vitality to the expectant world.

Sandersville, Ga. Progress
Thursday, March 5, 1931

Colored Schools to Observe Rosenwald

Throughout the Southland Friday, March 6th, has been set aside for observance as Rosenwald School Day. We are asking that a meeting be held in all colored schools in Georgia on that day at a time convenient to the citizens of the school community and that the program contained in the bulletin we are sending under separate cover be rendered. This day is to be observed in honor of Mr. Julius Rosenwald, the man whose great service in helping to erect better school houses for colored youth speaks for itself.

This day is to be observed in all colored schools in the state but we are especially anxious to have a report on every Rosenwald school. We will appreciate it then if you will have the principals of your Rosenwald schools fill out the "School Report and Guide for Scoring" found in the back of each bulletin and return it to us after having it approved by the superintendent.

Assuring you of our appreciation of whatever you may do in helping to make this day a success in Georgia, I am cordially yours,

MRS. DOROTHY MILLSAP
Sec. Division Negro Education

Moultrie, Ga. Observer
Saturday, March 7, 1931

ROSENWALD DAY CELEBRATED BY NEGRO STUDENTS

Special exercises celebarting Rosenwald Day were held by the Colquitt County Training School of Moultrie Friday at the Mother Easter Baptist Church.

Julius Rosenwald, millionaire philanthropist and head of Sears-Roebuck Company, has been an outstanding contributor to the advancement of education among the negroes and has lent assistance to the establishment of 5,000 negro schools throughout the South. Two hundred and forty-eight of these schools are in Georgia and three are located in Colquitt county.

The entire student body and patrons of the Colquitt County Training School joined in the exercises Friday honoring their benefactor, Mr. Rosenwald. A number of special musical selections were rendered and Mr. C. B. Allen made the principal address stressing the importance to boys and girls in school of selecting a vocation and equipping themselves for making a success of it. Father A. B. Deberry and Rev. Waters also made short talks at the meeting.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
Sunday, March 8, 1931

ROSENWALD DAY

Observed at Paine College in Fitting Exercises

Friday, March 6, was set aside by the state department of education as Negro School Improvement Day. So much work of this nature has been done by Julius Rosenwald that the program was dedicated to his honor and as a means of studying something of the life and work of the man.

The chapel services of Paine College were given over to the rendering of a very fine program of special music and talks.

The program opened with the schools singing the Negro National Anthem, after which a prayer of thanksgiving, for the spirit that moves men like Rosenwald, was offered by President Peters.

Dean Harper gave some very interesting facts about the life and work of Rosenwald. Rosenwald was born of Jewish parents, August 12, 1862, at Springfield, Ill., the city which had been the home of Abraham Lincoln. No doubt his life was greatly influenced by the life and memory of Lincoln. Rosenwald attended the public schools and on Saturdays and during vacation spent his time working at odd jobs such as working in his father's store, pumping the church organ and helping water the elephants when circuses came to town.

GAVE MILLIONS TO HUMANITY'S UPLIFT

It has been recently estimated that, in addition to the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Mr. Rosenwald has given $15,000,000 for education and civic and charitable purposes.

His rise in the business world has been quite phenomenal. At 17 years of age he was in New York City working in a tailor shop. At 22 he was president of the Rosenwald & Well Clothing Manufacturers, Chicago. In 1895 he bought an interest in Sears, Roebuck & Company and since that time the business has increased one hundred and sixty times.

There have been numerous organizations and funds which have profited by Mr. Rosenwald's liberal spirit but the thing of most praise is his creation of the Rosenwald Fund for the improvement of Negro education.

MUSICIANS ADD TO CELEBRATION

The second number on the program was two selections rendered by the girl's quartet: "Sunshine in Rainbow Valley, and "Rose in the Bud."

This was followed by "Facts About Negro Education in Georgia During the Past Ten Years," which was given by Paul McKnight, department of teacher-training. This paper showed the enormous increase in attendance, the better training of teachers, the modern equipment of buildings and grounds and the increased interest in Negro education generally. It was found that Mr. Rosenwald played a big part in bringing this to pass and proper credit was given him for such.

The last number on the program was a selection by the male quartet, "What From Vengeance."

Remarks by the president closed the program.

Savannah, Ga. Press
Friday, March 6, 1931

ROSENWALD DAY AT CUYLER STREET SCHOOL

Along with 30,000 other colored schools in the South, Cuyler Street School at noon today observed Rosenwald Day. A special program was arranged by the senior high department.

Dr. Walter S. Wilson of the Board of Education spoke and told of the princely gifts and the patriotism of Julius Rosenwald and the work he accomplished for the South. Teddy Ryals of 12-B class, spoke on the life of Julius Rosenwald.

Principal Hubert spoke. Among the musical selections sung were the old spiritual, "Steal Away" and the song, "Seek and Ye Shall Find."

Mocksville, N. C., Record
Wednesday, March 4, 1931

Rosenwald School Improvement Day.

Next Friday, March 6th, the colored graded school of Mocksville, will hold Rosenwald Negro School Improvement Day.

The contributions which Mr. Julius Rosenwald has made to the building of school houses for Negro children in North Carolina have merited for him a day in our school calendar. The following program will be rendered:

Music.
Opening prayer.
Purpose of Rosenwald School Day.
Reading of greeting from Gov. Gardner.
Reading of greetings from State Supt. A. T. Allen.
The story of Mr. Julius Rosenwald.
The Rosenwald fund in the South and North Carolina.
Music. Chorus of school children.

All are cordially invited. Exercises begin at 1:30 p m.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
Thursday, February 19, 1931

SLATE ROSENWALD DAY

A Rosenwald day program, commemorating Greenville county's benefits from the Rosenwald fund, will be held at the St. Alban's school March 6, according to announcement made here today. Many white educational leaders of the county are expected to attend the exercises, some of them speaking. Superintendent of Education James F. Whatley announced that he would probably attend a part of the day's program.

AMERICAN
HATTIESBURG, MISS.

MAR 5 1931

ROSENWALD DAY

The observance of Rosenwald Day throughout the state by means of special exercises in the negro schools is a fitting way of paying tribute to the Chicago philanthropist who has poured out his wealth with utmost generosity in assisting Mississippi to provide proper educational facilities for its colored people.

Whoever moves to reduce illiteracy is a public benefactor. Where there are great masses of ignorant people, whatever their race or color, progress of the state is held back. For instance, right now when the future of agriculture is dependent upon the adoption of scientific methods, efficiency and diversification, education must be looked to to furnish the medium for the development of this program. Viewed from this standpoint, the eradication of illiteracy among rural negroes, who make up the greater percentage of Mississippi's colored population, is an important economic factor in this state. Interest in co-operating in public programs for disease prevention, observance of the rules of hygiene and sanitation must be evidenced by the negroes if ever our public health service is to render its maximum service. Elevation of standards of living, standards of morals among the negroes bear vitally upon our social problems such as poverty, crime and insanity.

Considered in this light, the generosity of Julius Rosenwald in extending his philanthropy to aid the rural negro of Mississippi is a public service to the whole state, and as such has earned him the admiration and gratitude of Mississippi's people, both black and white

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ROSENWALD FUND GIVES YEAR'S TRIP TO TRIO AT EMORY

Dr. W. B. Baker, Dr. J. P. Corry and Dr. Dewey Win Fellowships

Having been awarded fellowships in the Julius Rosenwald fund, Dr. W. B. Baker, Dr. J. P. Corry and Dr. Malcolm H. Dewey, members of the faculty of Emory University, will be entitled to spend a year in foreign travel and study. Announcement of the award has just been received by the Emory University officials.

Dr. Baker, professor of biology, and Dr. Corry, assistant professor of history, will begin this summer a year's leave of absence in Europe, while Dr. Dewey, professor of fine arts and director of the Emory Glee Club, will begin a six months' leave of absence next March. He will spend the time in the art centers of Europe.

With absolutely no restrictions as to the places to be visited and the type of research to be done, the traveling fellowships are among the most coveted honors in the field of scholarship. The sole purpose of the awards, as expressed by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald fund, is "to enrich Emory's already remarkably good faculty."

Dr. Baker, who was formerly professor of science and acting dean at Henderson-Brown College, Ark., has been connected with the Emory biology department since 1919. He received his Ph.D. degree from Columbia University in 1926.

Dr. Dewey has won international recognition for his work with the Emory Glee Club. He has been at Emory since 1919, first as professor of romance languages and later as head of the fine arts department. He received his doctor's degree from the University of Chicago in 1918.

Professor Corry is an Emory graduate and a native of Barnesville, Ga. He has completed residence requirements for the Ph.D. degree at Yale and soon will receive his degree.

Atlanta [illegible] Journal
Tuesday, [illegible] 2 1931

Series of Lectures On Economics Given Students by Embree

Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, arrived in Atlanta Monday for a series of lectures before groups at Emory University and Morehouse College. He is stopping at the Biltmore.

Mr. Embree spoke to a class at Emory Monday and will continue there with his addresses on subjects pertaining to economics and sociology.

At the home of R. L. Foreman, Monday night, he stated, "My visit to Atlanta has nothing directly to do with the Rosenwald Fund, nor is it connected with any interracial matter. I am here to present a series of lectures before students of the two institutions."

He came to Atlanta from New Orleans in company with Clark Foreman, well-known Atlantian, who also is associated with the Rosenwald Fund. Following his visit here, Mr. Embree leaves for Chicago, his home.

IS ROSENWALD TRYING TO HELP?

The President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund announces a large number of fellowships to colored students, musicians sculptors and writers. These awards will permit the recipient to continue their studies in advanced fields. These awards fo low in line with the general trend of Mr. Rosenwald's philanthropy and tend to cement more closely the good-will that th American people have for Mr. Rosenwald and the Sears-Roebuck Co., that great industrial institution controlled by Julius the Charitable. Mr. Rosenwald's philanthropy has been close scrutinized of late by the colored people and there is muc doubt as to whether he is sincerely trying to help the colore race.

Whip 5-9-31

The Rosenwald fortune has been liberally expended in building up rural schools, libraries, Young Men's Christian Associations, hospitals and in fellowship. Surveys of education and health have been made under the direction of the Rosenwald Fund and undoubtedly the colored people of the United States have been in a measure benefitted by this philanthropy. This philanthropy has been well advertized and today the Rosenwald Fund is looked upon as the super-directing agency of affairs in colored America. So intimately has Mr. Rosenwald been connected with our affairs that all other charities and philanthropies interested in us get their clues and perhaps their inside information from the personnel of the Rosenwald Fund.

Chicago, Illinois

Now let it be noted that most of the gifts of this great industrial magnate are bestowed upon institutions that segregate, isolate and maintain themselves in last and final analysis for colored people only. The libraries, hospitals and schools that receive aid from Rosenwald are conceived in the idea of keeping the colored man out of white institutions and to himself. Whether this jim-crowing of colored people, particularly in northern communities, that have no fine lines of segregation, is a virtue remains to be seen.

The colored people of America have been spending millions of dollars annually with Sears-Roebuck Co. and because of the philanthropy of Rosenwald in rural localities, the Sears-Roebuck catalogue takes a place in colored homes second only to the Holy Bible. Rosenwald's gifts have been widely proclaimed by the white and colored newspapers of the nation and the most conservative business man will admit that the money donated by Rosenwald to colored people has been splendid advertisement and enured to his benefit more so, if, not as much to us. Besides, such gifts from the huge income of the gentleman has cut down his income tax. We are duly appreciative of what he has done, our race is not ungrateful and now we wonder if Mr. Rosenwald is earnestly and sincerely interested in our ultimate welfare.

It will be well for us to take cognizance of the fact that Mr. Rosenwald gives no scholarships for business training but is concentrating on the fine arts. Perhaps he realizes that a race of poets, singers, musicians and writers will be a race of dreamers and romanticists who will be always dependent on the whims and wiles of charity. Perhaps Mr. Rosenwald knows that the colored race is now at the cross roads of economic destiny, maybe he understands how employment crushes us and threatens our destiny. Surely he knows what the machine has done to us, a laboring class, in the matter of jobs. He knows further that the farms are desolate and deserted and the cities are swamped with wandering, drifting souls who search for work. Perhaps he knows of our bank failures and the collapse of our business institutions. Mr. Rosenwald has analyzed and surveyed us so keenly and acutely that he must know that problems of making a living is the most vital concern of our people today. Is he really trying to help us?

He, meaning Mr. Rosenwald, refuses to give up any work in his gigantic industries, he lives in Chicago and knows that we are losing our property and that our mortgages cannot be renewed, he knows that the courts are overburdened with foreclosures upon our homes, and is he really trying to help us by giving scholarships to painters, poets, musicians and dreamers? Mr. Rosenwald has built a great apartment building in Chicago for colored people, he makes a nice per cent on his money, he refuses to cut the rents even tho petitioned by the people. Is he really trying to help?

Education - 1931

Rosenwald Fund.

Jeanes Foundation and Other Boards.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
Monday, December 29, 1930

SCHOOL AT MARYVILLE AIDED BY ROSENWALD

Maryville, Tenn., Dec. 29—(Special)—Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist, has made a liberal contribution toward the equipment of the new colored high school. A representative of the Rosenwald fund was in Maryville last week in conference with city officials and assured them the money would be available at once.

The new colored school has just been completed at a cost of approximately $12,000. It will be ready for occupancy when the school term opens the first of the year. It is a brick building and built on the unit system.

THE RACES IN THE SOUTH.

The annual report from the Julius Rosenwald Fund in aid of the racial improvement of the negroes in the south especially, says that "All is quiet on the negro front—The race question is being solved—Negro progress is satisfactory."

Commenting upon the content of the report the New York Times says:

Constitution

> Like the war bulletins, their essential truth laughs ironically at hundreds and thousands of negroes daily snubbed, often insulted and even publicly murdered; at bitter discrimination against them in the south and indifference and neglect in the north; at the drag on normal progress and prosperity caused by the dead weight of masses of ignorant and dependent blacks.

1-16-31

We cannot repress our surprise that so well-informed and usually impartial an observer as the New York Times should give utterance to such comments. The managers of the Rosenwald Fund speak directly from the large field of their negro-helping philantropies. They have actual contacts with the facts which exist in negro racial life experiences. They know first-hand whether the race question is advancing toward satisfactory solution, and their testimony is not subject to the heavy discount subtracted by the New York newspaper.

Atlanta, Ga.

It might occur to any observer that daily in this broad nation hundreds and thousands of persons other than negroes are "snubbed, often insulted and even publicly murdered." That there is "bitter discrimination against them in the south and indifference and neglect in the north" are assumptions largely mythical, except in small areas and spasmodic instances. We can confidently assert and challenge adverse testimony, that there has never been since their emancipation

hoice of a candidate to be recommended to the president for appointnent to succeed Judge Samuel H. Sibey, he has been successful in keeping t a well-guarded secret. So far as nown, no word of an official nature as leaked out to give a line on his lans.

Barry Wright, of Rome, prominenty identified with the independent ampaign in behalf of the Hoover-'urtis ticket in Georgia two years go, is still regarded as the leading ontender for the post, and for the ame reason is having more opposiion centered on him than any other pplicant. It remains the consensus of those informed on the situation hat eventually he will be named, alhough misgivings have developed in he minds of some of his supporters ecause of the delay.

Leaders of the republican organizaion of the state are reported to be vaging a vigorous opposition to the Rome man. Indorsements of several others have been forwarded the department by the state organization, t is understood, one of the latest being Roscoe Pickett, of Jasper, who vas in Washington this week.

United States District Attorney Clint W. Hager, of Atlanta, who holds the chief indorsement of the tate republican organization, headed by Collector of Revenue J. T. Rose, of Atlanta, remains in the picture lso. But his chances seem to be windling.

The hesitancy of the department in vinding up the matter has evidently iven friends of democratic aspirants r..son to believe the administration nay go outside the republican party o find an appointee.

This may later prove to be true, although the department's attitude

"THE NEGRO FRONT."

On the same day with the news of the burning of a Negro in Missouri comes the report from the Julius Rosenwald Fund that, in the spirit of the war bulletins which reported satisfactory progress on the western front when individual soldiers were shuddering under fire in damp, infested trenches, "All is quiet on the 'Negro Front—The race question is 'being solved—Negro progress is 'satisfactory.'"

Times

Like the war bulletins, their essential truth laughs ironically at hundreds and thousands of Negroes daily snubbed, often insulted and even publicly murdered; at bitter discrimination against them in the South and indifference and neglect in the North; at the drag on normal progress and prosperity caused by the dead weight of masses of ignorant and dependent blacks.

1-14-31

In spite of these mocking, often harrowing, incidents, to which the schoolhouse flames at Maryville, Mo., give tragic illumination, the Negro's progress in America has been "astounding in its sweep" during the last half-century. To those who have been in close contact with Negro affairs, it is stated, the race problem is "no longer insoluble," though it is hard for one at a distance to believe that it is not even among "the unduly difficult questions of this democracy." The report is, however, most encouraging: colored children are in schools in practically equal proportion with the rest of the population; in the North and West Negroes attend the regular schools and colleges and are holding their own, as instances cited indicate; in the South, where the races are separated, over two million colored pupils are attending schools and colleges; as workers, farmers, business men they are slowly making their way, 700,000 owning their own homes, 232,000 their own farms and 70,000 their business enterprises.

New York N.Y.

The Rosenwald Fund, which spent during the year ending June 30, 1930, nearly $2,000,000 for Negro welfare, speaks with authority. And it is therefore with no uninformed optimism that it makes its assertion concerning progress of the Negro. His general condition—intellectually, hygienically, economically—is far below that of the white man, and there must, for America's sake as well as his own, be further progress; for a democracy "cannot endure half educated and half ignorant." Nor can communities safely ignore the health of a part of their population. Disease cannot easily be segregated, nor can it be made subject to "Jim Crow" laws. All is quiet on the Negro Front—not that the war for Negro welfare is over, but that the race question is in the way of being solved, as those who are nearest the front believe, and that Negro progress is "satisfactory," though the firing has not ceased.

ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION

JAN 18 1931

THE RACES IN THE SOUTH.

The annual report from the Julius Rosenwald Fund in aid of the racial improvement of the negroes, in the south especially, says that "All is quiet on the negro front—The race question is being solved—Negro progress is satisfactory."

Commenting upon the content of the report the New York Times says:

> Like the war bulletins, their essential truth laughs ironically at hundreds and thousands of negroes daily snubbed, often insulted and even publicly murdered; at bitter discrimination against them in the south and indifference and neglect in the north; at the drag on normal progress and prosperity caused by the dead weight of masses of ignorant and dependent blacks.

We cannot repress our surprise that so well-informed and usually impartial an observer as the New York Times should give utterance to such comments. The managers of the Rosenwald Fund speak directly from the large field of their negro-helping philantropies. They have actual contacts with the facts which exist in negro racial life experiences. They know first-hand whether the race question is advancing toward satisfactory solution, and their testimony is not subject to the heavy discount subtracted by the New York newspaper.

It might occur to any observer that daily in this broad nation hundreds and thousands of persons other than negroes are "snubbed, often insulted and even publicly murdered." That there is "bitter discrimination against them in the south and indifference and neglect in the north" are assumptions largely mythical, except in small areas and spasmodic instances. We can confidently assert and challenge adverse testimony, that there has never been since their emancipation

more sympathy and more local support for the negroes than can be seen in the south today.

It is full time now for those who assume the roll of philadelphians for the negro race in this country to get down to facts and abandon the mass of fictions which have so long misrepresented racial relations in the south. Those myths have irritated the traditional and true friends of the southern negro and have hampered him in his own sensible and available efforts to improve his economic and civic conditions.

The Rosenwald fund managers have conducted their work for negro advancement along sane and helpful lines. They have received the fullest and readiest co-operation from southern governors, legislators and humane men and women in the highest walks of our sectional society. All of those influential people entertain the sincere hope that those in the north who champion negro advancement will speak the known truth about southern inter-racial relations and refrain from pouring oil upon the fast dying embers of a once formidable politically fomented antagonism.

Birmingham, Ala. News
Friday, January 9, 1931

ROSENWALD REPORT FILED

Document Shows 398 Negro Schools Established In Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 9—(AP)—Annual report of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, submitted to Dr. A. F. Harman, state superintendent of education, shows the establishment of the five thousandth Rosenwald school for negroes.

The first school, the report shows, was built in Tuskegee in 1913 and was a single-room frame building erected at a cost of $942.

The report shows there are now in Alabama 398 schools whose buildings were aided by the Rosenwald Fund and which have a pupil capacity of 38,070 and were built at a cost of $1.177.636.

During the last year the Rosenwald Fund spent $1,875,655 upon activities of which the major items were continuation of the fund's program in the building of negro public schools and a substantial beginning on new programs, especially aid to the other aspects of negro education and welfare.

ROSENWALD FUND 1930.

Palmetto Leader

1-24-31

Columbia, S.C.

A very beautiful brochure comprising thirty one pages of interesting and far reaching material was received this week. This brochure is the "Review For The Year" of "The Julius Rosenwald Fund." It is written by Edwin R. Embree, president of The Fund. The front piece is a panel from the mural decorations of the new library of Fisk University painted by Aaron Douglass.

Many facts of importance are noted in this review. In a chapter "The Negro Front" the author says "All is quiet on the Negro Front—The race question in America is being solved—Negro progress is satisfactory." He continues "These statements are true. Also, like the war bulletins, their essential truth laughs ironically at hundreds and thousands of Negroes snubbed, often insulted and even publicly murdered; at bitter discrimination against them in the South and indifference and neglect in the North; at the drag on normal progress and prosperity caused by the dead weight of masses of ignorant and dependent blacks."

The author would have it understood that his conclusion is only reached after measuring progress in terms of decades and centuries rather than in terms of from year to year. He points out, in contrast to the condition that prevailed just after Emancipation, that colored children are in schools in practically equal proportion to the rest of the population today, and that they attend regular colleges and universities in the North and West. He names some Negro students who did unusual work in such schools. Elmer E. Collins, was the honor man of the first year medicine class at the University of Iowa. William H. Hastie was serving with distinction on the staff of the Law Review at Harvard University. Rupert A. Lloyd, Jr., was valedictorian of his class at Williams College, and the other two Negroes who comprise the total colored membership of that class were elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

The Fund expended $1,875,655 during the year ended June 30, 1930 upon activities of which the major items were a continuation of the Fund's historic program in the building of Negro Public Schools and a substantial building of new programs, especially aid to the other aspects of Negro education and welfare, help in the development of means for the better distribution of medical services to the entire population, and contributions to child growth and general education and to social duties.

We are told that good supervisory work is done by an army of Negro women, known as Jeanes teachers, under the wise and sympathetic direction of Dr. J. H. Dillard. The report is comprehensive and sets forth in detail the remarkable contribution being made by the Rosenwald Fund to American life.

A Benevolent Achievement

Journal and Guide

1-31-31

Norfolk, Va.

BEGINNING 17 years ago with a program which was limited primarily to building Negro public schools the *Review for the Year* ending June 30th, 1930 of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, reveals a substantial beginning in new programs including aid to other aspects of Negro education, health, child study and other social studies.

Of special interest is the fact that last year the 5,000th school aided by the Fund was completed at a total cost of $20,000 and stands in Greenbrier, Elizabeth City County, Virginia. These schools are located in 830 counties of fourteen southern states and were built at a total cost of $25,000,000. The Fund contributed of this amount about $4,000,000, Negroes themselves $4,478,653 and the remaining $15,800,000 by the states. The $4,000,000 contributed by Negroes represents the handicaps under which he labors in securing an elementary education for his children and a determination no matter what the difficulties are to give his child a fair beginning.

We do not see that the South can take any particular credit to itself for its contribution since there is no other group in the country where elementary education is dependent so heavily upon private philanthropy.

In making gifts to special projects, such as trade schools in important centers, state colleges and higher education, the Fund is making demonstrations with the hope that these will serve as incentives to further progress by responsible authorities.

With New Orleans reporting a mortality rate of 30 per thousand among Negroes and with a death rate for the registration area as a whole in 1925 62% above that of the whites, some idea may be had of the race's need in the matter of adequate health protection. At the same time this condition furnishes ample reasons why the Fund has enlarged its program to make demonstrations in this field. During the year $163,813 was spent to provide hospitals and other health services. In cooperation with the Duke Endowment in North and South Carolina, aid was extended to provide hospitalization and training schools for nurses in several important centers. The outstanding achievements of the year, however, were the successful campaigns for the Flint-Goodridge Hospital in New Orleans and the Provident Hospital in Chicago, to both of which the Fund made substantial contributions. Also with the aid of the Fund thirty-one nurses have been placed as members of county health units in eleven southern states.

The Rosenwald Fund is an example of enlightened and far-reaching philanthropy. In choosing to launch its attack along educational, health and economic lines, it is in reality making a notable contribution toward placing the Negro in a position where he can help himself. It is time for the country to realize that the high death-rate among Negroes is due to educational and economic handicaps rather than any inherent weakness. The Fund is demonstrating what can be done toward amelioration with the hope that those in authority will be moved to provide the necessary opportunities for the race that America may "maintain her position in education, health and business prosperity."

Mr. Rosenwald has made the Negro race and America as a whole his debtor.

The Rosenwald Contribution To Hospitalization

Norfolk Journal and Guide

4-11-31

Norfolk, Va.

THE Rosenwald Fund has recently issued an invaluable report of its activities in the field of hospitalization. Beginning with a primary interest in education, the Trustees of the Fund at its reorganization in 1928, deemed it wise to extend its activities to include health, especially the field of hospitalization. But realizing that this was a problem far too big to be undertaken by the Fund the decision was made to limit the activities to specific phases with a view to making some definite and worth while contributions.

It was apparent to the Trustees of the Fund that the high mortality rate, the tremendous cost due to sickness and the resultant loss of efficiency was not only a serious handicap to the race, but was a national menace. It was further evident that very little effective work was being done by either group to initiate any undertaking looking toward a solution of this particular problem. The hospital facilities available for members of the race were, to put it mildly, deplorable and no efforts were being made along any scientific lines to make a contribution.

The Fund undertook, therefore, the problem of hospitalization more from a point of view of its educational significance and with a view to indicating the way to progress in this field, so that the hospitals helped by the Fund have been aided more for their educational value than for their service value in particular. When it became evident that large numbers of physicians were being turned out by medical schools and with limited provisions for additional experience through interneship in accredited hospitals, this became one of the major phases of the hospitalization program. It was further evident that through lack of opportunities for hospital training the physicians of the race were being seriously handicapped in their efforts for professional development and their ability to be of the greatest service to the race. So that the program of inter-racial participation in management became another of the phases of work initiated. Great stress has been laid both upon standards of efficiency as well as community support, the Fund limiting its aid to 25 per cent of the expenditure for buildings and equipment.

Perhaps the Carolinas have been the chief beneficiaries of the Fund as to the number of hospitals aided, but this is due to the fact that these states have also been in a position to secure aid from the Duke Endowment. But aside from the hospitals in the Carolinas the Fund has assisted the race in establishing creditable institutions in New Orleans, Savannah, Knoxville, a nurses home in Richmond, a tuberculosis sanatorium in Little Rock, Chicago, Baltimore and a nurses home in Philadelphia.

That the Rosenwald Fund has made a remarkable contribution to the race and nation in a field which has too long been neglected goes without saying. It has made the race conscious of an imperative need at a time when efforts are being turned more and more to better health protection. Our only regret is that the Trustees have deemed it necessary to withhold their aid from new projects until after some years when the policy can be more adequately determined.

Education—1931 Rosenwald Fund.

Jeanes Foundation and Other Boards.

Monroe News
Tuesday, June 16, 1931

SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES ARE VERY CREDITABLE

Mr. J. C. Dixon, architest for the Rosenwald Foundation, through which Walton county has been able to secure four schools for colored children, was in the city Friday, and accompanied by Prof. Chas. H. Grizzle, superintendent of schools for Walton county, went out to Thompson's, where one of these buildings, modernly built and which is to be modernly equipped, is completed—a great credit indeed to the county. Mr. Dixon approved this srtucture and passed on to the Peters school, in Blasingame district, which will be completed also within the next few days. He is very favorably impressed with this one also. There are two others in the process of erection.

The negro school houses in this county, a number of them, have almost gotten beyond use, due to dilapidation. Some of them, it is believed cannot be used through another winter, unless improved or rebuilt, and on all sides, can be heard expressions of congratulations and praise that the Rosenwald fund, with what little the county has invested, has given to sections that stood immediately and seriously in need of more adequate facilities. Mr. Dixon expressed the sincere hope that, at the earliest possible date, the authorities of Monroe will be in shape to take up the matter of providing this city with a much larger and more adequate school building for Monroe's colored youths. He is now ready to take the matter up and co-operate every way possible to the end school building may be erected here. If this fund is not seized now, while the iron is hot, it will be a long time, if ever, before it is available.

We point with pride to the magnificent progress that's been made in this county within the past year in our educational status. All one has to do is to ride out in the rural sections, any direction, and see just what has been done for the white children of the county, and even to this date, plans are on foot for a continuation of this noble work. Notice of an election, to be held in the Pleasant Valley community, for the purpose of educational advancement, will be found in today's issue of The News

Mo [illegible] ate
Thursday, [illegible] r 29, 1931

Julius Rosenwald, noted Merchant and philanthropist of Chicago, has received the 1931 award for distinguished public service given by the Rotary Club of that city. He has given more than seven million dollars to schools, housing projects and Y. M. C. A. buildings for negroes; five million to the University of Chicago, pledged three million for a museum, six million for Jewish colonization in Russia, and has established a thirty million dollar fund for general philanthropic purposes. Incidentally it may be mentioned that he got married last year at the age of 67.

ROSENWALD FUND GIVES $2,500,000

Afro-American

NOV 14 1931

Baltimore Md.

CHICAGO.—A sum in excess of $2,500,000, the largest amount ever to be drawn from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, was expended last year, Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund, has announced.

Schools and colleges received $1,200,000; pay clinics and studies in medical economics, $200,000; health, $225,000; child study and general education, $225,000; library service, $150,000; social studies and attempts to improve public administration, $135,000.

Aid was given in building 5,292 schools in the South, accommodating 650,000 children, while fellowships were given to 165 teachers and students of promise. Twenty colleges were helped with buildings, endowment or current expenses.

The management of the fund has shown much interest in housing to promote social welfare. "Disease and crime," said Mr. Embree, [illegible] in striking close relation to b[illegible]ing conditions."

ROSENWALD FUND USES $2,500,000 IN WORK FOR YEAR

Chicago Tribune

Point to Success of Big Housing Project.

11/9/31

More than $2,500,000 has been expended by the Julius Rosenwald fund this year, according to an announcement yesterday by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund. This is the largest amount ever drawn from the fund in any one year.

MR. ROSENWALD.
[Walinger Photo.]

Mr. Embree pointed out that the largest part of the disbursements came from capital, and that in withdrawing it the desire of Mr. Rosenwald — that income and principal be used freely whenever opportunities for usefulness are recognized—had been followed.

Negro schools and colleges received $1,200,000 of the $2,500,000; pay clinics and studies in medical economies, $200,000; Negro health, $225,000; child study and general education, $225,000; library service, $150,000; social studies and attempts to improve public administration, $135,000.

Help Build 5,295 Schools.

The report stated that help had been given in the building of 5,295 schools for Negroes, all part of the public school system in the south, accommodating 650,000 children. Fellowships were given to 165 Negro teachers and students of promise, and twenty private colleges were helped with buildings, endowment or current expenses.

The interest of the management of the fund in housing as a means of social welfare promotion was discussed at length in the report. Mr. Rosenwald financed a large apartment building for Negroes in Chicago, which has been regarded as a success.

"During the next generation," Mr. Embree stated, "housing may be as important in national business as the automobile business was during the last thirty years. Huge sums are involved in the building and the resulting demand for furniture, plumbing, gas and electric appliances, heating and refrigeration.

Seen Cure for Business.

"Many of the basic industries would be set in motion and kept going if private capital and public funds cooperated in a vigorous campaign to clear out slums and erect decent living quarters for the great bulk of the population who are still housed archaically and in squalor.

"Disease and crime are in striking close relation to bad living conditions.

"Housing experiments, especially those in and near New York, indicate clearly that large scale projects involve great savings in land and in central services such as heat and refrigeration."

It was added that mass production principles which have been successful in other industry can be applied to housing, but that there is need for tax exemptions and for an extension of the power to condemn land for large projects.

Rosenwald Fund Fraud Argued In Jackson Court

Advertiser

12-5-31

Montgomery

JACKSON, MISS., Dec. 4.—(AP)—Defense and prosecution attorneys tonight argued issues in the trial of Bura Hilbun, former supervisor of negro schools, on charges of embezzlement of Rosenwald funds for negro schools.

The case was expected to reach the jury tonight. The defense placed only two witnesses on the stand this afternoon, Miss Mary Betsy Maltby, former employe under Hilbun in the education department, and Mrs. Beatrice Sandusky, also an education department employe.

Judge Wiley H. Potter earlier in the day overruled a defense motion for a directed verdict of acquittal, based on the allegation that ownership of funds had not been established by the prosecution.

ROSENWALD SCHOOL AT MARION, VIRGINIA, TRIBUTE TO FOUNDER

County

Pittsburgh C.

MARION, Va., Dec. 3—A few days ago the colored people at Marion, Va., dedicated a Rosenwald school, a splendid $20,000 brick structure named the Carnegie High School, in honor of its founder, Rev. Amos H. Carnegie.

The history of this institution, is brimful of interest. It is the product of a most excellent inter-racial co-operation, evincing the fact that mutual helpfulness between the races in needful and worthy enterprises for community betterment and race advancement is the surest and quickest way to inter-racial understanding. Rev. Carnegie found a woeful need for a modern school building for the colored people while he pastored the Methodist Episcipal Church at Marion in 1928. Having had considerable experience in the establishment of Rosenwald schools in South Carolina, where he was instrumental in establishiig six of them, he launched a movement for a Rosenwald school there. Fortunately, he found there a number of very skilled brickmasons of the race, whom he interested in the idea of a new school for Marion. These masons, S. E. McClanahan, C. A. Cooley, M. A. Gentry, Dred Richardson, W. W. Brown, T. T. Smith, Frank Smith, John Cooley, Harry Graham and others, are among the best in the country.

These masons and the unskilled laborers of the town, under the leadership of Rev. Carnegie, entered into a written agreement with the Marion school board by which they would contribute free labor for the construction of the institution, provided that the school board would furnish the site, the materials, the contractor and the equipment. Both parties carried out the terms of the contract conscieniously. The school board purchased a site for $2,000, containing two acres; furnished the contractor and the very best materials and the equipment, while the colored masons and unskilled laborers worked faithfully and long, manifesting a rare sticktoitiveness until the job was accomplished, making the school, according to the appraisal of the state supervisor, one of the best in the state for white or colored. It contains four classrooms, four cloakrooms, an auditorium, an office, a trades room, 50 feet square; a furnace room, containing a splendid steam plant, a coalbin and lavatories for boys and girls.

About one-fourth of the immense crowd which attended the dedicatory exercises were white people, who seemed to have been just as proud of the building as the colored people were, and the appreciation that the local authorities mandfested for the service that the colored people rendered to the community was very marked. The county superintendent said that there was not another community in the country that had a nobler group of colored people than the town of Marion had and that they were most deserving of the institution established for them. The town, he said, was very greatly indebted to Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, who made himself conspicuous, who made himself felt, who stirred the entire community and turned the attention of everybody to the need of a new school building for the colored people and to Mr. W. W. Scott, chairman of the school board, through whose untiring effort funds were appropriated for the school.

The speakers for the dedicatory exercises were Mayor R. T. Greer, Mr. B. E. Copenhaver, county superintendent; Mr. W. D. Graham, state supervisor of Negro education; Mr. W. W. Scott, chairman, Smythe county school board, and Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, pastor of the Gary (W. Va.) Methodist Episcopal Church. The principal of the school, Prof. Eric W. Epps, acted as chairman. The music was furnished by the school, and the Rev. J. G. M'Bressi, local M. E. pastor, offered the invocation.

Messrs. S. E. McClanahan, M. A. Gentry and C. A. Cooley constituted the managing committee, and to them goes the credit for keeping the workers busy until the job was accomplished.

At the dedicatory service a motion was unanimously passed sending a vote of thanks to Mr. Julius Rosenwald for his contribution to the school and for the wonderful influence he is exerting in the South among the colored people. The following is the letter:

Mr. Julius Rosenwald,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir—At the dedicatory service held in the new Rosenwald school at Marion, Va., on the night of Nov. 6, a motion was unanimously passed that expression of thanks for your gift be sent you, as well as appreciation for the wonderful influence you are exerting among the colored people of the South, filling them with hope and inspiring them to aspire to higher things by lifting them educationally, industrially and socially with your millions and with your program, and in behalf of the colored citizens of Marion we beg to send you herewith their best wishes.

That you have chosen to spend your great wealth in the uplift of a helpless and defenseless and struggling people, preparing them for a larger appreciation of citizenship is a most noble type of philaithropy, a unique form of service and a blessed method of reform, embodying the very essence of the Christian spirit.

Wishing you God's richest blessings, we remain, in behalf of the colored citizens of Marion,

Yours very truly,

Amos H. Carnegie, E. W. Epps, S. E. McClanahan, M. A. Gentry and C. A. Cooley.

ROSENWALD SCHOOLS BUILT IN LAST 10 YEARS IN SUMTER COUNTY COST $28,240

Under the directions of E. Stallworth, negro agricultural agent of Sumter county, during an educational campaign covering ten years, $28,240 have been invested in Rosenwald school buildings in this county. Excluding town schools, Sumter county leads the entire state in Rosenwald school activities. The following buildings have been erected: Two 2 teacher building, two three teacher buildings and one five teacher building. Also two teachers cottages and two buildings for training boys in shop work. Each of these schools has a kitchen and a sewing department. The work shops are located at the Nunn Rosenwald School and the Shipp Training School. Each of these schools has a Smith-Hughes agricultural supervisor. 90 per cent of the teachers employed in the Rosenwald schools of this county have normal or high school training.

Not only the negro farmers have manifested much interest in the erecting of these schools but the white people as well. The amount of money invested to date is as follows: by negro farmers, $12,430; white people, $2,010; public funds, $5,500 and the Rosenwald fund, $8,200.

Seventy five per cent of the prizes won at county and state fairs and adult and junior farmers and eighty per cent of the honors won by club boys at county and state judging contests are won by adult and junior club members of communities in which the Rosenwald schools are located. This is evidently due to the superior training being reecived in these schools and the agricultural interest aroused in these educational communities. The County Agent's record also shows that there are a very few farmers moving out of these communities but many seeking to locate near a Rosenwald school.

The beginning of the Rosenwald fund in the South was by accident. August 12, 1912 Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago gave the late Booker T. Washington, commemorating his fiftieth anniversary, $25,000 to be distributed to offshoots of Tuskekee Institute. Booker T. Washington asked Mr. Rosenwald to allow him to use as an experiment $2,100 of this gift in building six rural school buildings in Macon county, Alabama. The plan worked so well that Mr. Rosenwald gave money for additional buildings. To the close of the year June 30, 1931 $27,647,831 have been invested in the Rosenwald school buildings of the south. Of this amount negroes contributed $4,683,012; white people of the south $1,179,229; public funds $17,511,663; and Mr. Rosenwald $4,273,927. Georgia has contributed $1,308,030 in building Rosenwald schools. Of this amount, negroes have raised $247,797; white people $117,456; public funds $705,020 and the Rosenwald Fund $237,757. It is gratifying that Sumter county has kept pace with the other counties of Georgia and the south in this mementous educational movement.

DOUBLE TAXATION

Journal and Guide

LAST December the Julius Rosenwald Fund observed the opening of the five-thousandth schoolhouse for colored children built with the aid of that philanthropy. For the first six months of this year, the Fund has cooperated in the erection of 256 more buildings—117 schools, 14 teachers' homes, 34 vocational buildings, and 31 additions to classrooms. Fifteen Southern states benefited from this recent expenditure and gave out of their general taxes, and thousands of Negroes gave of their private funds to make the school improvements possible.

The total cost of the 256 completed projects is $2,327,989, colored people contributing $208,909 (8.97 per cent); the whites $107,699 (4.63 per cent), the public school authorities $1,681,488 (72.23 per cent), and the Julius Rosenwald Fund $329,893 (14.17 per cent). Since the beginning of Mr. Rosenwald's aid to Southern education, $4,329,893 has been donated by the **Fund**; $1,107,699 by white friends in the Southern communities; $15,681,488 by the school authorities from general tax monies; and $4,709,908 by colored people.

12-19-31

Mr. Rosenwald's consistent aid to Negro education, and his willingness to carry some of the obligations that the South owes to its children is deserving of all the praise that we may give it, and it continues to mark a new kind of statesmanship and heroism which, while neither sitting in the ruling places of government or taking part in great battles, will be remembered down the ages. But, as we remarked on the occasion of the dedication of the five-thousandth schoolhouse, the most striking thing about the whole project is the sum which has been actually and directly given by Negroes. It is more arresting when it is taken into consideration that these same Negroes' lands and other taxables were assessed and collected upon (at the same ratio as the whites) to help make up the millions appropriated out of the public tax funds, thus making their own private contributions to the buillding of Rosenwald schools to constitute a double taxation for education.

Education-1931

Rosenwald Fund.

Jeanes Foundation and Other Boards.

NEW YORK TIMES

DEC 18 1931

PRIVATE COOPERATION WITH THE STATE.

The report of the Julius Rosenwald Fund illustrates anew practical ways in which the individual may build his gifts into the enduring institutions of his community or State. Nearly twenty years ago Mr. ROSENWALD through this fund began cooperation with Southern States and counties by building schoolhouses for Negro children—a group that had been neglected. It was perceived that these schools must be a part of the public system if they were to be effective and permanent. As a result of such a cooperative program, the private contributor taking the initiative, 5,295 public school buildings have been erected at a cost of more than $27,000,000, and with a capacity for 650,250 pupils.

The fund contributed about a sixth of the total, but without the leadership and incentive and material aid which it supplied, the other five-sixths would certainly not have been provided. And what is true of buildings may also be said of the teaching, for it came to be seen that there was "no special virtue in schoolhouses" unless there were good teaching inside them. So of late increasing attention has been given to the quality of the teachers. And from elementary schools consideration and support were carried to the high schools, normal schools and colleges for the equipment of teachers. From these the plans of the fund have been extended to experiments on a country-wide basis for the welfare of this neglected group, who, in the large, comprise a third of the population of the South.

No special mention is made in the report of what Mr. ROSENWALD has done for the lessening of illiteracy in the South, but his contributions directly and through the fund have been one of the recent major factors in the "miracles" that have been wrought in two generations since emancipation, when 95 per cent of the Negroes were illiterate. He may feel that he has had and still has an appreciable part in the real continuing emancipation of the race. The special campaign begun by Secretary WILBUR has had his assistance, especially in the South. It is a campaign which should be vigorously pushed not only in the South but in all the States, now that the immigration of those of alien tongue is at its lowest ebb.

It is to be noted that Mr. ROSENWALD is pursuing his plan of philanthropic disbursement—taking a part of the two and a half millions from capital, in fact the greater part, and so letting his fund serve his own generation.

NORDIC CHARGED IN NEGRO SCHOOL CASE HANGS JURY

Informer 12-26-31

Houston Texas

Jackson, Miss.—(CNS)—After debating for 20 hours the guilt or innocense of Bura Hilbun, former supervisor of Negro schools of Mississippi, who was on trial for the alleged embezzlement of over $50,000 from state and Rosenwald school funds, jury failed to agree and a second mistrial of the Hilbun case was declared here last Saturday.

Mr. Hilbun, who was a close personal friend of former Governor Bilbo, was alleged to have used for his own purposes sums in excess of $50-000 turned over to him for the development of Negro schools in the state by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. The testimony of the prosecution was that the former state supervisor had entered on his records accounts and expenditures for Negro schools which did not exist.

A total of nine indictments were returned against Hilbun last year following an investigation of his office. On one charging the obtaining of money under false pretense, he was acquitted. On others he has still to be tried. Whether the case would be prosecuted for a third time following two mistrials, remained an open question at the district attorney's office here.

Rosenwald Fund Spends Two And One-Half Millions

Journal and Guide

12-12-31

CHICAGO — (ANP)—The report of Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, announces payments during the year of two and one half million dollars, the largest sum expended by the Fund in any one year. The major part of this exprnditure was taken from capital, indicating the willingness of the Fund to carry out the desire of the founder to use principal as well as income as opportunities for great usefulness are found.

Norfolk, Va.

The chief expenditures of the year were: Negro schools and colleges $1,200,000; pay clinics and studies of medical economics $200,000; Negro health, $225,000; child study and general education, $225,000; library service, $150,000; social studies and attempts to improve public administration, $135,000.

The Fund has helped in building 5,295 Negro schools which are all part of the public school system of the several southern states. These schools accommodate 650,250 children. Fellowships were granted during the year to 165 Negro teachers and students of unusual promise. Twenty private colleges were helped in buildings, endowments or current expense, the chief payments going to the four centers which the Fund has selected for special emphasis in Negro education, Washington, Atlanta, Nashville, and New Orleans.

Weekly News - Tallahassee

FLORIDA

DATE NOV 16 1931

JULIUS ROSENWALD AND NEGRO EDUCATION

Julius Rosenwald, an American philanthropist, has done more, perhaps, for Negro Education in the South than any one man of his race. Of the $20,000,000 dedicated by him to "the well being of mankind, the income and part of the capital has been used to aid in the construction of Negro schools in the rural sections of fourteen Southern States. In 1927 there had been erected more than four thousand Rosenwald schools having a capacity for 467,000 pupils and 10,000 teachers. The approximate cost of these buildings is $18,000,000, 59% of which came from public funds, 20% from Negroes, 4% from whites and 17% from the Rosenwald Fund.

In addition to the aid given to Negro schools Mr. Rosenwald has contributed $25,000 to each of twenty Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. buildings for Negroes in 18 cities He also contributed $250,000 the Hampton-Tuskegee Funds.

Mr. Rosenwald serves as a trustee for Tuskegee Institute and the Extension Department of this institution handles the Rosenwald Fund.

Thus Mr. Rosenwald represents the greatest single benefactor of Southern Negro Education.

Talladega, Ala., Home

Tuesday, December 29, 1931

Rosenwald Fund Adds to School for Negroes

An additional sum received from the Rosenwald fund by the county department of education will make it possible to add two rooms to the Mt. Olive school for negroes, which is now under construction, E. A. McBride, county superintendent, announced Tuesday. The building will be a six-room structure, to be used as a junior high and elementary school.

Education - 1931

Alabama

High Schools.

Advertiser 2-22-31 Montgomery Ala.

Development Of The High School In Alabama

By W. L. SPENCER,
For the Alabama Education Association

The most significant date in the history of Alabama high schools is 1907. In that year the county high school law was passed. This was a direct outcome of the efforts of John W. Abercrombie, then president of the University of Alabama, to establish more effective means for secondary education. Before Dr. Abercrombie was president of the University of Alabama, he had served as State Superintendent and while in that office he laid the foundation for the organization of high schools for the State. Mr. Joel T. DuBose did much to prepare the field for the organization of county high schools, after his retirement Dr. J. J. Doster effectively continued his work.

Previous to 1907 much of the work in high school grades had been done in private schools. The state secondary agricultural schools had been organized and were struggling effectively toward a big field of service. Some city high schools were serving those children who cared for public secondary education. The colleges were offering work in the high school grades for pupils who came to them without adequate preparation for entrance. Naturally, under such conditions high school education was more or less disorganized in character.

* * * *

Complete figures for the enrollment of public high schools do not seem to be available prior to 1911. In that year it is reported that 13,502 pupils were enrolled in the public white high schools of the State. This number increased to 23,752 pupils in the school year of 1920. Ten years later the enrollment in the four grades represented by the type of high school which formerly prevailed were 54,679 Strange to say, this enrollment is no larger now than that of 1923 and 1924. In that year high school enrollment in the State reached its highest point at 54,679 pupils.. The gross enrollment has paralleled the growth for the nation quite remarkaby. In 1910 one million high school pupils were reported by the public high schools of the United States. In 1923 this number was approximately four million The most striking difference between the development has appeared in the last six years during which there has been no increase in the enrollment of the schools in Alabama while the enrollment for America at large has increased about thirty per cent.

* * * *

Until 1919 high schools maintained separate relations of affiliation with the higher institutions of learning. This was determined by the individual institutions in each case. Ten years ago it was found advisable to have this matter taken care of by a single central organization, and it then was assigned to the State Department of Education. Since that time the number of accredited high schools has grown from 149 to 325. The State Board of Education has expressed its ambition that high schools shall be developed in the State until every white boy and girl of high school age can reach an accredited high school without unreasonable effort. This has meant the development of many small high schools. Of course, it has increased the expense of high school education. It is hoped that as roads improve the projects of consolidation can be developed so that this number of small high schools can be reduced. Not only would such a precedence be economical, but it should result in a large improvement in the variety of offering and in the quality of service that the school can give to the community.

Perhaps the most striking improvement that the high schools in Alabama have made pertains to its holding power. For every one hundred pupils entering the first grade of the public high schools of Alabama (the ninth grade) in the Fall of 1926, eighty were registered the next year in the tenth grade, sixty-four in the following year in the eleventh grade, and fifty-four pupils in the Fall of 1929 in the twelfth grade. The latest figure for the United States as a whole which correspond to those given above are 100, 71, 53 and 44. It will be observed that ten per cent more of the children who enter the ninth grade of the Alabama high schools remain until the twelfth grade. This seems to be a direct tribute to the possibility of the program, to the adaptation of our school service to the school population and to the interest of our children in high school education. Alabama has much reason to be proud of this achievement.

The greatest weakness of our high school is probably its failure to serve the rural community. In the cities of Alabama last year thirteen and two per cent of all pupils (white pupils) enrolled in the grades one to twelve were in the senior high school grades; that is in grades ten, eleven and twelve. In the rural schools this figure is less than half this ratio—that is six and five-tenths per cent. That signifies that twice as large a proportion of boys and girls in the city communities are receiving high school education as in the urban communities. In those counties which have received funds from the equalization fund, this figure is even lower. For last year this was six and one-tenth per cent. It would be much lower still if allowances were made for the fact that nine county high schools which are listed as rural schools are largely attended by pupils from the cities in which they are located. This failure to provide as adequate provision for high school education in the country as in the city is bound to stimulate more enterprising and ambitious patrons of the rural schools to move to the city where better high school facilities are afforded. Ultimately this will result in the development of a peasantry in our rural regions. This, of course, would be a serious catastrophe for social life in Alabama.

* * * *

Alabama has been outstanding for the development of the junior high school organization. The Legislature of 1919 provided for the organization of our school system upon the 6-3-3 basis. This provides that six years shall be given to elementary education, three years to the intermediate grades ordinarily called the junior high school, and three years to the senior high school grades. It is reported that Alabama has made the greatest progress in the organization of the junior high school, especially in the rural communities, than any other state. Recently a list of approved junior high schools has been attempted similar to the list of accredited senior high schools. The development of this list has created much interest in our school organization and seems to be stimulating genuine improvement in our school offering. There is a large field here for constructive and sympathetic supervision such as the State Department of Education desires to give. There is danger that where the junior and senior high schools are organized as a single unit the special purposes in the organization of the junior high school may be disregarded.

* * * *

Perhaps the junior high school is more concerned with the development of the unique worth of the individual than with any other single thing. The study of individual differences and of opportunities for fields of services in which these differences may find worthy development and satisfactory accomplishment should result from a well organized junior high school program.

High Schools.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
GAZETTE

APR 16 1931

LITTLE ROCK'S PART IN NEGRO EDUCATION.

The half century that has elapsed since Booker T. Washington founded Tuskegee Institute in Alabama has seen the South restored from the prostration of its defeat in the Civil war. And it has seen the Southern Negro who was made a freeman by the Civil war enjoy his share in that progress. His difficulties, and the extent to which they have been overcome, were sympathetically described, and Negro progress was warmly praised by President Hoover in his address in celebration of Tuskegee Institute's 50th anniversary.

The greatest single factor in the progress of the race, Mr. Hoover said, has been Tuskegee and the other schools, public and private, established and conducted by high-minded individuals, black and white, maintained by public appropriation and private philanthropy, for Negro education. This is undoubtedly true. Education has been the lever in Negro advancement in the United States.

Education must continue to play its all-important part, and in this field it may pertinently be remarked in connection with Mr. Hoover's address that the city and people of Little Rock have shown themselves alert. Shortly after completing, at a cost of $1,000,000, a Senior High School for white children, the Little Rock school district undertook to provide equally modern and complete facilities for Negro children of high school age. The result was the Paul Lawrence Dunbar High School, costing $500,000, and providing vocational as well as academic training for its pupils. Since the Negro element in Little Rock's population represents only about one-third of the total in numbers and much less than one-third of the taxable wealth, the high school plant provided for Negro children is proportionately a much heavier public outlay than the school for whites. This situation might be pondered in sections of the United States where the South is sometimes charged with being unwilling to give its Negro citizens a fair chance to improve themselves and advance their race. Education, Mr. Hoover said, is the greatest factor in Negro progress. Here is what one Southern city has done for it, quite voluntarily, for in Little Rock the "Negro vote" does not exist.

Education—1931

Georgia

High Schools.

HIGH SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT IN GEORGIA

NO. 9—BURKE COUNTY UNIT SYSTEM DEMONSTRATES HOW HIGH SCHOOLS COULD BE BETTER STANDARDIZED TO MEET COLLEGE ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

Ninth of a series of weekly articles dealing with high school development in Georgia. They are furnished to The Constitution through Dr. Joseph S. Stewart of the University of Georgia, chairman of the Georgia committee on accredited schools.

Burke county high school problems and their solution are well stated by Mr. Evans in this week's article. The school census gives Burke 1,789 white children and 6,937 negro children of school age. Burke is the largest cotton producing county in the state. By concentration and transportation every white child now has excellent educational opportunities. The negro average attendance is low.

The pictures show beautiful school buildings well equipped. The local communities issued bonds for building purposes. The map shows that there are now only eight white schools in the county. One important feature mentioned by Mr. Evans is the co-operation of the county commissions with the county board in constructing and keeping up the roads over which the school trucks go. A united system is impossible without this co-operation. The commissioners should be consulted in the location of schools in relation to possible road upkeep. I have driven over the good roads in Burke. Superintendent Andrews, of Stephens county, has also worked out with the county commissioners an excellent system of all the year roads to the central high school. Other counties have made similar arrangements. It can be done anywhere with proper co-operation.

Richmond and Burke have added the junior college to their system of schools. I doubt if there are over two or three other counties that could now do so. The junior college is usually a local institution, but in our present financial condition it should not be undertaken without the most careful consideration of every factor.

Evidently the able superintendent and board of Burke have given careful consideration to every detail in providing education for the white children.

J. S. STEWART.

BY A. F. EVANS,
President County Board of Education,
Waynesboro, Ga.

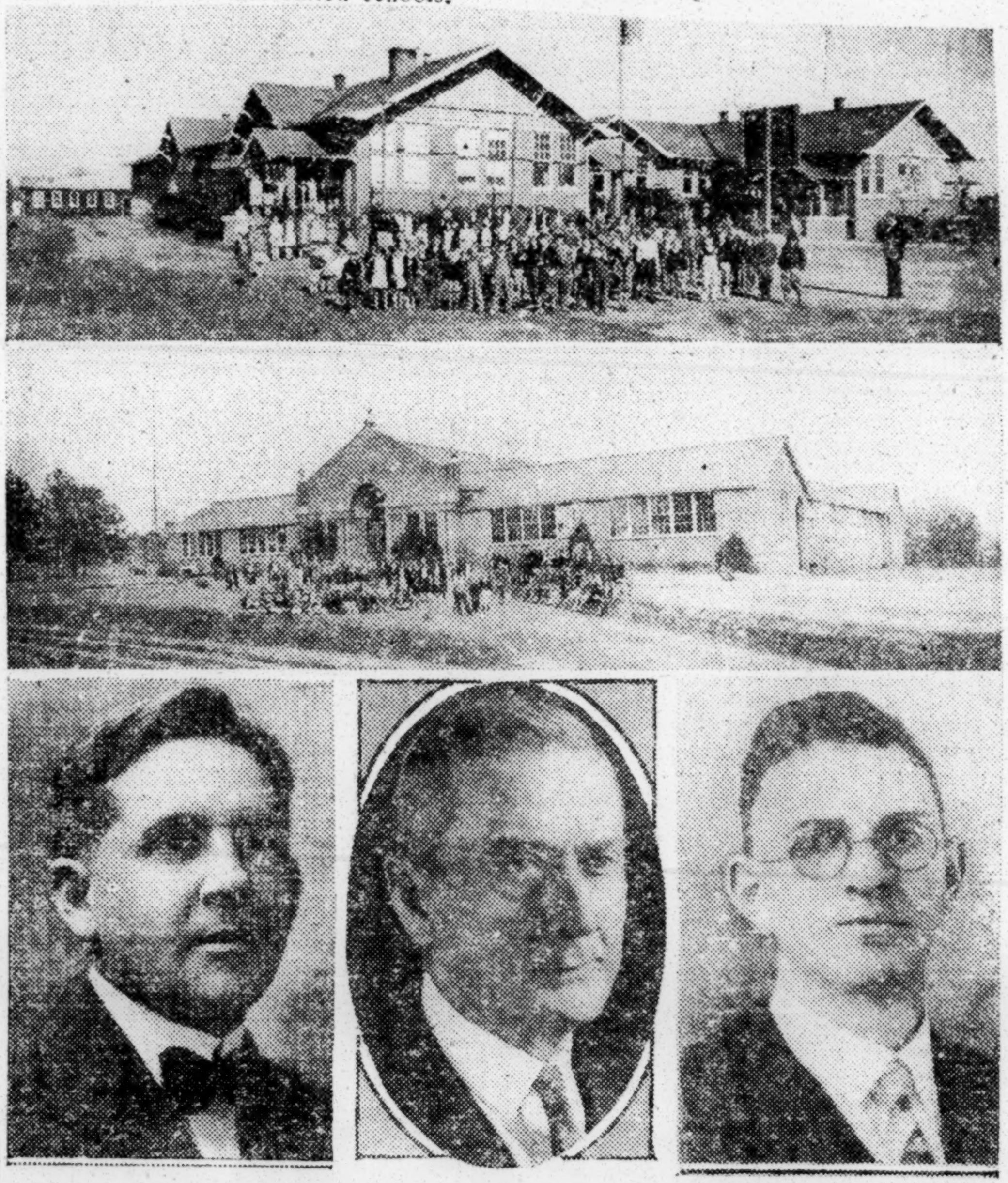
BURKE is the largest county in the state in point of area, having 956 square miles. The white population is widely scattered over this area and, in most instances, segregated in small towns or community groups. Each of these groups had a school varying in size from a one-teacher school to six or seven-teacher schools. The board of education saw that this arrangement of schools would not provide the children of the county with high school training, and some plan must be used to develop the high schools of the county. Burke, being a county unit, made the adoption of a plan of high school development easier than if we had independent systems.

The first step in the plan was a county-wide survey taking into consideration the location of the high schools with special reference to the distances of transportation and tax values of the school community. It was seen that owing to the great distances in this county that one high school would not be accessible to all of the pupils of the county; therefore, it would be necessary to establish high schools in several sections. After the survey was completed, five high schools were recommended: a central high school at Waynesboro, one at Midville, Vidette, Sardis and Girard. With high schools located at these places, and the small schools of each vicinity consolidated with the high school, practically all of the pupils of the county could attend a high school.

Waynesboro has eight trucks and two cars bringing about two hundred and fifty children. They transport children from a territory about two-fifths the size of the county. The longest haul is twenty-one miles to Waynesboro, and the shortest is ten miles. Midville has two trucks, bringing to that school about forty pupils; Vidette has two trucks, bringing about sixty pupils; Sardis has two trucks carrying about fifty pupils; Girard has four trucks transporting approximately one hundred and fifty pupils. All of the students are carried without any cost to the pupil or parent. The transportation is contracted for and the party contracting must furnish the vehicle and pay for all upkeep. Our transportation cost is a little high, due to the distance of the haul and the fact that the county board will not contract with any except a man of good habits who will look after the safety of the pupils.

The enrollment of the high schools of the county is about three hundred and fifty, and we graduate sixty-five to seventy each year.

All of the high schools are senior high schools, and they have a common course of study. This is arranged so that each pupil takes the same subject the same year in each school. This saves duplication when a pupil moves from one community to another. Home economics is taught in all of the high schools, and vocational agriculture classes are held in three. Good libraries, laboratories and science equipment is provided in each of the schools. The vocational agriculture classes in each of the schools have shops built according to plans sent out by the agriculture college at Athens.



In the top picture is shown Vidette High school, and in the center, Midville High school, both of Burke county. Below these buildings are photos of the members of the board of education of that county, reading from left to right: A. F. Evans, president Burke county board of education; E. B. Gresham, county school superintendent, and W. T. Knox, superintendent of Waynesboro schools, Burke county.

The fact that many of the pupils who graduated from our high schools were financially unable to go to college caused the board of education to plan further training for them at home. After two years of thought and work, it was decided to add two grades of work above the high school at Waynesboro and to work out some plan for securing the requisite number of teachers, graduated with M. A. degrees, to place the prospective junior college on the accredited list. The first year's work was begun in the fall of 1928 with an enrollment of thirty-seven in the freshman year. In the fall of 1929, the work for the second year began and an enrollment of about twenty-five entered the freshman class. Of the thirty-seven who had entered the preceding year, eighteen were graduated with two years of college training. This training cost only a small amount more than the high school pupil cost. The outlook for this department known as "Burke County Junior College" is very bright and has the support of the entire county. This development was made without crippling in any way the school work of the county. In fact it has shown us where our high schools could be better standardized to meet the demands of college entrance requirements of all colleges.

There are no junior high schools in the county as the high school pupils from the other three schools of the county are taken to the senior high schools by means of the aforementioned trucks.

Our school consolidations were made possible by the fine co-operation of the county commissioners in building and keeping up the roads over which our school trucks go. The county superintendent, E. B. Gresham, has only to let the road authorities know that a road is needed through a community or that a road is in need of repairs and the matters have immediate attention.

With the senior high schools located in different sections of the county and with adequate transportation provided, the children of the county can attend an accredited high school and after graduation can come to Waynesboro for two years of college training without any tuition or transportation cost.

No teachers are employed in any of the schools of the county who do not have two years of college or normal training and most of the teachers hold degrees from senior colleges or universities.

All of the high schools stand in the same relation to the county board of education and offer to the pupils the same training.

Much has been done and much remains to be done to improve the high school facilities of the county.

Atlan[illegible]
Sunda[illegible]

Thomasville Begins Negro High School

THOMASVILLE, Ga., May 16.—Work has started on a new high school building for negro pupils in Thomasville. Contract for this construction was let a few days ago to J. H. Culpepper & Sons, of Camilla, Ga., in competitive bidding.

Ten negro citizens contributed to a fund to purchase a lot on which the new building will stand. This lot was bought in order to conform to requirements of the National Rosenwald Foundation, which stipulates that where it contributes to construction of a school building there must also be some contribution by interested citizens.

A bond issued voted last September by Thomasville citizens authorized $100,000 expended for a new high school building for white students and $25,000 for a new building for negro pupils.

Athens [illegible]
Sunday, [illegible] 17, 1931

A DESERVING INSTITUTION

S. F. Harris, principal of the Athens High and Industrial School and founder of the State Summer School for colored teachers, has announced the opening of the 1931 session beginning June 15 and ending on July 18.

Five years ago this school was organized with less than one hundred students enrolled. Through the efforts of Director Harris, the enrollment last year reached the four hundred mark. The prospects for an increased number of students over that of last year is most encouraging.

Director Harris has given freely of his time and resources for the establishment of a school that would enable the negro teachers of Georgia to fit themselves to meet the requirements of the state department of education in order that they might receive a sufficient rating for securing a state certificate. This ambition of Direcor Harris has been realized through the establishment of the State Summer School.

The State Summer School has met with recognition from the General Board of Education, the Julius Rosenwald fund and other agencies interested in educational advancement. Extracts from letters of commendation for this school, received by Director Harris, are worthy of note; among them the following gives an idea of the estimation of this school by those who are in a position to know its value to the negro race:

"You have made a distinct contribution at Athens for the higher education of the teachers of Georgia and I hope you may have continued success.

Leo M. Favrot, General Field Agent,
General Education Board.

"It is such a remarkable example of interracial cooperation between the faculties of the University of Georgia and the Athens High and Industrial School."

Dr. Edwin R. Embree, President Julius
Rosenwald Fund.

"The State Summer School for Colored Teachers seems to me to be very significant from the standpoint of meeting the need for better training for teachers, and is making a vital contribution to interracial cooperation and good-will."

Dr. W. W. Alexander, Director
Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

A feature of unusual advantage for this school is the co-operation of the University of Georgia and members of its faculty in giving graduate and undergraduate courses of instruction.

Director Harris is a man who enjoys the respect and confidence of the white people of this community. He has spent his life here giving the best there is in him for the development and betterment of his race. He has made many personal sacrifices, declining offers of positions in colleges and institutions of higher learning. He has placed what he believed to be duty above personal benefits and advancements in order to cooperate with the white citizens in an effort to bring about a better understanding between the races and to better fit the members of his race for good citizenshin.

Education-1931

Georgia
0

High Schools.

HIGH SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT IN GEORGIA

Constitution Magazine 4-19-31 Atlanta, Ga.

CHATHAM COUNTY'S EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PRESENT HIGH SCOOL FACILITIES. COUNTY WIDE SYSTEM

Eleventh of a series of weekly articles dealing with high school development in Georgia. They are furnished to The Constitution through Dr. Joseph S. Stewart of the University of Georgia, chairman of the Georgia committee on accredited schools.

The early history of secondary education in Savannah and Chatham county will be of general interest. It will be noted also that the present public school system of Chatham county is the oldest in the state (1866). It was one of the four systems exempted from the operation of the Constitution of 1877. There is one superintendent for city and county, elected by the board of education, one senior high school for all the white children. There is another for the negro children. All the children have the same advantages regardless of where they may live

What a wonderful influence Chatham Academy has been during its 143 years of furnishing education to the children of Savannah! About it has grown the great city, the youth of each generation trained within its halls and later, carrying on the good work for succeeding generations.

Thus a high intellectual average of its citizens has been maintained throughout the history of the city, with a large number each decade of college trained leaders. No wonder Savannah has been famed for its culture, social refinement, leadership in commerce, finance and the professions Chatham Academy has been a wise investment in the city's welfare and progress.

J. S. STEWART.

BY ALBERT S. OTTO,

School Attendance Officer and Statistician, Board of Public Education, Savannah, Ga.

ONE hundred and fifty-four years ago, when the state of Georgia adopted its first constitution, eight counties were created. These were all contiguous to the Atlantic ocean, or else to the Savannah river. Chatham county was one of that original eight, and the above named bodies of water formed its boundaries on two sides. Flanked on the ocean side by Liberty, Glynn and Camden, respectively, and on the Savannah river side by Effingham, Burke, Richmond and Wilkes, respectively, Chatham county formed the keystone in that notable galactic arch of first counties.

Moreover, the colony of Georgia was born and cradled in Chatham county, and Savannah was the colony's metropolis. Although Savannah is expectantly awaiting congratulations and felicitations two years hence upon the completion of her second full century of mundane existence, it is not in weakness or dotage that she and the county of Chatham await that day, but in full assurance and vigor; for both city and county rank second in population in the state, in 1931, and both are still keystones in the present and future development of the "Empire State of the South," educationally as well as materially.

With this historical and material background in perspective, it is not surprising that Chatham county's educational history is a long one in point of time, nor that Savannah and Chatham county have always been in the forefront in all educational endeavors in Georgia.

Free public education did not begin in Georgia until after the close of the Civil War. Prior to that time there was some slight public contribution to that cause. Most of the education obtained anywhere in the state prior to recent times was obtained in the academies and private institutions of learning that sprang up in all the populous centers of the state, tuition being charged for services rendered.

From the very first, though, schools were organized in Savannah, and almost throughout her existence academies and seminaries of high school grade were maintained, so that secondary education was always at hand for all who could pay for it. Even for the girls such an education has been offered here for at least 125 years.

As far back as February, 1736, a regular school was organized in Savannah under the auspices of the trustees of the colony. It was taught by Charles Delamotte. Two years later James Habersham, the beloved companion and assistant of the Reverend George Whitefield, came to the colony and succeeded Delamotte as teacher.

Out of the coming of these two Bethesda developed. It was both school and orphanage, with free tuition to children of poor parents and a moderate fee to others. At first it was a Savannah institution, and James Habersham was its first teacher.

After Bethesda removed from Savannah to its own buildings near the Isle of Hope, Whitefield succeeded in bringing to it some very scholarly helpers, so that the instruction it gave was the best offered in the colony at that time.

For 30 years (1740-1770) Whitefield watched over Bethesda with unabated zeal and ardor, and labored for it. His "House of Mercy" grew so rapidly that in 1764 he petitioned for authority to convert his institution into a college. This request was denied; so he made it into an academy, and in 1769, when he visited it, he found the school exceeded his most sanguine expectations in every way. Again, in the very year of his death (1770), when his strength had yielded and his life was fast ebbing away, he projected another plan for adding a college to his "House of Mercy," and preached in the chapel there before the governor, council and assembly, whom he had invited thither for the purpose of securing their co-operation

From 1770 to 1788 Bethesda had only a minor role educationally in the colony of Georgia. In the latter year a charter was granted for the founding of Chatham Academy, and in the same year Bethesda took on new life and offered such a pretentious curriculum that Chatham Academy delayed its actual organization and advised parents and guardians to patronize the former for the time being. During all this period many private schools of high character taught the children of the well-to-do, preparing the boys for college or business and the girls to shine socially. There were no public free schools, and Savannah's so-called "free school" was maintained by charitably inclined citizens for the benefit of the children of indigent parents from 1817 to 1875.

The oldest public school system in Georgia is that of Savannah, whose charter dates from March 21, 1866. On December 13 of that same year the county white schools became unified with those of Savannah, thus giving rise to the oldest county-unit system in the state. Twelve years later the negro schools of the city and county were incorporated into Chatham county's public school system. In the matter of negro education, Chatham county has always taken a leading part. Beach Institute offering a high school education to children of that race from 1867 to 1919. In 1918 Cuyler Street school was opened as part of the public school system, and junior high school work begun therein for negro children. Eight years ago a senior high school for negroes was opened. It has been maintained ever since, and has grown to have an enrollment of 200 the present term. Besides, 790 more are enrolled as junior high students this term.

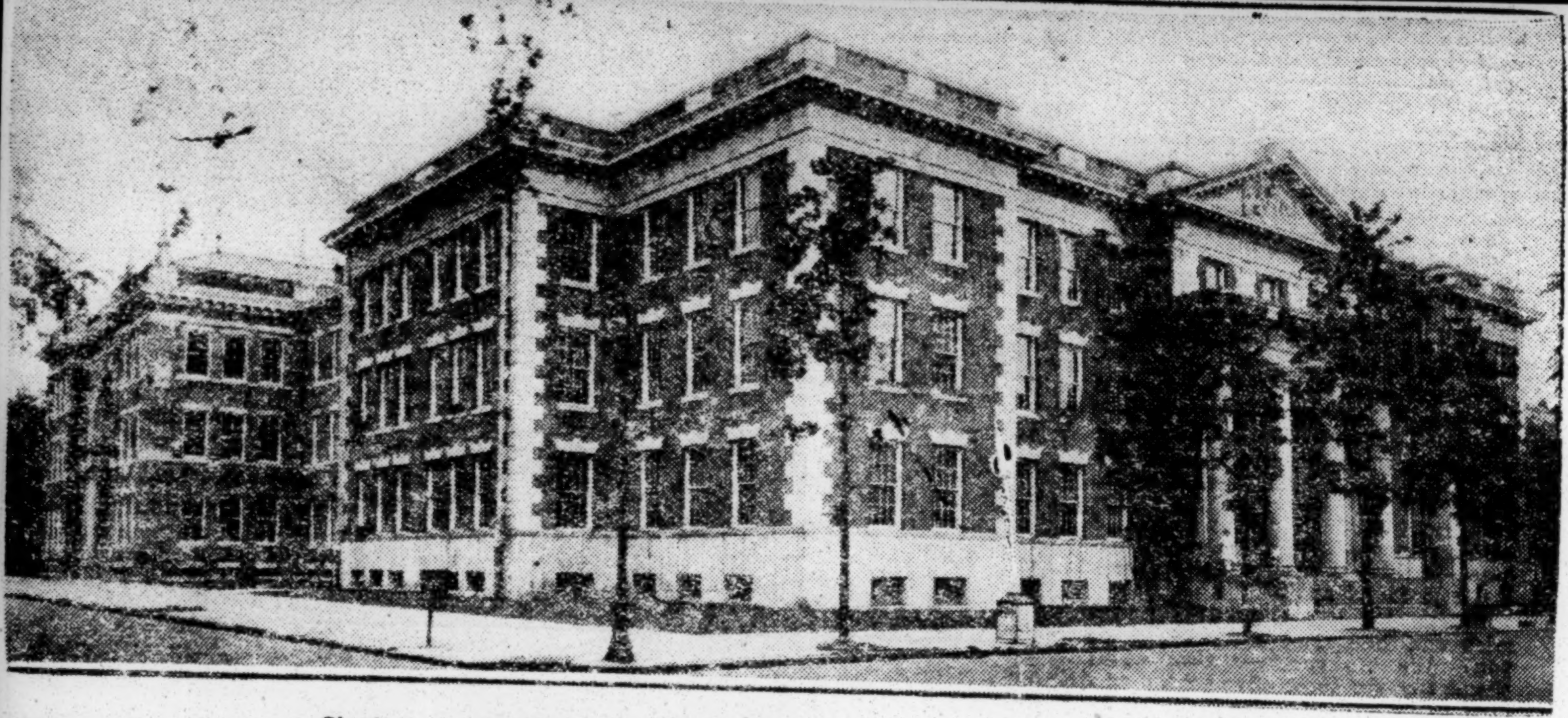
While on the subject of negro education, it should be noted that the Catholic church has maintained parochial schools for negroes since 1880, the Northern Methodists established Haven Home in 1882 and have kept it functioning ever since, and in 1891 the state of Georgia instituted the Georgia State college at Thunderbolt, in our county.

But to return again to the educational advantages vouchsafed to children of the white race.

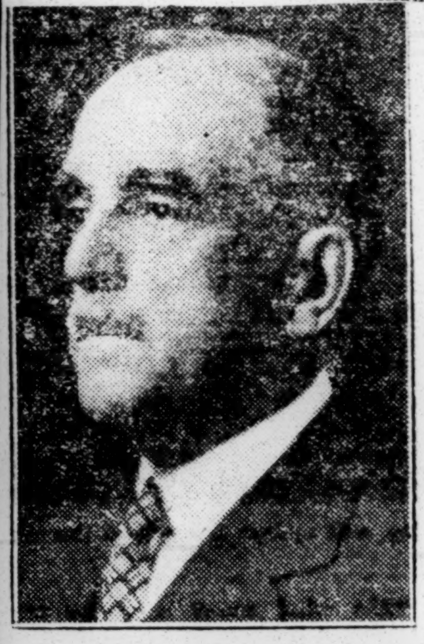
From 1813 to 1865 Chatham Academy continued to be the outstanding institution of learning in Savannah, with a reputation for scholarship that reached far beyond the confines of Chatham county. By 1870, however, the public school system was growing in public favor to such an extent that the trustees of the Academy graciously offered its entire building to the newly formed board of education for Savannah and Chatham county for use as public high school rooms. There has never been any other public high school building in the county and the Chatham Academy building has always been the seat and center of secondary education here.

The entire public school system of Chatham county is gradually becoming more and more consolidated, and one or more junior high schools may some day be established in strategic centers in the county. Busses and street cars reach every portion of the county, so that no child is entirely out of reach of one of the public high schools. Even the negro children are furnished bus and street car transportation with three busses and one street car.

On March 1, 1931, 1,227 students were actually in attendance in our white senior high school, and 2,013 in our two white junior high schools. An excess of 243 more junior high school students are being accommodated in rooms located in two elementary schools. Another high school building has been planned, its first unit to be finished by the opening of the coming fall semester. And when fully completed, it may some day be the worthy successor of the Chatham Academy building through its transformation into a new senior high school to suit the needs of Savannah and Chatham county in a not far distant day.



Chatham Academy, the senior high school of Savannah and Chatham county.



Charles Ellis, president Savannah an
Chatham county board of educatio

Ormond B. Strong, superintendent of
Savannah and Chatham county schools.

Education - 1931

Indiana

High Schools.

The New Roosevelt School

Gary American

THE dedication of Gary's new million dollar school the Roosevelt high school, is an epoch in the history of Negroes in this state. In every detail the new building is the equal of any school building or educational center supported by public taxation in this section of the nation.

4-18-31 Gary Indiana

This newspaper has never approved of the separate public school for Negroes. It has always believed that Negroes and whites should receive their training in the same classrooms, that, step by step, they should be prepared for citizenship together and not separately.

It has always argued that the education of Negro boys and girls cannot be considered a trivial matter, that training of Negro youth should not be half done just to give Negro teachers a few jobs . The Gary American still believes that the only way to remove the inferiority complex from the minds of Negroes is to give them training in the same class rooms with the whites, and if Negro teachers want to get work teaching school they should get their jobs teaching both whites and blacks.

But if separate schools have to be established, they should be the equal of white schools in matters of equipment and efficiency of its teaching staff. In this regard, the new Rooseevlt high school comes up to the requirements.

Roosevelt High School To Be Dedicated Here Sunday: Rabbi to Speak

Gary American 4-18-31

Gary, Indiana

Entire Week Set Aside For Ceremonies in New Building

Seniors To Give A Three Act Play

Exercises To Come To A Close Next Sunday Week At School

An elaborate program of festivities beginning Sunday, April 19, has been planned to mark the dedication of the new million-dollar Roosevelt high school.

On Sunday, April 19, there will be devotional exercises at 3:00 o'clock in the school's new auditorium, seating 1200 people. A new and interesting feature on this occasion will be the procession of the faculty in academic dress preceded by the high school band — Indiana state champions. Music will be rendered by this chorus. The address will be given by Rabbi Garry J. August of Gary, a speaker and scholar of national reputation.

Plan Music Festival

Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, there will be a Coleridge Taylor musical festival, given also in the Roosevelt high school auditorium. Selections from C. Taylor's "Eve of St. Agnes" and "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" will be rendered by the band under the direction of Gaston O. Sanders. The other part of the program will be sung by the Roosevelt high school mixed chorus under the direction of Mrs. Patsy Wallace. Finally, there will be a program of Indian and Negro folk dances, and Negro spirituals.

Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock the faculty will be at home to patrons and friends. Members of the faculty and students will show the building to guests. Refreshments will be served in the new elaborate cafeteria.

Thursday night, the seniors will present a play entitled "In the Next Room." There are three gripping acts and lots of side splitting laughter in store for all. This play is being given under the direction of Mrs. M. Rudolph, speech teacher, assisted by Mr. J. L. Reddix, instructor of mathematics and advisor of the senior class.

On Friday, April 23, there will be a monster physical education demonstration under the direction of the physical education teachers. There will be dances, games and drills, featuring the boys and girls. On this occasion there will be a swimming demonstration in the magnificent swimming pool of the new building.

Saturday evening from 2:00 till 6:00 o'clock there will be held the first annual track and field meet at Roosevelt field. Wendell Phillips high school of Chicago, the Chicago Y. M. C. A., East Pulaski school, Gary, Y. M. C. A., Gary and Roosevelt high school will be the participants. Four trophies have been presented by local citizens.

Mayor to Speak

Sunday afternon, April 26, the exercises will come to a close with a monster meeting in the high school auditorium, at which time there will be short addresses by Mayor R. O. Johnson, Superintendent William A. Wirt, members of the board of education, Captain H. S. Norton, Mr. Gleason, Judge Norton, Dr. R. M. Hedrick, Miss Thyra J. Edwards, Alderman Wilbur J. Hardaway, Judge William C. Hueston and others.

In order to raise some money for needed school activities, admission will be by ticket. There will be a season's ticket admitting the holder to all the exercises during dedication week. These season tickets are $1.00 for reserved seats and 50 cents for all other seats

High Schools.

K. C. PARENTS DEMAND NEW HIGH SCHOOL; GET IT

Courier 2-21-31 Pittsburgh, Pa.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 19.—(A. N. P.)—In response to a vigorous demonstration in which more than 400 citizens crowded the rooms of the board of education Thursday night, the school board has announced that it will build a new high school for Negro pupils out of the bond money which it has on hand. Out of the last ten millions of dollars of bond money which has been voted for schools, Negro schools have received only $127,000, while millions have been put into new white high schools, junior high schools, elementary schools, athletic fields and sites for more new white schools. The demonstration on Thursday night before the board was spurred by the rumor that the board was going to vacate one of the oldest white high schools in the city and convert it into a Negro high school in lieu of building the long promised new Negro high.

Education - 1931

High Schools.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
Saturday, April 11, 1931

Negro High School Here Pleases Rosenwald Party

City's New Structure Declared One of Finest in Entire South

Inspection Held

Staff Experts Confer With School Leaders

The Rosenwald stamp of approval was placed upon Winston-Salem's new negro high school and its faculty and curriculum highly endorsed by Alfred Stern, director and secretary of the Rosenwald Foundation, and a group of staff experts, after an inspection yesterday.

Mr. Stern said it is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the entire south.

Local school officials submitted to the Rosenwald specialists a proposed program of aims for Atkins High School, which was given the sanction of educators who have made special study of negro education. The primary aim, as stated in the program, is "to educate for good citizenship." Eight means to this end were listed: the development of character, providing for foundation for better health, training in home making, continued education in the fundamentals, preparation for the pursuit of some vocations, preparation for the worthy use of spare time, providing adult education in various activities, and preparation of a portion of the pupils for college.

When the Rosenwald Foundation apportioned $50,000 toward the Atkins High School, it was with the understanding that the money would go primarily for vocational training and the teaching trades. It was brought out in the conference yesterday that it is hoped this department of the school can be inaugurated on the desired scale next fall and that 1931-32 will find Atkins High School providing a model vocational department.

The Rosenwald conference terminated at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon following a general colored faculty meeting. The faculty was addressed by Mr. Stern, Dr. Franklin J. Keller, principal of Eastside Continuation School, New York; Dr. I. L. Kandel, professor of education, Columbia University, and N. C. Newbold, director of negro education in North Carolina.

Others who participated in the conferences were George Arthur, Chicago office of the Rosenwald Foundation; Fred McCuiston, Nashville office; W. F. Credle, Nashville office; W. B. Hill, of the general education board; G. H. Ferguson, assistant state director of negro education; Superintendent R. S. Proctor, of Craven county; R. H. Latham, superintendent of Winston-Salem schools; Frank H. Koos, assistant superintendent; J. Warren Smith, director of industrial education in Winston-Salem, and J. A. Carter, principal of Atkins High School.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
Monday, March [illegible] 1931

Occupational and Industrial Courses Offered Negro School

Pupils over sixteen years of age who wish to obtain training in some special field may enroll for industrial courses at the new negro high school without previous educational preparation. This feature is included among others that are to be introduced as a part of the school program as rapidly as they can be worked out.

It is stated that graduation of these pupils will depend upon progress made in their work rather than passing any test or examination in theoretical textbook work. That is, the courses are planned and shall be carried out entirely upon a basis of achievement, with special consideration being given to individual aptitudes.

Vocational Certificates

Those who have made a detailed study of this plan say that this method of certification is in keeping with the latest and most modern methods in this type of education.

It has been found that this is a sure method of obtaining personal effort on the part of the pupil, and at the same time proves to be economical for the taxpayers by avoiding the yearly expenditure of funds for normal education. The major objective is to educate individuals to qualify themselves to become producers and taxpayers.

Preparation for Life

The authorities say that when they refer to "finished courses" they mean that a student who graduates from one of the courses offered in the occupational department that they are ready to begin actual salary earning activity in the field he has selected, and without further education or training. Tangible results of this type of training may be seen in the increased number of graduates. It means that many are to go forth from the school to a productive life in the community, to become wage earning, tax paying citizens of their home city.

A special innovation in the field of occupations is that an individual's graduation from these courses is in no wise dependent upon the completion of so many hours of class room or shop work, but will be entirely dependent upon the efficiency shown by the individual in the course he is pursuing. That means that when a student shows that he has acquired a sufficient knowledge of a course, he will be immediately given a certificate of graduation and allowed to secure a position in his particular field with the full endorsement of the school.

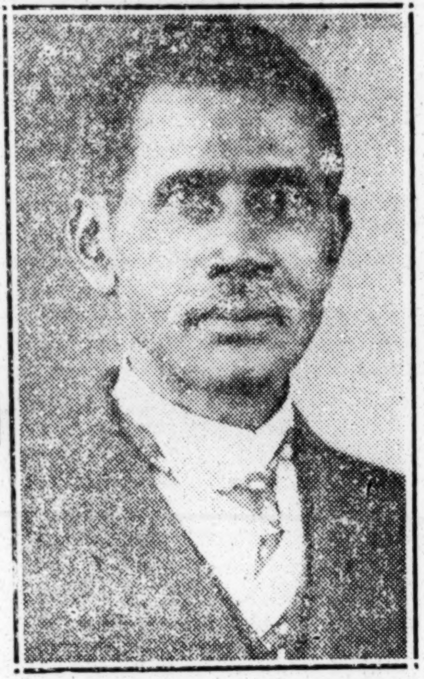
Supplement to Other Courses

The courses that are being offered by the industrial and occupational departments will not in any way affect the courses that are now offered which are subsequent to the pursuit of education in college. A straight course is offered those who wish to prepare for college, which is in keeping with the entrance requirements of all standard associations of colleges.

North Carolina

[illegible]
Friday, Dec[illegible] 1931

Negro High School Bears His Name



ANOTHER honor was conferred upon Prof. P. W. Moore, President Emeritus of State Normal School, this week when the board of trustees of the city schools changed the name of Elizabeth City's colored high school from Dunbar High School to P. W. Moore High School, in recognition of the educational work of this most distinguished of contemporary North Carolina Negro educators.

North Carolina

Education-1931
High Schools

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
Sunday, March 29, 1931

First Negro School Building Erected Here After Great Financial Struggle

Structure on Depot St. Was Beginning of Colored Education

Built in 1887

Latham Reviews History of Negro Training

By R. H. LATHAM
Superintendent of Winston-Salem Public Schools

The beginnings of any worth-while movement are often simple, but always interesting. This is true of the efforts of the citizens of the town of Winston, with its population of 4,194 in 1880, to establish a public school system. In what follows we have given in brief compass the essential facts of this story, as we have been able to gather them from the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of School Commissioners. Our story begins at the beginning on June 20, 1883, when the Commissioners convened for their first meeting, and comes on down to April 2, 1931, when we dedicate the new high school.

First Meeting of the Board

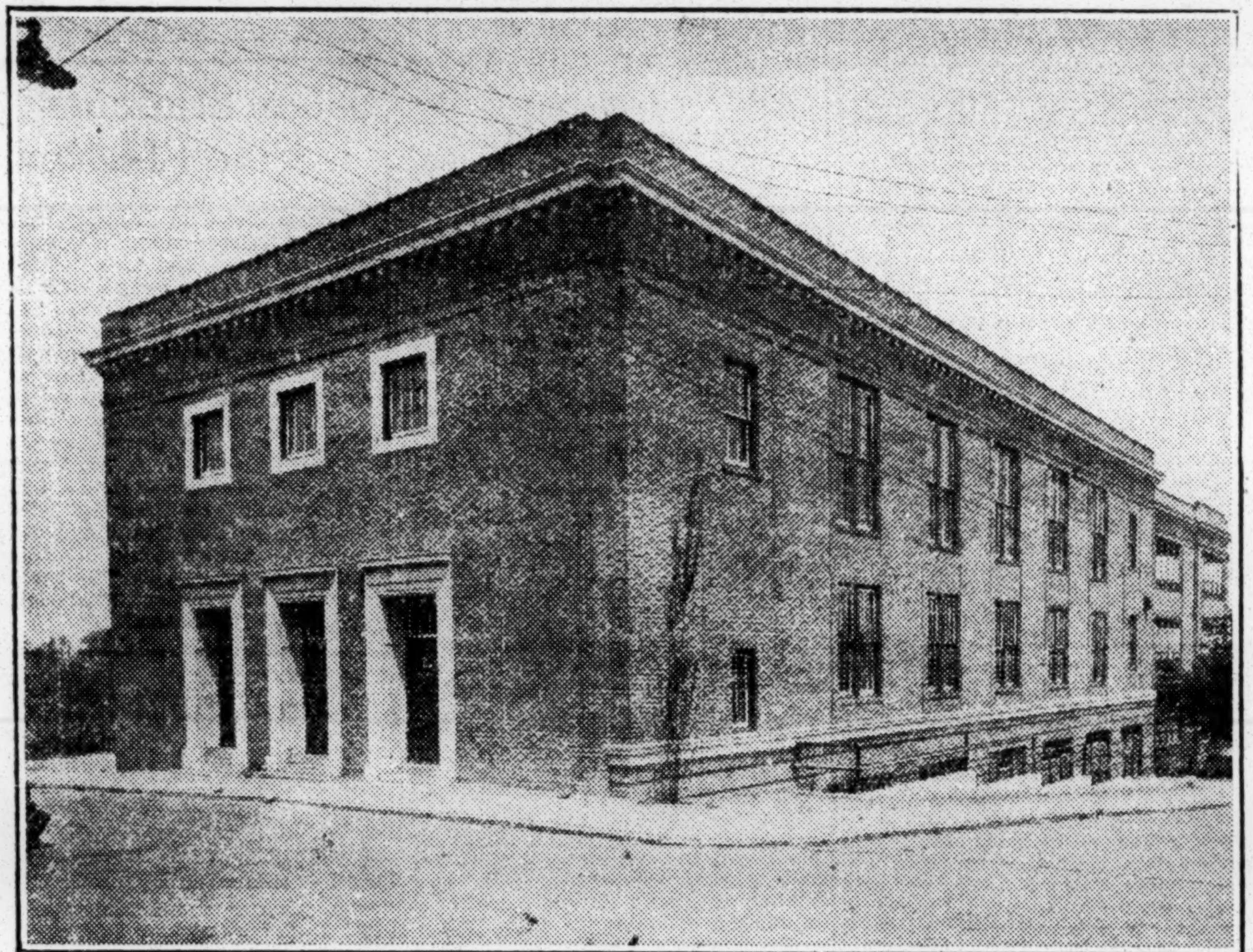
On June 20, 1883, the Winston Commisisoners of Graded Schools held their first meeting in the office of Watson and Glenn. That first board consisted of Rev. Calvin H. Wiley, D. D. James, A. Gray, James Martin, W. A. Whitaker, and P. H. Hanes. It organized by electing Dr. Wiley, chairman, and W. A. Whitaker, secretary.

The board after careful consideration of its powers and duties, found that the public resources at its command were wholly inadequate for the immediate purchase of lots and erection and equipment of suitable buildings for the schools.

"But in view of the public expectation (so the minutes read,) "and desire that the schools be opened soon, of the impossibility of renting houses temporarily for both schools, of the steady advance in the price of real estate in the town, and of the fact that a change of the law cannot be effected before the year 1885, it was unanimously resolved:

I. That the board will use every effort to establish, as soon as possible, and in their own buildings, the schools intended by the law.

Columbian Heights High School



This building has been used as a high school by negro students of Winston-Salem for several years. It is from this building that the colored boys and girls will move soon into the handsome new high school building recently completed.

II. That an effort be made to raise by private means, and without the incurring of a debt on the corporation, and forbidden by law, money to enable the board to purchase lots and to contract for buildings, the individuals advancing the money to do so as a private transaction, and to hold the property bought and improved, and binding themselves to convey it to the corporation pro rata, as their advancement and the interest thereon is paid. The interest not to be over 6 per cent.

III. That the entire corporation be immediately and thoroughly examined for suitable sites, and that to enable the board to do justice to the cause, and to all parties who may be disposed to sell, or donate, property for said schools, that the secretary be instructed to give public notice, that it, the said board, is ready to receive in writing, for fifteen (15) days, proposals for the sale or donation of lots for the said schools, white and colored, each of the said lots to contain not less than four-fifths (4-5) of an acre, and the form, location, and price, in each case, to be specified."

Meeting of August 20, 1883

Meetings of the board were held from time to time through the summer of 1883. On August 20, 1883, a meeting was held and the following record was entered:

"Messrs. Gray and Whitaker reported the following plan agreed upon for raising funds, to supplement the amount that would be available from taxes for building purposes, as follows:

That a note or notes, for the amount not to exceed $12,000 be drawn payable in three of five years (or at such a time it may be thought the town will be able to pay the same) and signed and endorsed by as many of our substantial citizens as may feel an interest in the establishment of the school, to the number of thirty (30) at least, and more if possible.

"That with such a note there is no question but that the money can be controlled at a low rate of interest. We have already caused to be drawn an agreement to sign such a note or notes as mentioned, and have met with encouragement and success so far, having twenty-one (21) name pledged."

"On motion of Mr. Gray, the chairman of the board was directed, if he could do so, to visit Mr. King, and eminent philanthropist of Baltimore, Md., now at High Point, N. C., and who has taken much interest in the education of the colored people of North Carolina, to solicit aid from him for the erection of buildings for the colored school."

Dr. Wiley Tries to See Mr. King

On August 25, 1883, the board met again and made the following entry:

"The chairman reported that, as requested, he went to High Point, to see Mr. King, of Baltimore, and that Mr. King left before his arrival, he had addressed to him, an earnest communication, with a view to enlist his interest, and co-operation, in efforts to raise money for the colored building, and on the suggestion of the chairman the secretary was directed to record the following:

Minutes in Regard to the Colored School

1. It is the fixed purpose of the board to carry out, in good faith, the provision of the law, in regard to the colored graded school, and to see that this school has applied to it its full and proper share of the public funds, appropriated to the Winston graded school system.

2. That as funds for building purposes must, at present, come chiefly from private sources, the contributors having their security in the property improved, and for obvious reasons, men of means, will not invest to any extent, on expensive structures, in colored settlements where real estate is not likely to advance in value, and as the commissioners are determined to have if possible, a building for the colored school, commodious, and suited to the purpose and neat in all its arrangements, they will use every exertion to secure donations of means for the purpose in this community and in others.

3. That if means for the erection of the building, for the colored school cannot be secured, so as to have it completed by the time the house for the white school is ready for occupancy, the school shall be organized, and taught in apartments temporarily rented.

4. The board having made a careful examination of the town for a site for the colored school, and not having found one suited, in all respects, to its purposes and which it could obtain by purchase or donation each member of the board will keep the matter constantly in mind, will be on the watch for an eligible location, and will verbally report from time to time, the result of his observation."

A 5-Months School Term

On October 8, 1883, the chairman of the board appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Hanes, Whitaker, and Gray, "to examine certain locations, offered for graded school houses for the colored schools, and report to the board as early as practicable."

The board was not able to get white or colored school buildings ready for the opening of the session 1883-84, so the "Common Schools of the Town" were ordered continued. The schools—white and colored—ran 5 months that school year.

Samuel Waugh First Principal

At a meeting of the board on September 9, 1884, Samuel A. Waugh was unanimously elected principal of the colored school. The board also "agree to open the colored school with 3 additional teachers, all female, and it was directed that candidates for positions be notified by the chaiman of the board to apply at once to Superintendent Tomlinson to be examined by him."

The minutes of the board for September 24, 1884, contained this entry:

"It was ordered that the colored school be opened for grading on October 9 and for study on October 14, and that Prof. Tomlinson prepare and report a course of study and a plan for the grading of said school"

The board was unable so far to secure a lot for a colored school building, but the schools opened on time in quarters rented from the Baptist and Methodist Churches, and remained in these places until the fall of 1887.

At the meeting of the board on September 20, 1884, Mr. James A. Gray, reporting for his committee, recommended the purchase of a lot on Depot street for a colored school, at a cost of $1,250, and the recommendation was unanimously accepted.

The minutes of the board are silent on the subject of a colored school building until the spring of 1886.

But the members of the baord were by no means indifferent to the situation, as may be seen from what follows.

Forty-Five Years Ago

At the meeting of the board, held on April 2, 1886, forty-five years to the day before the dedication of the new negro high school, the secretary of the board, Capt. W. A. Whitaker, submitted the following report, which was read and approved and ordered to be entered on the records of the board:

"To the Winston Commissioners of Graded Schools:

Gentlemen:

"Herewith I hand you the sum of $524.00 (five hundred and twenty-four dollars), to be credited to the building account or fund of the colored school, the amount being the net proceeds of collections made in northern cities in the fall and winter of 1883-'84.

"It will be remembered that the commissioners being inadequately provided with means for the erection of buildings were put to considerable delays or to a resort to private enterprise.

"Anxious to start the long desired schools as soon as possible, the commissioners applied to individuals for aid and succeeded on terms already known and understood and on record, in the raising of funds sufficient to warrant the construction of buildings for the white school, but for reasons well known and understood and not founded on any prejudice of race, the careful patient and persistent efforts of the school board to secure funds for the colored building proved to be unavailing.

"In this case men of means would not risk on the security of the buildings as in the white school and members of the board in vain made appeals for donations to capitalists in all sections of the country, fully explaining the objects.

"Every expedient within reach of the school commissioners was exhausted. In the fall of 1883 Prof. Tomlinson, superintendent, desiring to make a northern tour for his improvement, was instructed to apply to the benevolent for contributions, and was supplied with private letters and with open communications hereto attached.

"Strongly impressed with the belief that he, Prof. Tomlinson, could be materially aided in his work by the presence and co-operation of Dr. Wiley, chairman of the school board, and favorably known to the educational world, I finally prevailed upon that gentleman to meet Prof. Tomlinson in Philadelphia, in the month of November. He went after much hesitation and at personal inconvenience at my risk, and by zeal and tireless efforts assisted Prof. Tomlinson to get the work under way with as great a measure of success as could have possibly been expected.

"Prof Tomlinson continued to push the work in Philadelphia, New York and Boston and was allowed his expenses specially incurred in this matter from the collections.

"The contributions were obtained in small sums by visits to many persons and at a time when those applied to were daily, almost hourly, beseiged for help for benevolent causes, and the net result of tireless effort from motives purely public and in an ungracious labor, should be a source of hearty gratification.

"The amount Prof. Tomlinson has kept secured to the board by the keeping of about this sum to his credit on salary account is now paid over to the treasurer to the credit of the proper fund and at a time when it can be used in the purchase of an eligible lot engaged for the colored school.

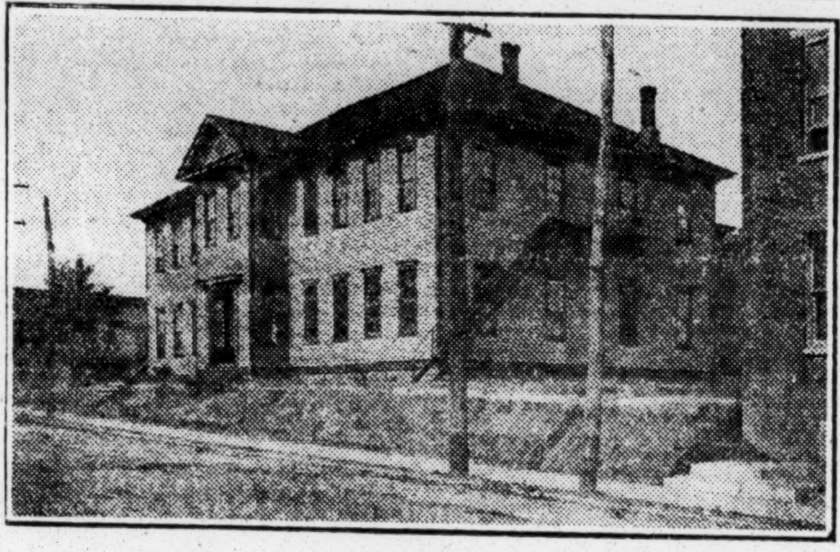
"I hope you will approve the suggestion that the amount be placed to the credit of the building fund for the colored school and described as net donations in Northern Cities, secured by Dr. Wiley and Prof. Tomlinson, under my advice and at my individual risk."

"Respectfully
"W. A. WHITAKER."

Contract for Depot St. School Let

On July 1, 1887, the board let the contract for the Depot street school to Miller Bros., at the contract price of $3,400. The building was completed and opened for school purposes in December 1887. Superintendent Tomlinson in his report for the year ending May 17, 1888, says of this building: "The building for the colored schools is a commodious two-story frame structure in the eastern part of the city, completed last December at a cost, including grounds and furniture, of $8,500. It contains eight school rooms, large halls, the upper of which can readily be arranged and well adapted for office and library. The building of an assembly room in the rear is a matter perhaps, for early future consideration."

First Negro Schoolhouse



This is a picture of the old Depot Street Negro School Building, the first ever erected here. It was opened in 1887 and used for many years. The structure was destroyed by fire sometime ago.

The assembly room mentioned by Superintendent Tomlinson was added in the summer of 1894, and also 3 class rooms. This building, consisting of eleven class rooms and an assembly room, became the home of the first negro high school in Winston. The first graduate, R. W. Brown (now Principal of Woodland Avenue School) was handed his diploma in May, 1894, by Prof. S. G. Atkins, who had been elected principal on July 1, 1890, and served until July 1, 1895, when he resigned to begin the founding of the Slater State Normal School, now the Winston-Salem Teachers College.

Depot St. School Passes

The Depot Street Grade and Industrial School, as it came to be called after cooking and sewing were added to the curriculum, sometime between 1895 and 1900, was used for school purposes until 1926, when it was sold for Y. M. C. A. purposes. It was later burned.

Depot Street School housed all the high school grades (8 and 9) until 1917. It ceased to be the home of the high school in 1923, when the city opened the 14th street school. High school work in grades 8 and 9 was carried on at 14th street school from 1923 to 1926.

The last principal of Depot Street School was Prof. U. S. Reynolds, who is now principal of 14th Street School.

From about 1905 until May, 1913, when Winston and Salem were consolidated under one government, the Forsyth county board of education operated a small grade school in the Columbian Heights section of East Salem. The Winston-Salem school board fell heir to this three-room frame building, and continued the school. In the summer of 1914, the city added 5 classrooms to the frame building.

In the summer of 1917, by which time the Columbian Heights grade school was ready to begin high school work, the Winston-Salem school board asked Prof. S. G. Atkins to add to his duties as principal of the Slater Normal, the further duty of principal of the Columbian Heights grade and high school.

Prof. Atkins got permit from his board to do this, and served as active principal from 1917 to 1923, and is still advisory principal.

By 1922, the enrolment had so increased that the city found it necessary to enlarge the school building. To the east end of the frame building was joined a brick addition containing 10 regular class rooms, 2 home economics rooms and 2 offices, costing about $70,000.

In 1929-30, the city again added to the Columbian Heights High School building. The old frame building was moved to the rear. It will become the home of the manual training, home economics and cafeteria activities in 1931-32. The last brick addition consists of eight regular class rooms, library, medical rooms, play rooms, and auditorium at a cost of $139,000 for building and equipment. Additional grounds cost $15,000.

When the high school students are moved from this building in April it will become the home of the Columbian Heights Elementary School, and together with the Columbian Heights Primary School, which is located only 3 blocks south, will accommodate about 1,200 pupils.

Columbian Heights began the 8th grade, or 1st year high school, in 1917-18, and continued that way through 1920-21. In 1921-22, we find grades 8, 9, and 10. In 1922-23, the school had four full years of high school work.

Prof. J. A. Carter is the principal of the Columbian Heights High School and elementary schools, and will be the principal of the new high school on Cameron avenue.

The complete list of principals of Depot Street School and Columbian Heights High School is added for reference.

Depot Street Grade and Industrial School	
Samuel A. Waugh	1884-1885
John E. Foster	1885-1886
Frank M. Martin	1886-1889
J. D. Chavis	1889-1890
S. G. Atkins	1890-1895
G. H. Willis	1895-1901
S. A. Smith	1901-1919
U. S. Reynolds	1919-1926
Columbian Heights High School	
S. G. Atkins	1917-1923
J. D. Jones	1923-1926
H. L. Trigg	1926-1929
J. A. Carter	1929-1931

NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL BE DEDICATED APRIL 2

The new negro high school will be dedicated April 2, it was announced at a meeting of the city school board held Saturday night. This date was set for two reasons. The annual meeting of the negro school teachers in North Carolina will be held that night at the teachers college, so approximately 1,500 teachers will have an opportunity to inspect the building and attend the dedication in the afternoon. This plan will also make it possible to move furniture and equipment from the Columbian Heights High School into the new building during the Easter holidays.

R. H. Latham, superintendent of schools, was authorized to complete plans and to select a speaker.

Members of the Julius Rosenwald Fund party, who were guests in November, were invited to attend and take part, but will be unable to do so. However, they expect to come here April 10, for an inspection of the building and a conference with school officials. They will go from here to Tuskegee Institute to attend the Founder's Day celebration.

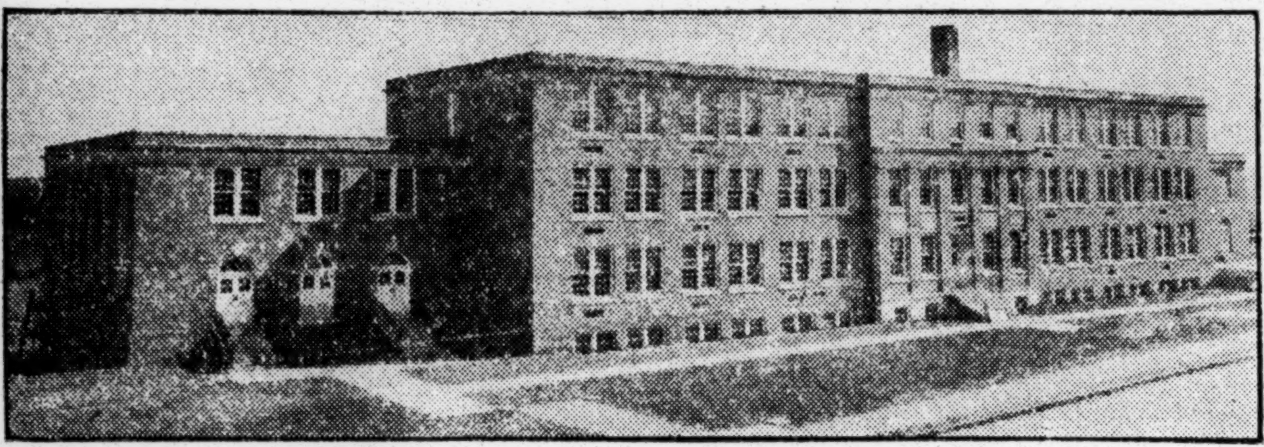
The name for the new school was formally approved and will be announced at the dedication.

Education-1931
High Schools

North Carolina

Half-Million Dollar School

Atkins School for Negro High School Students



New building dedicated Thursday afternoon will open for students Tuesday, April 7, with transfer fro Columbian Heights High School, the latter to be used for elementary school purposes.

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New Negro High School Center Valued at $400,000; Rosenwald Fund Makes Gift of $50,000.

"Schools are one of the chief sources of the economical and spiritual power of the people. Therefore, they must be preserved. With factories and farms, schools and churches we must join in a great movement to bring about more economical and varied production in industry, which will give us a greater and more beautiful city and state." This challenge was made by Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, in a masterful address made at the Thursday afternoon dedication of the new negro high school held at 2:30 o'clock. The dedication program was attended by a capacity audience which included outstanding negro educators of the state, and many white persons who have taken an active interest in negro education.

Atkins Is Honored

T. W. Blackwell, member of the school committee of the Board of Aldermen, announced that the new school will be known as the Atkins High School. This name has been given as a tribute and expression of appreciation for the outstanding work done by Dr. S. G. Atkins. The building was formally presented by Mayor George W. Coan Jr., who, in his tribute to Dr. Atkins, said:

"Beginning in a very small way forty-one years ago, in 1890, as principal of Depot Street School, then five years later in 1895 as principal of Slater Industrial Academy which in 1905 became the Winston-Salem Teachers' College, he has labored incessantly and unselfishly to stamp the negro youth who came under his instruction with his own character and ideals. How well he has succeeded this large audience is here to testify. One of the poets has said . . .

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"I, therefore, take great pleasure in behalf of the Board of Aldermen, the city school board and the citizens of Winston-Salem in presenting to faculty and students this building, the Atkins High School; and I earnestly hope that those who teach and those who study here may become imbued with the spirit and purpose of him whose name it bears."

Dedication Program

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President Graham said European business men came to America to find out the factors that account for American prosperity. They eliminated all of the non-essentials, then arrived at four factors: Natural resources, efficient business organizations, labor-saving devices and public education. He declared that in this time of depression it is well to take stock of the resources of power.

Striking at Schools

Attention was called to the fact that there is a movement on foot to strike down the schools. One should remember they are the chief sources of economic and spiritual power. If a movement should be started to tear down the buildings, forces would at once be mustered to stop it. But the movement now on foot is to tear down that which is inside the buildings, the quality of education that we are offering. In a time of depression there comes the test of what we really believe in.

Use True Economy

"Of course we must economize. We must pay our past debts. But to tear down that which we have built up is waste. Let us pay up our long running debts by a long run building up of our capacities and powers of the people through education. Depression, is temporary, but youth is eternally resergent with resources."

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In part Mayor Coan said:

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Unique Building

It may be interesting to note that this building completely equipped cost $350,000, contains over one million cubic feet, sixty rooms, thirty being classrooms, and has a capacity of eleven hundred students so that each student on the average has 925 cubic feet. This school building will be taxed to capacity because there are now 1,140 colored students in high school, being taught by thirty-seven teachers, averaging thirty-eight pupils per teacher. There are several novel features in this building as compared to other school buildings in Winston-Salem. This is the only school building of a structural steel frame (there were over 400 tons of steel used in this building), and it is the only school building in the city completely equipped with unit heaters; that is, individual heating and ventilating units for each room. Also, it is the only school building that has a completely equipped electrical switch board. The reason for this is that, eventually, there will be classes in electrical engineering conducted in this school and the students, of course, will have the benefit of seeing a switch board in actual use. Some idea of the completeness of the electrical work may be gathered from the fact that there are over twenty-five miles of insulated wire and over seven miles of conduit or pipe used in the completion of the electrical system.

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For those of you who like to hear about big figures, you may be interested to know that this building fully equipped and occupied weighs 10,874,000 pounds. Over a million brick were used in the exterior and interior walls of the building and over 31,000 square feet of linoleum were used for covering the floors of the classrooms, etc.

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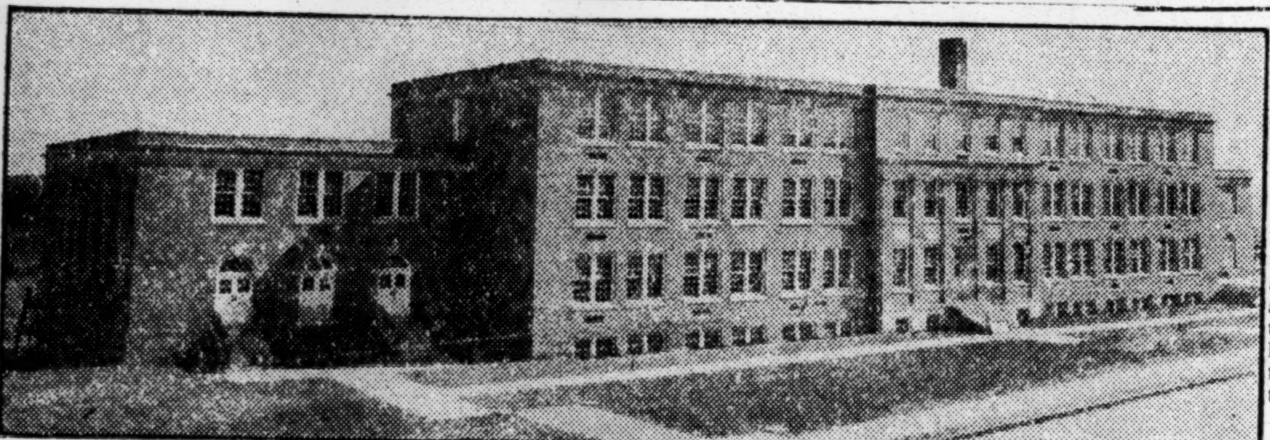

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Since 1910 Mr. Rosenwald has been interested in the betterment of the American negro. As trustee of Tuskegee Institute, he was in sympathetic touch with Booker T. Washington, whose plans he aided, first by gifts to Tuskegee, then by a program of co-operation in the building of rural public schools.

Through the Julius Rosenwald Fund the present program of negro schools will be continued and attention will also be given to additional fields of negro welfare, including industrial high schools, institutions of higher learning, and the problems of negro health.

In all Mr. Rosenwald's benefactions he has emphasized the desirability of contributing only where interest and enthusiasm of others are sufficient to warrant their contributing an equal or larger amount.

Rosenwald has declared: "I am interested in the negro people because I am also interested in white people. If we promote better citizenship among negroes not only are they improved, but our entire citizenship is benefited."

Description of Building

The Winston-Salem Negro High School has been planned as a school of the comprehensive type. It has been built for all the high school children of Winston-Salem's colored population. There is to be included in its program vocational, industrial arts, general education, and college preparatory work. In the near future there will be organized trade classes in carpentry, masonry, auto mechanics, printing, paperhanging, metal work, barbering, dressmaking, laundry and clothes cleaning, beauty parlor work, housekeeping, and commercial cooking; industrial arts classes in woodwork, metal work, mechanical drawing, cooking, and sewing; academic work in citizenship, English, foreign languages, mathematics, sciences, art, physical education, and music.

Besides the auditorium and gymnasium the building is equal in size to a sixty-room school. There are in the building such special features as principal's offices, medical rooms, teachers' rooms, cafeteria and kitchen, art room, library rooms, shower and locker rooms, science laboratories and lecture rooms, masonry trades, auto mechanics, carpentry, woodwork, mechanical drawing, finishing, barbering and beauty parlor work, laundry, sewing, housekeeping and cooking rooms. In addition to the rooms mentioned above there are twenty-seven classrooms, three study halls and ten lavatories.

This building occupies, with Fourteenth Street Elementary School, a site of thirty acres, making possible ample athletic fields such as football gridiron, baseball diamond, volley ball, basket ball and tennis courts.

There are over eleven hundred lockers in the building, so that each pupil may have a place for his books and wraps.

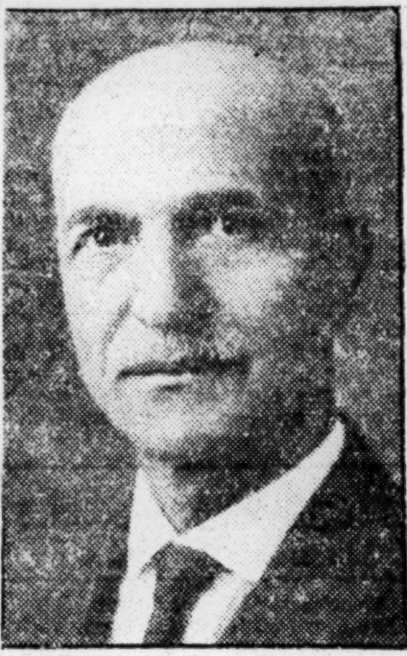
The rooms and corridors have floors covered with battleship linoleum. This reduces the possibility and cause of much noise.

The general contract was awarded to the Frank Blum Construction Company of Winston-Salem; the plumbing and heating contract to Charles W. Christian Company, Charlotte, and the electrical contract to the Eveready Electric Company of Winston-Salem.

Harold Macklin, of Winston-Salem, was the architect, with Walter B. McCormack, of Cleveland, Ohio, consulting architect for the Rosenwald Fund, working with him. Wiley and Wilson, Lynchburg, were consulting engineers for the project.

Winston-Salem N. C. Sentinel
Thursday [illegible] 1931

Dr. S. G. Atkins



As an expression of appreciation for his outstanding work as an educator, the new high school is named in honor of Dr. Atkins, president of the teachers' college, and principal of Winston-Salem's first negro school.

NAME SCHOOL FOR DR. ATKINS

Pioneer in Negro Education in State; Tribute to Life of Service Here.

The new negro high school being dedicated today will be named the Atkins High School in honor of Dr. S. G. Atkins, pioneer negro educator and president of the Winston-Salem Teachers College, it was announced today at the dedication service. He became principal of the Depot Street School, the first negro school in the city school system, in 1890, and remained there until he was elected principal of Slater Normal School in 1895. He was elected principal of the Columbian Heights High School in 1917 and served in that capacity until 1923.

Those who were responsible for selecting a name for the new school felt that it was quite fitting to thus express appreciation of the outstanding work done by Dr. Atkins, who has given his best for education of members of his race in Winston-Salem and the state.

Has Varied Career

Although Dr. Atkins has devoted a great deal of his time to school work, he has been an outstanding leader for his race in many projects. He has been active in social uplift, interracial work and has in many instances served to bring about a clearer understanding between the two races. This has made it possible for the white people to appreciate what is being done by the negroes. The result has been that he has often been able to obtain co-operation and assistance from white persons of means and influence in forwarding this progress.

He began his education at home and continued through the village school. Because of his outstanding ability and his foresight in matters of importance he was selected without application to teach in the first local negro school. He continued to study, for he felt keenly the need of preparing himself for bigger and better things. He still feels that way and makes it a point to keep abreast of the times and to know of the latest methods used in education. He entered Saint Augustine College, and graduated from there with distinction.

After graduation he taught for several years at Livingston College, after which he became principal of Depot Street school. He then became president of Slater School which has progressed under his guidance until a few years ago it became an accredited institution receiving state assistance, and is now known as Winston-Salem Teachers College. He has received many flattering offers elsewhere, but to these he has replied that he feels his work is here.

Julius Rosenwald

Founder of fund for the aid of negro education among the negroes of the South, which participates in the construction and equipment of the new negro high school dedicated here today.

Has Studied Extensively

He has an A. M. from Shaw University, and a LL.D. from Howard University. He has done considerable post-graduate work, and has traveled extensively both in this country and in Europe.

Probably one of the greatest things that Dr. Atkins has done is to be the kind of an educator that has caused his sons to want to follow in his footsteps. They, too, hold outstanding positions in the field of education.

In addition to being a member of several educational organizations Dr. Atkins is a member of the American Academy of Social and Political Science and the Federal Council of Churches.

Widely Recognized

Honorable J. L. M. Curry, ex-minister to Spain, who was a frequent visitor here as agent of Peabody and Slater funds, wrote a short time before his death: "I regard President Atkins as one of the most worthy and capable men connected with the education of negroes of the South. His intelligence, courtesy, good deportment, high character and efficiency have won the confidence and good will of the people among whom he lives and of all who best know his work and worth."

Colonel Alexander McClure, who was editor of the Philadelphia Times, wrote an editorial which clearly expresses the widespread influence of the man who is being honored by his home city, not only among those who have attended the school, but also upon the negro population of the city. The following excerpt explains it concisely: "Another conspicuous feature of the institution, under the direction of Dr. Atkins, is the construction and occupation of beautiful homes for colored people. They are humble, it is true, but there is around the grounds a number of houses of colored citizens which are models of beauty and comfort. They have solved the problem of the feasibility of teaching the colored race the neatness and care, which are akin to economy, in the construction and management of the humblest home."

WINSTON-SALEM'S NEW HIGH SCHOOL DEDICATED, NAMED

Courier

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Apr. 9—The new colored high school was dedicated here Thursday and was named Atkins High School in honor of Dr. S. G. Atkins, pioneer Negro educator and president of the Winston-Salem Teachers College.

4-11-31

He became principal of the Depot Street school, the first Negro school in the city school system, in 1890, and remained there until he was elected principal of Slater Normal school in 1895. He was elected principal of the Columbian Heights High school in 1917 and served in that capacity until 1923.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The principal address at the dedicatory exercises was delivered by President Frank P. Graham of North Carolina. The building is valued at $400,000, of which $50,000 was donated by the Rosenwald Fund.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.
SENTINEL

APR 1 - 1931

Negro School Dedication

Winston-Salem's new negro high school will be ready for occupancy when pupils resume their studies after the Easter holidays. This unusual educational plant has been erected and equipped for high school pupils at a cost of approximately $400,000, including the grounds, of which $50,000 was given by the Rosenwald Fund.

The formal dedication of the school Thursday, which is to be featured by an address by Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, marks a distinct progress in negro education. Winston-Salem has endeavored for half a century to provide well for the education of her colored population. Just how well she has succeeded may be seen in the fact that the local negro school is one of two such schools in the United States, and is one of the two that have been recognized by Rosenwald as being of sufficient merit to warrant a generous gift.

This new high school, when the program for work is completed, will provide for the needs of those who attend. Of special interest is the fact that industrial and occupational classes are to be offered those over 16 whether or not they have passed examinations in given subjects. Certificates in these classes will be awarded for work done and progress made, and will not be governed by fixed examinations on textbook work. The main object is to prepare the pupils so they may become salary-earning, tax-paying and profitable citizens, both to themselves and the city in which they live.

All who have had a share in this splendid achievement are to be complimented upon their success.

High Schools.

CHESTER, PA.
TIMES

SEP 28 1931

ANOTHER NEW SCHOOL

Breaking ground for the $190,000 junior high school at Eighth street and Central avenue, for the use of Negro pupils, signalized another advanced step in the program of the Chester School Board to care for the ever-increasing group of students of the city.

Pressure has been brought from all sections of the community for new buildings and the directors have been obliged to carefully study the situation in order to provide relief in the section most harassed. The Negro students have been severely handicapped during the past several years and their ultimate training has been penalized by the lack of adequate facilities but the new Ninth ward school will go a long way to compensate for past difficulties. This structure was deemed to be the most pressing of the several projects contemplated and while other sections feel disappointed, the directors are satisfied they are remedying a condition which gave them grave worries during the past several years. The students of that section have been on part time, due to the tremendous increase in school population and lack of facilities and when the school is completed, the critics of the improvement should be silenced.

Few persons realize the responsibilities of the school board. Theirs is a comprehensive corporation, limited by funds, which must care for thousands of students. Their increased expenditures must be carefully analyzed and are applied to what the directors determine is the most deserving need. Naturally there is much criticism but in all fairness, it must be stated the officials are doing a good job, without recompense and with the forfeiture of much of their own time. What honor there is in the position comes from the few who are appreciative of the educational chance afforded their children

High Schools.

Abbeville [illegible]
Monday, [illegible] 31

The city of Greenville and the Rosenwald foundation have constructed a trade school as an adjunct to the Sterling Negro high school at Greenville and is ready for use in the fall. The school will accomodate 400 and such trades as bricklaying, plastering, cementing and tile setting will be taught as will also auto service. The Rosenwald foundation will bear a third of the cost of the $37,500 building.

Education-1931

Illiteracy

Alabama

Ozark, Ala., Star
Wednesday, January 21, 1931

Illiteracy In State Shows Big Decrease During Last Yeai

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 19—Illiteracy in Alabama decreased from 16.1 percent in 1920 to 12.6 percent in 1930, the federal census bureau has reported. Three-fourths of the illiterates were reported to be negroes.

The spread between the races was widened about three per cent, the survey conducted by the bureau found, the whites making up 64.3 percent of the population and negroes, 35.7 percent.

Urban population accounted for 28.1 percent of the total, an increase from 21 percent in 1920. The number of persons between the ages of five and 20 attending school in 930 was 610,529, compared with 2.758 in 1920.

Birmingham, Ala. News
Thursday, January 29, 1931

Alabama's Census Figures Show Drift From Farms To Cities

While more than two-thirds of Alabama's 2,646,248 inhabitants resided in rural sections in 1930, such will not be the case in 1940 if the ratio of urban population increase continues through the next 10 years on the same ratio as in the last 10. The Federal Census for 1930 shows the urban population to be 28.1 per cent of the state's total, an increase from 21.7 in 1920. A similar increase in percentage would give approximately 35 per cent in 1940.

Urban Population 744,273

Urban population in the state in 1930 was 744,273, including 3,868 persons living on farms within the limits of cities of 2,500 or more inhabitants. Communities of less than 2,500 population are not classed as cities. The rural population amounted to 1,901,975, comprising 1,336,409 who lived on farms in rural territory and 565,566 not living on farms. Rural population increase for the 10-year period was about 4 per cent.

The state made substantial gains toward blotting out illiteracy, reducing the percentage from 16.1 per cent in 1920 to 12.6 per cent in 1930. Three-fourths of the illiterates are among the negro race.

School Attendance Gains

School attendance showed a large increase between 1920 and 1930.

The figures in the following tables, summarizes rural and urban population, illiteracy and school attendance by ages, sex and color:

Table 1. Urban and rural population, farm and non-farm, by sex, 1930 and 1920:

	Total		Male		Female	
	1930	1920	1930	1920	1930	1920
Total	2,646,248	2,348,174	1,315,009	1,173,105	1,331,239	1,175,069
Urban	744,273	509,317	356,121	248,600	388,152	260,717
Urban—farm	3,868	1,372	....	....	....	....
Rural	1,901,975	1,838,857	958,888	924,505	943,087	914,352
Rural—farm	1,336,409	1,334,513	676,620	670,114	659,789	664,399
Rural—nonfarm	565,566	504,344	282,268	254,391	283,298	249,953

Table 2. Illiteracy in the population 10 years of age and over: 1930 and 1920:

	Total 10 years & over		Number illiterates		Per cent illiterate	
	1930	1920	1930	1920	1930	1920
Total	2,000,653	1,730,421	251,095	278,082	12.6	16.1
Native white	1,265,278	1,038,692	60,959	65,394	4.8	6.3
Native parentage	1,232,304	1,011,213	60,512	64,925	4.9	6.4
For. or mx. mar.	32,974	27,479	447	469	1.4	1.7
Foreign—born white	15,615	17,393	1,335	1,893	8.5	10.9
Negro	719,290	674,004	188,673	210,690	26.2	31.3
Other colored	470	332	128	105	27.2	31.6

Table 3. School attendance, by age: 1930 and 1920:

	Population		Number attending school		Per cent attending school	
	1930	1920	1930	1920	1930	1920
5 to 20 years	983,965	905,257	610,529	522,758	62.0	57.7
5 years	66,775	65,447	2,443	4,496	3.7	6.9
6 years	67,319	65,762	26,227	18,374	39.0	27.9
7 to 13 years	439,680	428,939	389,089	344,699	88.5	80.4
14 and 15 years	120,097	107,620	99,168	83,417	82.6	77.5
16 and 17 years	123,494	101,488	63,646	49,559	51.5	48.8
18 to 20 years	166,600	136,001	29,956	22,213	18.0	16.3
21 years and over	....	......	14,317	4,437	....	....

ALABAMA'S ILLITERACY

—O—

The announcement that Ala. has reduced its illiteracy 3.5 per cent during the past decade until now only 12.6 per cent of its population are unable to read and write is gratifying. However, there are still 251,095 persons 10 years of age and over within the state who must receive the educational opportunities being prepared for them. In 1920 there were 278,082.

These statistics do not dampen the spirit of her leaders. They have organized to eliminate illiteracy. Alabama, the second state to tackle the great problem, is thoroughly acquainted with every phase of her task. This state has been faithful, diligent, and is doing a solid piece of work. Supported by the State Superintendent of Education, Dr. A. F. Harman, Alabama has joined enthusiastically in the national crusade to teach every adult the fundamentals of reading and writing. When Secretary Wilbur organized the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy with the approval of President Hoover in the Fall of 1928, he appointed Dr. John W. Abercrombie of the Alabama Department of Education to assist in the National movement. Leaders have arisen in enthusiastic cooperation. Miss Cluti Bloodworth, to whom especial credi is due, is one of the outstanding crusaders of the cause. She has brough the problem before educators and lay men and remains a powerful force be hind the permanent achievements no in progress.

The National Committee which i composed of about 1,000 distinguishe citizens is in reality a central orga nization of state leaders. The entir movement is decentralized in chara ter with National Advisory Committe serving in an advisory and stimula ing cpacity. It is supported by pr vate gifts and maintained large through voluntary service of publi spirited citizens. There have been o ganized committees in forty thr states and the District of Columbi

Mrs. W. J. Yielding of Birmin ham is the Chairman of the Alaban Committee on illiteracy. Other members are: Donald Comer, Mrs. W. L. Murdock, Mrs. C. C. Adams, Dr. C. B. Glenn, Mrs. Watt T. Brown, Mrs. Bibb Graves, Frank Grove, E. A. O'Neal, Mrs. A. Y. Malone, George D. Grant, Mrs. L. M. Bashinsky, Dr. Bradford Knapp, Mrs. I. F. Spaulding, John D. Rather, Dr. O. C. Carmichael, Mrs. J. M. Burt, Dr. Lee Bidgood, E. M. McCloud, Miss Clutie Bloodworth and Mrs. Hugh McClung.

During the decade, literacy was brought to 22,017 negroes and 4,435 whites. The 1930 statistics reveal that there are in the state 60,959 native white illiterates and 188,673 negroes.

There were 15 counties in 1920 with more than 5,000 illiterates while this number was reduced to 13 by 1930. Only one county had less than 1,000 in 1920 while 3 joined this group in 1930.

The colored races still constitute the largest group of illiterates. In 1920 of the total negro population, 31.3 per cent compared with 26.2 per cent in 1930. Other colored groups revealed 31.6 per cent illiterate in 1920 and 27.2 per cent in 1930.

Native whites comprise the least illiterates in Alabama. A total of 4.8 per cent of the native whites fall within this group. In 1920 the figure stood at 6.3 per cent. Illiteracy of foreign-born whites declined from 10.9 to 8.5 in 1930.

With more than 251,000 persons unable to read and write in the state obviously a great task lies ahead. Alabama is meeting it calmly. Her people are familiar with the significance of the cause. They believe in it. Every two years the State University sets aside its facilities for illiteracy conferences in which conferences in which various civic groups and state bureas participate. While some states may show a greater reduction of illiteracy within a given time than Alabama, the consistent appropriations of her legislature and the thorough work being carried on have produced a solid program which has put her illiterates well beyond imply the achievements of mere literacy. Alabama is realizing permancy in a farsighted program.

The stimulating results of the recent Illiteracy Clinic conducted among the Blackfeet Indians in Montana are a boon to the whole national cause. Within less than two weeks of actual instruction, 236 adult Indians between 22 and 84 years of age acquired some ability in reading and writing. Mrs. Stewart, who represented the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy which in conjunction with the Office of Indian Affairs conducted the Clinic declared in a report to Secretary Wilbur that they demonstrated a capacity equal to native whites in their mastery of words and phase. These conclusions of a notable experiment are heartening and should give greater impetus to the entire national campaign.

The splendid progress which is being made in Alabam has received strong commendation by the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy, of which Secretary Ray Lyman Wilbur is Chairman. The National Committee is standing squarely behind the great work being accomplished. It extends its congratulations, encouragement, and full cooperation.

Montgomery [illegible] Advertiser
Fri [illegible] 1931

Illiteracy In State Off 3.5 Per Cent But 251,095 Still Cannot Read

Alabama has reduced its illiteracy 3.5 per cent during the past decade until now only 12.6 per cent of its population is unable to read and write, according to a report received yesterday by the State Department of Education from the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy.

The report states that the progress in Alabama has been "gratifying." However there are still 251,095 persons 10 years of age and over within the State yet to receive the educational opportunities being prepared for them.

During the decade, the report shows, literacy was brought to 22,017 Negroes and 4,435 whites. The 1930 statistics reveal that there are in the State 60,959 native white illiterates and 188,673 negroes.

There were 15 counties with more than 5,000 illiterates in 1920 while this number was reduced to 13 by 1930. Only one county had less than 1,000 in 1920 while three joined this group in 1930.

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Leaders Undaunted

Continuing the report states:

"These statistics do not dampen the spirit of her leaders. They have organized to eliminate illiteracy. Alabama, the second state to tackle the great problem, is thoroughly acquainted with every phase of her tasks. This State has been faithful, diligent, and is doing a solid piece of work. Supported by the State Superintendent of Education, Dr. A. F. Harman, Alabama has joined enthusiastically in the national crusade to teach every adult the fundamentals of reading and writing. When Secretary Wilbur organized the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy with the approval of President Hoover in the Fall of 1929, he appointed Dr. John W. Abercrombie of the Alabama Department of Education to assist in the national movement. Leaders have arisen in enthusiastic cooperation. Miss Clutie Bloodworth, to whom especial credit is due, is one of the outstanding crusaders of the cause. She has brought the problem before educators and laymen and remains a powerful force behind the permanent achievements now in progress.

"The National Committee which is composed of about 1,000 distinguished citizens is in reality a central organization of state leaders. The entire movement is decentralized in character with the National Advisory committee serving in an advisory and stimulating capacity. It is supported by private gifts and maintained largely through voluntary service of public-spirited citizens. There have been organized committees in 43 states and the District of Columbia.

Great Task Ahead

"With more than 251,000 persons unable to read and write in the state, obviously a great task lies ahead. Alabama is meeting it calmly. Her people are familiar with the significance of the cause. They believe in it. Every two years the State University sets aside its facilities for illiteracy conferences in which various civic groups and state bureaus participate. While some states may show a greater reduction of illiteracy within a given time than Alabama, the consistent appropriations of her legislature and the thorough work being carried on have produced a solid program which has put her illiterates well beyond simply the achievements of mere literacy. Alabama is realizing permanency in a farsighted program.

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SCHOOL FOR NEGRO ADULTS GETS AID

Advertiser
6-19-31

Parent-Teacher Association Is Sponsoring Singing Program To Raise Funds

Montgomery
Ala

The Parent-Teacher Association and the Mothers' Clubs of the city are aiding in the raising of funds to support the Opportunity Schools of the county especially the Summer schools for illiterate negro adults it was announced yesterday by Mrs. Joe Mathews, chairman of the Council Committee of the P.-T. A.

These schools which are taught by the negro teachers of the county have in the past proven highly successful. The State furnishes 50 per cent of the funds necessary for the operation of the schools and the county and the negroes themselves are to furnish the other 50 per cent, Mrs. Mathews said.

The Opportunity Schools open after the crops have been laid by in July and continue until the Fall farm work begins. They are supposed to give 120 hours work. Mrs. Mathews stated. There were 670 negro adults enrolled in the Montgomery County opportunity schools last Summer, it was learned from the State Board of Education. Of these there was an average daily attendance of 562 and the average of those attending was found to be 42. There were 178 totally illiterate attendants.

These schools not only furnish the illiterate negroes an opportunity to learn to read and write but they also teach many other things, it was shown by reports of last year's activities. Among them are the making of children's clothing from flour and meal sacks, canning and jelly making, gardening, making of rag rugs, and many other similar subjects.

On account of the shortage of funds of the County Board of Education and the scarcity of money among the negroes themselves the P.-T. A. and the Mothers' Clubs have decided to aid in raising money to support these schools, Mrs. Mathews said. As a first move there will be a concert by the Glee Club of the State Normal School here and sponsored by the P.-T. A. and Mothers' Clubs. This will be given June 21 at the Old Ship Church with only white persons attending. There will be a seprate concert for negroes. An admission of 25 cents will be charged, the funds to go to the opportunity schools. The program will consist almost entirely of negro spirituals and jubilee singing.

Education-1931

Illiteracy

NEW YORK WORLD

JAN 11 1931

Negro Making Progress in Education

◆

Literacy Rate Compares Favorably With White Groups in South

By Lester A. Walton

ON Jan. 1 Negroes throughout the United States held exercises commemorating the sixty-eighth anniversary of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. Speakers pridefully referred to the unparalleled progress made by the race in religion, education, health, citizenship economics, literature, journalism, music, art and the stage. Perhaps the most romantic and significant of all is the history of the Negro in education.

In 1860 nine-tenths of the Negro population was illiterate. Twenty years later only 30 per cent could read and write. In 1931 90 per cent are literate, the illiterate 10 per cent residing largely in the Southern states.

In less than the proverbial three score and ten years more than 10,000 Negroes have been graduated from universities and colleges. The degree of doctor of philosophy has been conferred on more than thirty. The number to receive the degree of master of arts is increasing yearly. High schools continue to grow in importance, numerical strength and attendance.

Of the sixty-eight Negro colleges and universities all but four are under religious denominational control. The major work of some is yet elementary and secondary. Some 50,000 Negroes are engaged in the profession of teaching.

Bible Taught Negro to Read

Edward Byron Reuter, professor of sociology in the University of Iowa, in "The American Race Problem," points out that the geographical factor stands out prominently in the figures of Negro literacy, the amount of illiteracy being inversely proportional to the amount spent per capita for Negro education. Thus, the illiteracy of the native white population of Alabama and Louisiana is greater than the Negro rate in over thirty states, while the Negro illiteracy in New York is lower than that of native whites in any of the Southern states. In New York and other Northern states there are no per capita inequalities based on race or color.

To form a proper conception and estimate of the Negro's onward march in the realm of education since 1863 it is necessary to indulge in retrospection. The enslaved were thought to work with their hands Most of them were field-hands Those who labored in the big house often assimilated by association with plantation owner and members of the family learning and culture. After emancipation it was the family Bible with its engrossing illustrations that excited the interest of the freedman and served as his first text book in his historic quest for knowledge.

The Bible and the church were the pioneer of Negro education. The Freedman's Aid Society, the American Missionary Association and the New England Society were foremost in opening schools and providing white teachers, with the co-operation of the churches, to the benighted masses of the Southland. Howard University, largest A-1 Negro institution of higher learning, was established by the Freedman's Bureau in 1867. Hampton Institute, first of the country's renowned industrial schools, and mother of the internationally famous Tuskegee Institute, owes its inception to the bureau.

At the close of the Civil War the American Missionary Association joined with several denominations to give the Negro a schooling. The Congregational Church, through the society, spent $30,000,000 on Negro education in the South, establishing twenty-eight institutions. Fisk University, Nashville; Atlanta University, Atlanta; Talladega College in Alabama and Straight College, New Orleans, are among the best known.

Some Inequalities Still Exist

The Presbyterian Church in 1854 founded Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, oldest Negro institution of higher education, and brought into being at Charlotte, N. C., in 1868, Biddle University. An incomplete list of universities and colleges established by other denominations in the earlier years follows: Methodist Episcopal Church, Walden, Nashville, 1865; Morgan, Baltimore, 1867; Clark, Atlanta, 1870; Bennett, Greensboro, 1873; Baptist, Shaw, Raleigh, 1865; Virginia Union, Richmond, 1865; Leland, New Orleans, 1865; Morehouse, Atlanta, 1867; Roger Williams, Nashville, 1873; A. M. E. Church, Western University, Kansas City, Kans., 1864; Wilberforce, in Ohio, 1873; A. M. E. Zion Church, Livingstone, Salisbury, 1880; C. M. E. Church, Lane, Jackson, Tenn.; Episcopal P. E. Church, St. Augustine's, Raleigh.

The American Negro's struggle to get an education has been fraught with innumerable trials and tribulations. A public school learning has been easy to acquire in the North, but in the South, where four-fifths of the race lives, despite the migration of 1,000,000 between 1910 and 1928, Negro education in the past encountered considerable opposition. Much of this has now disappeared. Common schools and state institutions for the group are becoming more numerous, better equipped and better manned. In some Southern states such glaring inequalities, for example, as paying a white teacher an average of $853 annually and a colored teacher an average of $467.23 annually, and giving the white children more days in the scholastic year than the colored children still exist.

North Carolina has taken the lead in the South on spending money for Negro education. The total value of school property for the race is $10,902,544, of which $9,796,559 represents investment in sites and $1,106,085 in equipment. West Virginia is also making large appropriations. West Virginia Collegiate Institute is well remembered yearly by the Legislature.

General

Jacksonville, Fla. Times-Union
Saturday, April [illegible] 1931

ADULT EDUCATION TO REDUCE POVERTY

Alfred K. Stern, a director of the Julius Rosenwald fund, and member of the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy, recently declared that illiteracy and poverty go hand in hand. Mr. Stern believes that adult education will greatly help in the reduction of poverty, and says that ignorance acts automatically as a brake on a man's progress. The poverty in which he lives is a breeder of disease, according to Mr. Stern, and ignorance prevents a man from fighting it. As the word "illiterate" is defined as a person who cannot read in any language, and naturally cannot write, the argument offered is most convincing.

Says Mr. Stern, "The knowledge that comes naturally, almost unconsciously to the man who reads, is barred to the illiterate. He lives in a restricted world, limited by what he can see and hear or learn by word of mouth, often from an acquaintance no better informed than he is. Shut out from the knowledge of events by his inability to read a newspaper, deprived of the pleasure of reading a book, he misses most of the enriching experiences of civilized man.' He continued:

> Frequently unemployed and lacking the resources of the educated, he spends much of his time in idleness and this idleness is a menace to himself and a potential danger to the community. Learning to read is like getting out of prison and being able to travel in space, from country to country, and in time, from the present to the past and into the future.
>
> Realizing the economic waste, the social and political handicaps of illiteracy, numerous agencies have combined in a sincere effort to wipe it out by giving thousands of citizens a chance to learn to read and write. The work is being enthusiastically carried on through national, State and local organizations.
>
> Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, who is the outstanding leader and crusader for this cause, has interested the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which has appropriated about $175,000 to the budget of Mrs. Stewart's National Illiteracy Crusade, Secretary Wilbur's National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy, and to the program of four Southern States. Other States have been stimulated to make appropriations and to raise money from individuals and industries who have in many instances been generous contributors.
>
> One of the first acts of Secretary Wilbur's National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy was the authorization of a study on the technique of teaching adult illiterates. It was one of the most exhaustive and authoritative studies ever made in this field. A manual was prepared setting forth approved techniques for the instruction, at varying levels, of both native and foreign born.

Suggesting that the mother and father who have been or are being educated will, of course, take a keen interest in the education of their children, the director of the Rosenwald Fund said that such parents would be glad to vote for bond issues and taxes for the school work. More than this, they will take an interest in what is going on in the schools, and encourage the teachers and the children. Illiterate parents can often not understand the advantage that lies in the ability to read. "The illiterate," says Mr. Stern "is a drag not only on the community in which he lives but on the entire country. He produces little and contributes little to the support of the government. It has been estimated that only 10 per cent of the illiterate pay any taxes except the poll tax. The burden of supporting the local, State and National government falls upon those who are educated. Almost without exception the illiterate counties are pauper counties, and others are called upon to support their health and welfare work." When this is fully realized there will be greater effort on the part of the educated to reduce illiteracy.

Indicating the curse of illiteracy from a business point of view, it was said that the illiterate has neither the money to buy goods or the means of learning about them through the ordinary channels of advertising. Quoting a recent work on the History and Development of Advertising, Mr. Stern said that during the year 1929 $2,000,000,000 or about $20 per capita, were spent for advertising in the United States. This compares with an average income of $750 per capita for the same year. These facts are particularly interesting in regard to the movement to reduce illiteracy. For the good of the country, not merely for the benefit of the individuals concerned, the extension of education should be encouraged. Adult education is something that deserves greater attention and should be understood as most desirable.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 4 1931

NEGRO ILLITERATES SHOW BIG DECREASE

Declined in Decade From 22.9% to 16.3% of Total Population of the Race.

MID-WEST MARK IS BEST

Of All Classes in West-North-Central States, 98.6% Were Literate, Census Reveals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A decrease of 6.6 per cent in the number of illiterate Negroes in the nation in the decade to April 1, 1930, is shown in a report made public today by the Census Bureau.

There were but 1,513,892 illiterates of that race last year out of a population of 9,292,556, as against 1,842,161 in 1920, out of 8,053,225.

Besides the Negroes, of the 4,283,753 illiterates in the United States on April 1, last year, 2,407,218 were white, and 362,643 were of other races.

For native whites the percentage of illiteracy was 1.5; for foreign-born whites, 9.9; for Negroes, 16.3, and for other races, 25.

In 1920, for native whites, the percentage of illiteracy was 2; for foreign-born whites, 13.1; for Negroes, 22.9, and for other races, 25.6.

The noticeable decrease in the percentage of illiteracy shown for the foreign-born whites, the bureau said, is due largely to the fact that in 1920 Mexicans, whose illiteracy percentage is very high, were included in the white classification, while in 1930 they were given a separate classification and are included among the "other races" in these tabulations.

In the North and West, the percentage of illiteracy for the total population ten years of age and over, was 2.7; in the South, 8.2. Of the native white population, six-tenths of 1 per cent were illiterates both in the North and in the West, and 3.7 per cent in the South; of the foreign-born whites, 10.5 per cent in the North, 9.8 per cent in the South and 5.1 per cent in the West.

West Has Lowest Mark.

In the North 4.7 per cent of the Negroes were illiterate; in the South, 19.7 per cent, and in the West 3.3 per cent.

The comparative showing of illiteracy in the country's population by sex in 1930 was as follows:

Age and Sex.	—Illiterates— Number.	P.C.
10 years and over:		
Male, 1930	2,198,293	4.4
1920	2,540,209	6.0
Female, 1930	2,085,460	4.3
1920	2,391,696	5.9
21 years and over:		
Male, 1930	1,942,729	5.2
1920	2,192,368	7.0
Female, 1930	1,920,486	5.4
1920	2,140,743	7.3

The percentage of illiteracy for the white population in 1930 in urban territory was 2.5; in rural-farm territory, 3.4, and in rural non-farm territory, 2.9.

Of Negroes in the urban population, 9.2 per cent were illiterate; in the rural-farm population, 23.2 per cent, and in the rural non-farm population, 20.5 per cent.

Iowa was lowest last year among the States in the percentage of illiteracy, with 0.8 per cent. Other low percentages were those for Washington and Oregon, 1.0 each; Idaho, 1.1; Utah, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota, 1.2 each; Minnesota, 1.3; North Dakota, 1.5; Wyoming and the District of Columbia, 1.6 each; Montana and Indiana, 1.7 each, and Wisconsin, 1.9.

The percentage for the entire West North Central group of States was 1.4.

Comparison by Divisions.

Illiteracy in the various geographical divisions and States, among persons 10 years old and over, compared as follows:

All Classes.

Division. State.	Total number 1930.	—Illiterate.— Number 1930.	Per cent. 1930.	Per cent. 1920.
United States	98,723,047	4,283,753	4.3	6.0
Geographic Divisions—				
New England	6,707,717	245,270	3.7	4.0
Middle Atlantic	21,575,741	757,228	3.5	4.9
East Nor. Cent.	20,674,201	442,064	2.1	2.9
West Nor. Cent.	10,764,533	156,068	1.4	2.0
South Atlantic	12,171,945	1,012,523	8.3	11.5
East Sou. Cent.	7,560,382	727,861	9.6	12.7
West Sou. Cent.	9,436,457	675,791	7.2	10.0
Mountain	2,909,644	120,866	4.2	5.2
Pacific	6,922,427	146,082	2.1	2.7
New England—				
Maine	612,659	17,172	2.7	3.3
New Hampshire	382,400	10,231	2.7	4.4
Vermont	291,614	6,299	2.2	3.0
Massachusetts	3,509,317	124,158	3.5	4.7
Rhode Island	560,253	27,536	4.9	6.5
Connecticut	1,321,474	59,874	4.5	6.2
Middle Atlantic—				
New York	10,513,933	388,883	3.7	5.1
New Jersey	3,330,748	128,022	3.8	5.1
Pennsylvania	7,731,060	240,323	3.1	4.6
East North Central—				
Ohio	5,434,261	123,804	2.3	2.8
Indiana	2,638,556	43,721	1.7	2.2
Illinois	6,333,046	153,507	2.4	3.4
Michigan	3,891,914	76,800	2.0	3.0
Wisconsin	2,376,424	44,232	1.9	2.4
West North Central—				
Minnesota	2,076,201	26,302	1.3	1.8
Iowa	2,007,699	15,879	0.8	1.1
Missouri	2,984,368	67,905	2.3	3.0
North Dakota	527,000	7,814	1.5	2.1
South Dakota	543,564	6,763	1.2	1.7
Nebraska	1,106,139	12,725	1.2	1.4
Kansas	1,519,562	18,680	1.2	1.6
South Atlantic—				
Delaware	196,776	7,805	4.0	5.9
Maryland	1,324,241	49,910	3.8	5.6
Dist. Columbia	418,941	6,611	1.6	2.8
Virginia	1,872,838	162,588	8.7	11.2
West Virginia	1,301,752	62,492	4.8	6.4
North Carolina	2,352,014	236,261	10.0	13.1
South Carolina	1,292,939	192,878	14.9	18.1
Georgia	2,238,192	210,736	9.4	15.3
Florida	1,174,252	83,242	7.1	9.6
East South Central—				
Kentucky	2,005,492	131,545	6.6	8.4
Tennessee	2,028,109	145,460	7.2	10.3
Alabama	2,000,653	251,095	12.6	16.1
Mississippi	1,526,128	199,761	13.1	17.2
West South Central—				
Arkansas	1,419,945	96,818	6.8	9.4
Louisiana	1,622,868	219,750	13.5	21.9
Oklahoma	1,845,657	51,102	2.8	3.8
Texas	4,547,987	308,121	6.8	8.3
Mountain—				
Montana	434,351	7,303	1.7	2.3
Idaho	349,148	3,743	1.1	1.5
Wyoming	178,973	2,895	1.6	2.1
Colorado	835,341	23,141	2.8	3.2
New Mexico	314,370	41,845	13.3	15.6
Arizona	335,029	33,969	10.1	15.3
Utah	386,347	4,640	1.2	1.9
Nevada	76,085	3,330	4.4	5.9
Pacific—				
Washington	1,312,529	13,458	1.0	1.7
Oregon	803,408	7,814	1.0	1.5
California	4,806,490	124,810	2.6	3.3

Education—1931

General

Illiteracy

Clanton, Ala., News
Thursday, January 22, 1931

Illiteracy Drive Shows Progress

Census Report For Alabama Cites Advances Made in Last 10 Years

While Alabama was increasing her population by approximately 300,000 between 1920 and 1930 and made substantial progress in reducing illiteracy and boosted the percentage of her population living in cities, according to figures just released by the Federal Census Bureau. The total population April 1, 1930, was 2,646,248, compared to 2,348,174 in 1920.

Of this total 1,700,775 were white persons, 944,834 negroes and 639 other colored, the ratios being 64.3 per cent white, or a gain of 17.5 per cent over 1920, and 35.7 per cent were negroes, this being a gain of but 4.9 per cent.

Other colored includes 69 Mexicans, 465 Indians, 52 Chinese, 25 Japanese, 25 Filipinos and 2 Hindus.

Of the total population, 1,315,009 were males and 1,331,239 females.

The white population included 1,646,339 natives, native parentage; 38,726 natives of foreign or mixed parentage, and 15,710 foreign born. Of the foreign born, 10,505 were naturalized; 1,121 had taken out first papers, and 2,730 were returned as alien, with reports on citizenship missing for a small number, compared to 2 per cent in 1920.

Those Past 21

Population 21 years of age and older numbered 1,348,401, or 51 per cent. Foreign born white 21 years of age and over amounted to 15,135, of which 2,479 were returned alien.

April 1, 1930, the date for which the count was made, there were 313,882 persons under 5 years of age; 331,713 from 5 to 9; 303,440 from 10 to 14; 294,168 from 15 to 19; 259,361 from 20 to 24; 208,954 from 25 to 29; 164,853 from 30 to 34; 294,862 from 35 to 44; 244,863 from 45 to 54; 129,663 from 55 to 64; 68,430 from 65 to 74; 30,810 75 years and over, and 1,296 for whom age was not given.

Of the total, 35.9 per cent were under 15 years of age; 20.9 per cent from 15 to 25; 25.2 per cent from 25 to 44; 14.1 per cent from 45 to 64; and 3.8 per cent or more.

The number of persons under 1 year of age was 61,030, compared to 62,550 in 1920. However, the group under 5 shows an increase between 1920 and 1930 as do the older groups.

On Percentage Basis

On a percentage basis persons in all groups from 15 years upwards represented a larger proportion of the total population in 1930 than in 1920, except in the group between 30 and 44 years, where the percentages remained constant. These increases are balanced by the smaller proportions of persons under 15.

Urban population in the state April 1, 1930, was 744,273, including 3,868 persons living on farms within cities of 2,500 or more population. The urban population amounted to 28.1 per cent of the total, as compared to 21.7 in 1920. The rural population amounted to 1,901,975, comprising 1,336,409 persons living on farms in rural territory, and 565,566 not living on farms. The rural population in 1930 represents an increase of 4 per cent, compared to rural population in 1920. The rural farm population, alone, was practically the same in 1930 as in 1920, nearly all the increase being in the rural non-farm group.

Brunswick, Ga., News
Sunday, [illegible]

Name Local Negro Representative Of Illiterate Group

The World Conference on Education meets in Denver, Col., Tuesday July 29th. This conference devotes some time to adult education. An interesting feature will be addresses of representatives of various illiterate groups, who have learned to read and write during the past two or three years. The immigrant, the Indian, the mountain native-white and the negro will be represented.

In recognition of the work done among illiterates, Glynn county has been asked to name the negro. Chloe McIntosh has been selected. For the past two years she has attended the night school for negroes conducted at the Colored Memorial school. Now she has the award of a trip to Denver, and the opportunity to address a representative group of world education.

The work among illiterates in Glynn county has been sponsored by the Brunswick Woman's Club. They have been aided in raising money for the schools by many local organizations and the Rosenwald Foundation. Everybody who has been interested should be gratified at the recognition accorded the local work.

RENO, NEV.
EVE. GAZETTE

SEP 24 1931

ILLITERACY IN AMERICA

THE STATEMENT of the national advisory committee on illiteracy that there are 4,283,753 persons over the age of ten years in the United States who cannot read and write, as made in Washington yesterday, ought to be qualified in some way, so that this country shall not be given an undeserved reputation. The United States is guided by men and women who have received some education, varying in degree, and illiterates, the number of which is constantly diminishing, have nothing to do with affairs.

There are a considerable number of adult Indians and Negroes who may be properly classed as illiterates and this is not disputed, but the South, where the Negroes are mainly found, and the West, where the Indians abide, have done and are doing much to see that the younger generations are educated. In the hill regions of Kentucky and Tennessee, also, where formerly a large number of adult whites could not read, much less write, much has been done to remove this condition in the so-called moonlight schools, while it is insisted upon that children shall be given some kind of an education. This leaves foreign-born citizens, but among them there are many who, while unable to read English, are quite able to read their native tongue. Twenty states demand the literacy test of voters.

More than ten per cent of the foreign-born in California are termed illiterate, but this includes a large number of Mexicans and these probably constitute most of the one-fourteenth of foreign-born that were given in 1920 as illiterate in Nevada. The great mass of those who cannot read and write are found in the South among the Negro population over ten years of age, where in eleven states they total more than two million, one hundred thousand, but these have nothing to say, whatever, in the government even of their local affairs.

GAZETTE

Indiana, Pa.

SEP 16

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES

The Bureau of the Census has now analyzed the 1930 census as it reports illiteracy in the United States.

As compared with the census of 1920, illiteracy is on the decline throughout the whole population, and is very markedly on the decline in citizens between the ages of ten and twenty years, showing that the public schools and compulsory education are doing good work.

The report of the census on that subject, in part, follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4, 1931.—The Director of the Census announced today the returns relative to illiteracy in the population of the United States, by sex, color, and nativity, as shown by the Fifteenth Census.

Number and Percentage Illiterate

On April 1, 1930, there were 98,723,047 persons 10 years old and over in the population of the United States, of which number 4,283,753, or 4.3 per cent, were returned as illiterate, that is, not able to read and write, either in English or in any other language. The percentage of illiteracy for males was 4.4 and for females 4.3.

The number of persons 10 years old and over returned as illiterate in 1930 was 4,283,753, which represents a decrease of 648,152 since 1920, when 4,931,905 were returned as illiterate. The percentage of illiteracy for the total population 10 years of age and over declined from 6 in 1920 to 4.3 in 1930; for males, from 6 to 4.4; and for females, from 5.9 to 4.3.

For persons 10 to 20 years of age in 1930, the percentage illiterate was 1.6, as compared with 5.3 per cent for those 21 years of age and over.

Urban and Rural

The percentage of illiteracy for the white population in urban (city) territory was 2.5; in rural-farm territory, 3.4; and in rural-nonfarm territory, 2.9. Of the Negroes in the urban population, 9.2 per cent were illiterate; in the rural-farm population, 23.2 per cent; and in the rural-non farm population, 20.5 per cent.

Color and Nativity

Of the 4,283,753 illiterates in the United

States on April 1, 1930, 2,407,218 were white, 1,513,892 were Negroes, and 362,643 were of other races. For native whites, the percentage of illiteracy was 1.5; for foreign-born whites, 9.9; for Negroes, 16.3; and for other races, 25. In 1920, for native whites, the percentage of illiteracy was 2; for foreign-born whites, 13.1; for Negroes, 22.9; and for other races, 25.6. The noticeable decrease in the percentage of illiteracy shown for the foreign-born whites is due largely to the fact that in 1920 Mexicans, whose illiteracy percentage is very high, were included in the white classification, while in 1930 they were given a separate classification and are included among the "Other races' 'in these tabulations.

Similar conditions are found all over the state of Virginia. There were too many illiterates—too many even if the Negro be eliminated from the equation—and there was a decrease in the number both of white and black illiterates. These facts, taken in conjunction, should emphasize the importance of improving conditions and spur us to expectation of bringing about the improvement. Four hundred and twelve white illiterates and several hundred more Negro illiterates are too many.

TIMES

Waukegan Ill.

SEP 23 1931

ILLITERACY DECLINING

Americans are proud of their country's high literacy rate and ashamed of the existence of illiteracy, so the results of the census bureau's analysis of the 1930 census were received eagerly. They contain a number of facts of which the nation may be extremely proud.

For one thing, illiteracy declined 1.7 per cent since 1920, a satisfactory improvement when it is remembered that illiteracy ranges from 1.5 per cent among native whites to 25.5 percent among other races resident here.

The latest census figures in literacy proves that the United States is not neglecting the education of its negroes and aliens. There was a decrease of 6.6 percent in the number of illiterate negroes in the last decade. In this connection it is significant that negro illiteracy is 19.7 percent in the South, compared with 4.7 percent in the North, and 3.3 percent in the West.

Progress also has been made in the education of foreign-born whites. Illiteracy among them fell off 3.2 per cent between 1920 and 1930. But education's work among these people is far from finished. Twenty-five percent of them still are unable to read or write.

Some of the states have reasons to be proud—other reasons for shame. In spite of their large alien populations, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware show an illiteracy below the national average of 4.3 percent. Iowa, where race problems are unknown, is lowest with a percentage of .8 per cent and South Carolina is highest with a 14.9 percent illiteracy.

News

LYNCHBURG

VIRGINIA

SEP 30 1931

LYNCHBURG ILLITERATES.

Attention of those who lay all the blame upon the Negro in our midst to the fact that there are in Lynchburg 412 native born white persons of more than ten years of age who can neither read nor write. Attention of the croakers is directed to the fact that the percentage of illiteracy was somewhat less than it was in 1920, being 1.7 per cent instead of 2.1 per cent.

Education-1931

Georgia

Illiteracy

New. Move
Tribune
Education
11-5-31
Older People
Savannah Ga.

New York and Atlanta Selected As Centers

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 31—The American Association of Adult Education, which for a number of years has been promoting adult education among different groups in America, has just begun work among Negroes and has chosen Atlanta and New York as the two centers for its initial efforts.

To head up the work in Atlanta an interracial committee has been created consisting of Dr. W. W. Alexander, Miss Tommie Dora Barker, Dr. M. S. Davage, Clark Foreman, Miss Fannie Hinton, Dr. John Hope, Miss Jessie Hopkins Miss Clara Howard, Miss Charlotte Templeton, and F. B. Washington. It is stated that the association does not propose to duplicate or take over the work of any existing institution, but rather to supplement their work by rendering all possible assistance and cooperation.

As director of the project the Association has employed Miss Mae Hawes of New York City, where she was formerly a national secretary of the Y. W. C. A. director of the Emma Ransom House, and head of the thrift department of Dunbar National Bank. The committee feels that the director is exceptionally well fitted for this work, holding a masters degree in education from Columbia University and having done post-graduate work in sociology. Miss Hawes has arrived in the city and has opened headquarters for the project at the Auburn Avenue branch of the Carnegie Library. A native of Macon Ga., and a graduate of Atlanta University. Miss Hawes has many friends here.

Atlanta, Ga., Georgian
M[illegible] 26, 1931

ADULT SCHOOL CHIEF NAMED

The American Association for Adult Education, which for a number of years has been promoting adult education among different groups in America, has just begun work among negroes and has chosen Atlanta and New York as the two centers for its initial efforts, according to an announcement form the headquarters here of the Interracial Commission.

To head the work in Atlanta a citizens committee has been created consisting of W. W. Alexander, Miss Tommie Dora Barker, M. S. Davage, Clark Foreman, Miss Fannie Hinton, Miss Jessie Hopkins, Miss Clara Howard, Miss Charlotte Templeton and F. B. Washington. The committee has organized by the election as chairman of Miss Hopkins, who is librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, and has formulated plans for the opening of active work.

As director, the association has employed Miss Mae Hawes, of New York City, where she was formerly a national secretary of the Y. W. C. A., director of the Emma Ransom House, and head of the thrift department of Dunbar National Bank. She has opened headquarters for the project at the Auburn Avenue branch of the Carnegie Library.

Education - 1931

Illiteracy

Georgia

Moultrie, Ga., Observer
Wednesday, [illegible] 29, 1931

Georgia Illiteracy

Georgia is still ranked with the "illiterate" states, but Georgia is gaining ground in her fight on illiteracy. Of the twenty states, from which census figures are now available, Georgia leads in the number of persons above ten years of age who were changed from the illiterate to the literate roll during the last ten year period. Georgia not only leads in the total number who were taught to read and write, but leads in the percentage gained. The census of 1920 gave this state 328,638 persons above 10 years of age who could not read or write. The census of 1930 gives 210.736, a difference of 118.102.

Much of this gain in the fight against illiteracy may be attributed to the movement in 1920 when night schools were held over the state to give training to illiterate adults. The funds for this campaign were mostly contributed from private sources. Leading Georgians gave generously, and the Julius Rosenwald fund allowed one dollar for each two dollars raised in the state. It was a commendable move and more successful than many had supposed.

With more than 210,000 persons still unable to read or write, we still have a large work ahead of us. The important thing is that we have attacked the job and have made very fine progress. The success thus far attained should prompt the legislature and the school authorities of the state to plan a continuous fight against illiteracy, supported by the state and by the educational machinery.

Much of the illiteracy is among negroes, and we must not hesitate to work as enthusiastically for literacy among negroes as among the whites. It is unquestionably true that race discrimination is responsible in a large measure for our large number of illiterates. This is true, not only in Georgia but in other southern states in the colored belt.

South Carolina leads now in illiteracy with 14 per cent; Mississippi is second, with 13 per cent: Alabama is third with 12 per cent and Georgia fourth with 9 per cent. This group of states is far behind the average in the matter of literacy, and they should not be content to remain there. It may be true that we do not have as much money to support education as some states have, but it is also true that we have enough. We cannot say that a lack of money has been responsible for the large number of illiterates. It has been a lack of effort. A lack of determination to wipe out this blot.

Brunswick, Ga., News
Friday, May [illegible]

GEORGIA ILLITERACY

Georgia is still ranked with the "illiterate" states, but Georgia is gaining ground in her fight on illiteracy. Of the twenty states, from which census figures are now available, Georgia leads in the number of persons above ten years of age who were changed from the illiterate to the literate roll during the last ten year period. Georgia not only leads in the total number who were taught to read and write, but leads in the percentage gained. The census of 1920 gave this state 328,838 persons above 10 years of age who could not read or write. The census of 1930 gives 210,736, a difference of 118,102.

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Augusta, Ga., [illegible]
[illegible] 1931

Our Fight Against Illeteracy

All Georgians will have pride in the recent statistics showing the remarkable strides that have been made in combating illiteracy in this state. Of course, our illiteracy record is one of which we have been for many years ashamed. However, there is no need to go into an explanation as to why this was so, for there are many reasons why. The facts which we have always admitted with reluctance and sorrow were that we had more than 500,000 illiterate persons over ten years of age in 1920, but that in 1930 we had reduced the number by 118,000. The Columbus Ledger calls it an amazing achievement thus to bring up our standard of literacy, but while we have made progress we have a long way to go. However, our contemporary feels that we have a right to exult and says in part:

"Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama lead the twenty states so far reported by the census in the fight against illiteracy, and Georgia takes first place among them all. Since the census of 1920 was taken the percentage of illiteracy in Georgia has been reduced from 15.3 of the population of the state to 9.4 per cent.

"In 1920, 328,838 persons in Georgia above the age of ten could not read and write. The census of 1930 shows that the number has shrunk to 210,736, a reduction of 118,102. The national advisory committee on illiteracy refers to the accomplishment as 'an amazing achievement' and congratulates the leaders in the state who have led the campaign.

"Muscogee county may be pardenod if it does a little boasting of its achievement. Last year more than a thousand illiterates were taught to read and write at a cost of less than three dollars for each pupil. A fund of $2,000 was quickly raised locally to meet the gift of $1,000 from the Rosenwald Foundation. Night schools were promptly organized, and when the campaign was finished 1,132 pupils had made the grade.

"Muscogee county is proud of its record as it is of that of the entire state. Yet when the figures are analyzed Georgians will see that there remain more than 200,000 persons who must be removed from the ranks of illiteracy. The achievement of the last ten years is inspiring, and it is to be hoped that ten years hence the state again may lead the Union in the fight for enlightment."

In Richmond county we have made splendid strides with adult classes taught at night by men and women interested in and anxious for their fellow citizens, white and colored, to advance to a state where they may read and write and enjoy the amazing benefits that come to those who have some degree of learning and who are in a position, therefore, to appreciate newspapers, books and magazines. Indeed, they have had eyes but have not seen, ears that have not heard and neither have they understood because the light of education has been shut out of their minds and souls. Lets continue the good work until there is not an illiterate white or colored person in Georgia.

Education-1931

Louisiana.

Illiteracy

Less Than Ten Per Cent Of Race Illiterate Says Report

Globe

FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS SHOWN BY NEW ORLEANS DAILY STATES ON NEGRO SURVEY

1-16-31

With a reputed wealth of more han $1,500,000,000, with homes owned by them running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars and to the number of 50,000 in all in one tate, Louisiana, "The New Orleans Daily States," one of the leading publications in the southland, released an interesting news item under the caption of "NEGRO PROGRESS."

Nashville Tenn.

In the state of Louisiana, in which New Orleans is the metropolis, from which state came P. S. B. Pinchback, who was formerly and at one time governor in the Pelican State, this news item is considered to be of vast importance. The writer of the comment says he gathered his facts and got his data from the Literary Associates, Inc.

Among the outstanding features of this comment was the fact that the fifteen millions of representatives of this race in America had reduced their illiteracy until it is less than 10 per cent. The comment and editorial, while written in the main from a standpoint of Louisiana, covers the entire nation in its scope, but gathered most of its facts and figures from a state point of view. The New Orleans Daily States' review on the Negro progress over the south, stated:

"Some interesting facts and figures concerning Negro progress in the United States are set forth in excerpts by Literary Associates, Inc., from a recent work discussing whether the Negro is an asset or a liability to the nation.

In 1866, Negroes owned 12,000 homes in the United States; now they own approximately 750,000. Sixty years ago they operated 20,000 farms; today they operate at least 1,000,000.

In 1866, in actual wealth, Negroes in America were worth about $20,000,000; now they are worth at least $1,500,000,000. More than that, 50,000 Negroes own and operate successful businesses, a fair proportion in New Orleans and Louisiana.

In 1866, 90 per cent of the colored population was illiterate. Today it is claimed that, in the country as a whole, not 10 per cent of American Negroes are illiterates, judged by the accepted Federal standards. Following the [illegible] cipation the Negroes had not more than fifteen colleges and normal schools; now they have 500, and soon one of their best universities is to be in New Orleans.

In 1866, they had 100,000 students in public schools; now they have 2,000,000. In all schools half a century ago Negro teachers numbered only 600; now they number 50,000. The value of property for higher education then was about $60,000; today it is worth more than $30,000,000. The annual expenditure for Negro education then was $700,000; now it is more than $15,000,000.

The showing made by these statistics should be an encouragement to the race to aspire to even greater strides in the coming years.—New Orleans States."

[illegible]

Thursday, June 18, 1931

Illiteracy Drop in Louisiana is Shown in Report

Is Reduced From 21.9% in 1920 to 13.5% in 1930 Report Shows

The success of the state's recent campaign is shown in a report by the United States Bureau of the Census which showed that illiteracy in Louisiana in 1930 amounted to but 13.5 per cent against 21.9 per cent in 1920. On April 1, 1930, the date of the 1930 census, there were a total of 219,750 persons in Louisiana more than 10 years of age who could not read or write.

Included in these illiterates were 139,393 negroes or 23.3 per cent of the negro population 10 years of age or over. The figures show 39,288 white persons of native parentage unable to read and write, 2,615 white residents of foreign or mixed parentage, 6,667 foreign-born white persons and ,777 illiterates of other races.

In the 10-year period there was decrease from 11.4 per cent to .8 per cent in illiteracy among white residents of native parentage; a decrease from 3.5 per cent 2.7 per cent among white residents of foreign or mixed parentage, a decrease from 21.9 to 19.2 nong foreign born white persons, decrease from 38.5 to 23.3 nong negroes and from 53.3 to .8 per cent among other races.

The census figures show that hile illiteracy rate for white residents of foreign-born is highest, it at the same time lowest for perns of foreign or mixed parente, indicating that the foreignrn resident, coming from a untry where perhaps educationopportunities are limited, is intent that his own children take vantage of the school systems of state.

In 1920, only 53 per cent of the ildren of the state between the es of 5 and 20 were attending hool, the census report showed, hereas the percentage in 1930 as 63.2 per cent. It is shown rther that in 1930 the percente between the ages of 7 and 13 the schools was about 90, the rcentage for 1920 was but 75.9.

Education—1931

Illiteracy

Illiteracy Fight Is Planned in Missouri

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Illiteracy in Missouri is due for a cleanup if plans for a concerted drive against such backwardness launched at the State teachers' convention here last week are carried out. Influx of Negroes from the South during the past decade, especially in counties in Southeast Missouri, is one of the principal reasons attributed to the high illiteracy, which according to the last census, totaled 67,905 persons of whom 16,532 were Negroes.

The plans call for: 3-12-31

(1) Organization of an illiteracy committee to co-operate with the Interior Department in the national movement against illiteracy, the committee to be composed of teachers and members of Parent-Teachers' associations. New York, N.Y.

(2) Appointment of sub-committees in the 114 counties and in St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Springfield and Joplin to gather the names of persons unable to read or write.

(3) Arrange to give instructions to adults, either at their homes or in night schools, to teach them to read and write.

(4) Compelling children of school age who are illiterate to attend school through the application of the compulsory school attendance law.

Uel W. Lamkin, president of the State Teachers College at Maryville, was appointed chairman of the illiteracy committee.

Education-1931

Nebraska

Illiteracy
Bee-News
OMAHA
NEBRASKA

FEB 5 - 1931

Illiteracy in Nebraska

Census Shows Notable Diminution in Figures

According to the census of 1931, Nebraska's percentage of illiteracy dropped from 1.4 to 1.2. That is from 14 per 1,000 to 12.

Of course, this reduction is gratifying. It was in some degree brought about by a determined drive made during 1929, fostered by the woman's clubs of the state, to wipe out illiteracy entirely. Comfort is to be found in the fact that the illiteracy is mostly among colored races other than Negroes. This element of the population showed a literacy deterioration from 13.6 per cent in 1920 to 22 per cent in 1930.

The situation is a challenge to the school authorities. They have no control over the influx of illiterate aliens from across the Rio Grande, but they do have control over their offspring, if domiciled in the state. The unlettered Mexican is not so much to blame, as opportunity for education is extremely limited in his native land. His children in Nebraska, though, should have the advantage of the splendid public school system maintained by the people. Those children, should they ever return to Mexico, should go back able to read and write.

The report says that illiteracy has almost disappeared among the whites and Negroes. Nebraska presents this showing of only 12 persons per 1,000 population unable to read and write, and those chiefly colored aliens. It is a record to be proud of.

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OMAHA
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Education - 1931

North Carolina

Illiteracy

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NEWS

OCT 6 - 1931

Still Illiterate.

Just when we had settled back in our allegedly-easy chair to contemplate the great progress in a great variety of ways made by our native State during the period between the last two censuses, along comes the University of North Carolina News Letter to inform us that, progress be darned, we're still in foul shape when it comes to the elements of reading and writing.

Listen to Professor Hobbs:

Today exactly one out of every ten persons ten years of age and over in North Carolina is illiterate. For the whites, one out of 18 is illiterate; for the negroes, one out of every five.

In the South illiteracy is a two-fold problem: native white and negro. In fact the South is the only part of the United States where native white illiterate rates are high. Outside the South there are only three States where more than one per cent of the native white population is illiterate. Nearly three-fourths of all the native white illiterates in the United States are in the South. The South Atlantic division leads in total number with nearly a third of a million native white illiterates, and nearly one-third of these are in North Carolina.

Just as native white illiteracy is mainly a Southern problem, so is the problem of negro illiteracy confined mainly to the South. In other words, illiteracy is a problem in both races that compose practically the entire population of the South. Of the million and a half illiterate negroes in the United States, more than one million four hundred thousand are in the South. The negro illiteracy ratios are several times as high in the South as in other geographic areas. Manifestly it has been the better educated negro who has recently migrated North. There are forty-one thousand more illiterate negroes in North Carolina alone than there are in all the United States outside the South. And several Southern States have more than North Carolina!

One very interesting fact is that although our illiteracy rate steadily declines in North Carolina, the total number of illiterates remains about the same. In 1920 the total number of illiterates in this State was 241,603. In 1930 the number was 236,261. The rate dropped from 13.1 per cent to ten per cent.

During the last ten years the native white illiterates decreased from 104,673 to 93,372. However, our negro illiterates actually increased from 133,674 to 139,105. This is one result of the large influx of negroes from our neighbors to the South.

The census records further show that North Carolina has made relatively less progress in reducing illiteracy during the last decade than any other Southern State. While our number of illiterates decreased only around five thousand, Georgia's total number decreased one hundred and eighteen thousand. This was due in part to migration, perhaps, but mainly to the illiteracy reduction campaign carried on in Georgia during the last few years. Other States that have made a concerted drive to reduce illiteracy have met with marked success.

North Carolina has a commission on illiteracy appointed by our Governor some time ago. The main work of this commission is to reduce illiteracy in North Carolina. The one observation to draw from the above facts is that this commission has just about the most fertile field in the United States in which to work. It behooves all public spirited citizens to aid this commission in its great task.

Education-1931

Pennsylvania

Illiteracy

SHARON, PA.
HERALD

OCT 9 1931

PENNSYLVANIA ILLITERACY.

Pennsylvania, with 240,323 persons above ten years of age unable to read and write, now ranks twenty-sixth among the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia in percentage of illiteracy.

During the decade notable progress was made in reducing illiteracy by 72,376 until now 3,1 per cent of the population in the state above ten years of age falls within this category. The bulk of the reduction came among the foreign-born white illiterates who constitute the overwhelming majority of illiterates. Between 1920 and 1930 there was a drop from 258,812 foreign-born white persons unable to read and write to 187,942, or in other words, a decline of 70,870. On the other hand, there was an increase in the number of native white illiterates during the decade. In 1920 there were 29,977 native whites classified as illiterates compared with 36,517 in 1930. This group, therefore, increased, 6,540. Also, Negro illiteracy gained slightly by advancing from 14,545 to 14,908.

Illiteracy throughout the counties of the state ranges from 45 in Forest to 42,942 in Philadelphia. There are thirty-six counties with a number of illiterates in excess of 1,000 in each, and of these nine have between 2,000 and 3,000 each, five between 3,000 and 4,000 each, three between 5,000 and 6,000 each and five between 6,000 and 10,000 each. The largest number of illiterates is found in Westmoreland County with 11,273, Lackawanna County with 12,886, Luzerne County with 19,530, Allegheny County with 34,284, and Philadelphia County with 42,942.

The State Department of Education did successful pioneer work several years ago and laid the foundations for reaching a number of persons unable to read and write. Its illiteracy work was supervised for a time by E. E. Bach. Outstanding work has been carried forward by A. W. Castle, of the State Department of Education, who is in charge of this phase of the state's educational program. Pennsylvania's club women have participated actively with notable results while the Congress of Parents and Teachers likewise, joined effectively in the movement. Also, it is a matter of interest to remember that in the education of her prisoners, the State of Pennsylvania has achieved very creditable results.

Although substantial progress has been made in reducing Pennsylvania's illiteracy during the decade, nevertheless, a great task still lies ahead. This fact is recognized by her public-spirited citizens. Through the efforts of Dr. James N. Rule, state superintendent of Public Instruction, Pennsylvania has lined up with forty-two other states and the District of Columbia in setting up a State Advisory Committee on Illiteracy to give special attention to this one educational problem. These state committees have been formed at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, Ray Lyman Wilbur, who, as chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy, has been pushing a nation-wide campaign to reduce illiteracy to a negligible minimum, if not wipe it out altogether. Ambitious to make the nation "illiteracy conscious," much has already been accomplished by the states in searching out the illiterates and in teaching them the fundamentals of reading and writing. However, the problem still remains challenging and can only be combated through more unified action, which is now under way.

Education - 1931

Illiteracy

South Carolina

Greenville, S. C. News
Tuesday, January 27, 1931

SEEKS DATA ON ADULT SCHOOLS

Director Sends Questionnaires To 56 White And Negro Teachers

Questionnaires have been sent to 34 white and 22 negro teachers of adult schools in Greenville county by Mrs. Leona G. Brissie, director, as the initial step in compiling data concerning the institutions.

These questionnaires will be returned to the offices of the department of education during the first part of the week, and information concerning the adult schools will be gathered.

The officials seek to learn the enrollment of all adult schools, the average attendance, number of beginners, number of students under or over 21 years and average attendance percentage in day schools of communities where night classes are held.

Bennettsville, S. C., Advocate
Thursday, January 29, 1931

Adult Enrollment At Schools Good

This year our county is having four adult schools for white people and five for Negroes. The schools have opened with good enrollments and attendance also is exceptionally good.

These schools are operated without any expense to the county. The state pays the teacher's salary which is $72 for six weeks for white teachers and $36 for same length of time for Negro teachers.

Through the generosity of clubs and individuals, materials and supplies are obtained. Teachers and pupils appreciate this help which adds so materially to the success of the school.

Anderson, S. C. Independent
Sunday, February 15, 1931

County Enrolls 896 Adult Pupils; 75 Percent Attendance First Term

Adult White and Negro schools of this county which have been in session for the past six weeks have had better than 75 percent attendance, Miss Lessie Moore, Supervisor of Adult school work in the county told white adult school teachers in their mid-term meeting at the Girl's High school on Greenville street yesterday morning.

In addition to a discussion of the work as it has already been carried out, Miss Moore and approximately 30 white teachers discussed plans for the future adult school work and the Commencements which are to be held six weeks hence. According to Miss Moore, instead of the joint commencement of all white schools and the joint commencement of all negro schools this year, the commencements for each and every school will be held separately.

A similar mid-term meeting to the one held with the white teachers was held with 21 teachers on the negro adult schools at Reedy Street school last Saturday. The negroes, according to reports received by Miss Moore, have enrolled 434 pupils, have had an average attendance of 302, with a 70 percent attendance for the eighteen nights during the term of the session.

White schools in county totalling 8, have enrolled 462 pupils and have an average attendance of 361, with 78 percent attendance for half of the session of six weeks. Glenn street school of this city has the largest enrollment of any adult white school in the county with 132 pupils. They have an average attendance of 100 pupils with a percentage attendance of 87 for the first term of six weeks.

White and negro schools of the county have enrolled 896 pupils.

Definite announcement regarding the commencements will be made later but Miss Moore stated last night that the last week in March has been tentatively set for commencements in all of the schools.

The schools this week enter upon the work of the second term which is to continue for six weeks. Miss Moore stated that the work has been very satisfactory thus far and a great deal of interest is being shown by both teachers and pupils.

Greenville, S. C. News
Sunday, January 18, 1931

FEW STUDENTS ARE UNABLE TO GO FOR WORK

Adult Schools Started In 14 White And 16 Colored Communities

WHATLEY PLANS FOR TERM THIS SUMMER

Work Of Mrs. Brissie Inovation In Educational Work In The County

Education in Greenville county was marked last week by three major developments: Inauguration of adult night schools in 30 communities; the laying of plans for conducting an annual summer school here for negroes, and an increased number of pupils, kept out of school for various reasons during the current session, who were put in classes through the efforts of Mrs. Leona G. Brissie, attendance officer.

NIGHT SCHOOLS STARTED

Adult night schools were started in 14 white and 16 negro communities, the former with a teaching staff of 33, the latter, with 22. Classes will be conducted three nights for 12 weeks and education officials predict an ultimate enrollment of 1,000 students, as compared with 4,387 in 1930.

James F. Whatley, county superintendent of education, attended a meeting in Columbia yesterday at which arrangements were completed for holding negro summer schools in five centers of the state, the major one of which is Greenville. The local institute annually attracts negro teachers from all the counties of the Piedmont and many from North Carolina and Georgia. Dates for the session will be announced later.

AN INNOVATION

The duties of Mrs. Brissie mark an innovation in the conduct of county educational affairs this year. The Board of Education, in session several weeks ago, decided upon the setting up of a uniform compulsory attendance term in all county schools of four months, to come to an end on April 10. Mrs. Brissie was appointed attendance officer and since that time has placed scores of children in school who would not otherwise have had advantages of classroom study.

Charleston [illegible] News and Courier
Tuesday, [illegible]

What We Go After

Most of the moaning that one reads in newspapers of South Carolina about the state's low rank in literacy (its place is at or near the bottom of the list) is of course humbug.

The "shame" of illiteracy in South Carolina is in the main explained by the illiteracy of the rural negro population (the percentage of illteracy for the whole state, both races, is 14.9 but the negro rate is 26.9 per cent), and the people who rule South Carolina do not wish the negroes to be literate. Those white people solicitous that the negroes have good schools and interesting themselves in the subject are too few to be counted. The percentage of illiteracy of native whites is 5.2.

The rank of the state in the literacy column is fixed without reference to the races, and as long as the white people who control the revenues and the schools shall be indifferent about negro schooling we shall have the "shame" that bows the heads of so many of the uplifting brethren and their sisters.

Is it not the plain truth that a considerable number of white South Carolinians would encourage and promote negro illiteracy wherever possible?

The News and Courier is not here discussing the merits of the state's educational policy or its demerits—it is merely pointing out that if we have a low place in literacy we are getting exactly what we go after and really should have more sense than to boohoo about it.

Spartanburg [illegible] Journal
Friday, [illegible]

STATE HIGHEST IN ILLITERACY

192,878 Persons Who Are 10 Years Old and Over Unable to Read or Write.

South Carolina is now the highest ranking state in illiteracy, according to figures released recently by the Bureau of Census. Last year, the state had 192,878 persons, or 14.9 per cent of its population, who could not read nor write.

Only seven states, all of them southern, had more than 10 per cent. Louisiana showed 13.5 per cent of illiteracy. The high percentages in the south accounted for by the negro population, except in New Mexico and Arizona, where Mexicans are numerous.

Percentage of illiteracy in the entire country was given by the census analysis as 4.3 showing a decline of nearly 2 per cent during the past decade.

All figures were based on census data not including persons under 10 years of age. The count revealed that of the South Carolina illiterates only 36,143 were white.

Education—1931 Texas

Illiteracy

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

OCT 12 [illegible]

Illiteracy in Texas

WHEN THE STATES of the Union are ranked according to the amount of illiteracy among their respective populations, Texas has not much to brag about. This State is not at the bottom of the list, but it is too far down for patriotic Texans not to feel ashamed when the comparison is exhibited. To come to the point, Texas is thirty-sixth in the illiteracy lineup.

According to the census returns secured in 1930, there were in Texas in that year a total of 308,121 persons who could not read or write. That was 6.8 per cent of the entire population of the State. Imagine it. If all the illiterates in this State lived in the same community, the population of that community would be almost as large as that of Houston today. Because the illiterates are scattered over the State, they do not come to public notice as much as if they lived together in large groups.

It may be pointed out that the number of native born illiterates is not so great, the total in 1930 having been 46,878, or 1.7 per cent of the native white population. The number of negro illiterates was given as 90,225. The remainder were classed as foreign born whites, and included Mexicans.

The fact that many of the illiterates are negroes cannot be used in extenuation of the State's relatively poor showing on literacy. Most of these negro illiterates are native Texans, and they should have been given educational advantages, at least enough to make them able to read and write. This showing is a reminder that not as much as is needed is being done to compel attendance at negro schools. So, it is no excuse to say that the rate of illiteracy is high because of the larg negro population. Negroes as well as white. should be literate.

When it comes to the Mexican illiterates, the State is entitled to some allowance. Many of them are immigrants who crossed the border after they were grown. Texas is not altogether responsible for their lack of education. Good progress is being made in getting Mexican children into the public schools. If Mexican immigration is checked, Mexican illiteracy will decline in Texas.

Education - 1931

Illiteracy

Virginia

Richmond, Va. News Leader
Thursday, February 19, 1931

170 ATTENDING NIGHT CLASSES

White and Negro Adults Study Fundamentals of Education.

One hundred and seventy white and Negro adults in Chesterfield county are attending night school twice a week in an effort to learn some of the fundamentals of education, it was announced today by T. C. Williams, county superintendent of schools for the county.

The same teachers who work all day with pupils from 8 to 18, are going to school at night at the two weekly sessions, and teaching the same lessons to pupils from 18 to 80. Parents and even grandparents are enrolled in the classes, Mr. Williams stated.

The work is the result of an effort in Chesterfield county to stamp out Company, it would seem that the state corporation commission, recognizing the weakness of the statute upon which its authority rests, has attempted to strengthen its own position by asserting jurisdiction over a stream which might readily be considered in the same category as the North river when it was known that the petitioner would not dispute this assertion.

Here is the major defect of the Virginia water power act. Much of the developable water power is located in the non-navigable streams of the western half of this state. Over these streams, with few exceptions, the state corporation commission has ruled that it has no jurisdiction. This opinion has been affirmed by the Virginia supreme court of appeals. To this extent the Virginia water power act is meaningless.

ROANOKE, VA.
WORLD NEWS

APR 29 1931

ILLITERACY.

Virginia's compulsory school law, defective as it is, and weak as are the efforts for its enforcement, is showing its results, and will show them more and more from time to time. The Bureau of the Census announces that illiteracy in Virginia shows a decline in the number of persons ten years of age and over in Virginia who cannot read and write from 195,159 in 1920 to 162,588 in 1930. Except for the efforts of some evening schools, and for some isolated instances of special ambition there is little hope of educating adult illiterates. The hope lies in the rising generation. With real schools and real enforcement of a school attendance law, illiteracy in Virginia could be abolished in one generation.

The census announcement shows the percentage change in a decade from 11.2 per cent illiterate to 8.7 per cent. Dividing the figures by races, white illiterates were found to constitute 5.9 per cent of the native white population, and Negroes 23.5 per cent of the native Negro population in 1920. Those figures compare with the new showing of 4.8 for native white population in 1930, and 19.2 for Negroes. The rate of illiteracy among Negroes, appalling as it still is, is being reduced at a greater rate than is the rate of illiteracy among white people.

Comparative figures for other States are not yet available.

According to the last school census in Virginia, the school population—that is young people from 7 to 20 years of age—numbered 701.534, of whom 151,825 lived in the cities and 549,709 in the country. School enrollment amounted to 558,930, of which 138,090 were enrolled in city schools and 420,840 in country schools.

But that does not tell the whole story. Out of this enrollment of 558,930 pupils in the public schools, the average daily attendance was only 441,123. On the average school day last session, 117,807 enrolled pupils, for whom the taxpayers have provided schools and teachers, were not actually in school. So long as the present compulsory school law is construed only to require enrollment, that percentage of absenteeism will not be reduced. It is not a healthy sign when one-fifth of the children enrolled are not in school.

The difference between the school population as shown by the census, and the actual daily attendance at school is 260,411. The percentage of illiteracy in Virginia cannot be substantially reduced so long as a quarter of a million children of school age in Virginia, many of whom are enrolled, and for whom teachers have been provided, are not actually in school.

Education—1931

Africa

Industrial Schools.

"TUSKEGEE IN AFRICA PLANNED IN LIBERIA

N. Y. Times

Booker Washington Agricultura and Industrial Institute for Black Republic.

12/20/31

AMERICANS ARE TRUSTEES

Natives to Be Taught How to Live and Work According to Modern Standards.

New York, N. Y.

A "Tuskegee in Africa" is to be established in Liberia, the black republic on the West Coast. It will be called the Booker Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute, will be by symbolic of the new education in the Southern United States and similar in character to Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes in Alabama and Virginia, respectively. The Liberian Government has deeded 1,000 acres of land and voted $5,000 annually for ten years toward the erection of buildings.

Henry L. West, for many years head of the century-old American Colonization Society in Washington, has been elected the first president of the board of trustees. Dr. Thomas S. Donohugh of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions is first vice president; Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, second vice president, and Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Canon of Washington Cathedral and president of the Phelps Stokes Fund, third vice president.

The other officers are Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, educational director of the Phelps Stokes Fund, secretary; the Rev. A. B. Parson of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, treasurer, and L. A. Roy, assistant secretary and treasurer.

In addition to its grant of land and the annuity, the Liberian Government also has issued a charter to the American board of trustees authorizing it to promote education in that country and to appoint the following persons as a board of managers in Liberia: The President of the Republic of Liberia, the Secretary of Public Instruction, the financial adviser, the educational adviser of the advisory committee, representatives of mission societies, the principal of the Booker Washington Institute, a representative of Americo-Liberians and a representative of the native chiefs.

Funds Already Available.

The new institute has already received more than $100,000 toward a permanent endowment fund. Miss Olivia Phelps Stokes left $75,000, the income of which has been appropriated toward the budget of the institute. The Methodist Episcopal Board has appropriated $25,000 to aid the school, and James L. Sibley, educational advisor, left $5,000 for its development. Other funds have been appropriated by various interested mission and colonization societies.

A staff consisting of a principal, and heads for the agricultural and industrial work, is being selected. Several native teachers are employed to handle the elementary subjects. A permanent trades building, and several temporary native buildings have been constructed and two native dormitories and five native cottages are already in use. In the future only buildings of Spanish design, suitable for tropical climates, will be erected.

The institute is planning to teach native boys and girls to read, write and figure more effectively, and also how to live and to earn their own livings. Agriculture, trades and industries will be stressed. Health, homemaking and community and national life all will have important places in the curriculum. The educational program is designed to develop a higher type of civilization among the natives.

Approximately 100 native boys and girls already are enrolled at the institute. The boys are sons of chiefs and native parents and most of them never saw a white man before. Few of them know their own ages but the average student begins his education in his tenth year. All schooling is in English and the boys speak one of many tribal dialects. There are three major ethnological groups of natives in the hinterland and these are subdivided into small local tribes, making about thirty different language groups. The habits and customs of the tribes vary widely but all are interested in acquiring the white man's culture.

School One Day, Work the Next.

The boys at the institute go to school one day and work the next. On school days they are taught the rudiments of knowledge and something about health and the accumulated culture of their respective tribes. Later on they may study the theory of the subjects of major or related interest, such as agriculture, some trade, or profession.

On work days the boys interested in agriculture go to the fields where they clear the land, dig it up and plant all sorts of tropical crops. They are expected to grow their own food and learn at once how to make a living along improved lines.

Boys interested in carpentry, brick making and laying, auto mechanics, road building, tailoring, basketry, &c., will find ample opportunity to learn. Many native boys become skilled artisans in a short time because of their tribal gifts for such work.

Education-1931

Alabama

Industrial Schools.

Birmingham, Ala. News
Friday, January 2, 1931

NEGRO SCHOOL IS SEEN INFLUENTIAL

Industrial High School for negroes was termed an interesting example of progressive education by Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, professor of philosophy, University of Wisconsin, following a tour of the school with Dr. Glenn, superintendent of city schools.

The visit was the first Dr. Meikeljohn has made to a negro school, he said. The noted educator is in Birmingham on a vacation, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard T. Beecher.

He was interested in the vitality of the instruction and the number of vocational subjects offered. The school offers great possibilities for further development, he added. It should be a powerful influence in the community, he thinks, especially because of its splendid direction. Dr. Meikeljohn said he particularly enjoyed the singing of the spirituals.

CHARGES OF IMMORALITY MADE IN SCHOOL FIGHT

Reporter

Birmingham

Ala.

Texarkana, Jan. 14.—By A. N. P.). —For some years Rev. J. W. Matthews and his wife, Mrs. Inez Matthews, have conducted the Mount Zion School about twenty miles from here, as principal and vice principal respectively. Recently there has been a little friction in the family and each appeared before the county school superintendent Monday morning urging that the other's teacher's certificate be revoked.

1-17-31

The Reverend charged his wife with "immorality" and stated that she was not fit to teach the children in the school. The madame filed similar charges and prayed that the husband's certificate be revoked declaring that morally he, too, was unfit to shape the lives of the future leaders.

After reviewing the charges the superintendent decided that neither had presented any evidence of the other's immorality and refused to revoke the certificates and the warring couple left much angry, as well as disappointed.

Pratville, Ala., Progress
Thursday, April 2, 1931

Colored School Field Day Held

—o—

Nearly 1500 negroes gathered at Autauga County Training School at Autaugaville last Friday at the call of Supervisor Susie L. Blackburn to celebrate Field Day.

In spite of the hard times Susie Blackburn, supervisor of negro schools had asked all her teachers to arrange ways for the colored people to attend. The teachers went to work and explained to their people the importance of the children and older people attending this event. Some of the teachers even went so far as to pay for the transportation of their school children.

The principal of the Autaugaville Training School made a talk to the immense crowd. He believes that the negro should be taught to work and that he should cultivate the farm and bring it up to a paying basis, or to the place where he can live and eat at home.

Worthy Hughes, negro county agent and M. V. Battle, home agent, took part in the program.

Promptly at 12 o'clock the bell was sounded and the Grand March began with the national song. Ministers, teachers and pupils formed a procession which moved to the center of the school ground where a stage had been prepared. Each school gave its yell.

Prayer was led by S. L. Bates, after which E. R. Crawford, pastor of Prattville Station, spoke to the gathering. He said that more than one-third of the population of the South is of the negro race. "We, as negroes," said Crawford, "should realize that if we stay in the South among those we know and regard we can make and have better advantages than in any other section. * * * The negro must learn to cast his lot here where the red-blooded man has been so good and kind to this race of ours. They enjoy seeing us with good roads, and buying farms and homes, or in any other business where we can stay in our place and use good common sense."

Education — Va.

Industrial Schools

CO. TRAINING SCHOOL PRINCIPALS OF S. C. AND GEORGIA MEET.

Palmetto Leader

Augusta, Ga, Feb. 14.—One hundred and twenty-five educators representing the County Training School principals of Georgia and South Carolina and the Jeanes Supervisors of the same two states met with Dr. Jas. Hardy Dillard, B. C. Caldwell, Leo m. Fradot, W. T. B. Williams of Tuskegee Institute, S. L. Smith of the Rosenwald agency, Nashville, Tenn, Walter B Hill of Richmond, Va. representing the generld education board and the two state agents of Negro schooles in Georgia and South Carolina were in attendance at the annual conference here in Haines College February 12th and 13th. Columbia, S.C.

Dr. Dillard is president of the Jeanes and Slater funds and director of the General Education Board of New York City Through his efforts much has been done to eliminate waste and increase efficiency in the Negro schools of the South. Better buildings, provision of for summer schools and closer supervision of Negro rural schools are some of the things done by Dr. Dillard and his coworkers during the past twenty years was brought out in the conference here today. 2-21-31

At the close of the conference resolutions were passed expressing a vote of thanks to Dr. Dillard, Mr. J.B. Felton, state agent of Negro schools in South Carolina and other white men who are leading spirits in the new movements in Negro education in the South.

General.

COLLEGE NOT SWALLOWING UP TRADES, SAYS HAMPTON PREXY

Journal and Guide

Replies To Critic Who Declared That Hampton And Tuskegee Have Forsaken Traditions

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Hampton Institute has not forsaken its traditional policy of "graduating students trained in the trades with a definite employment objective," President Arthur Howe says in a letter which he has sent to the editor of the Journal and Guide. 10-17-31

The refutation by the Institute head is in connection with an article, "The Retirement of Dr. Dillard: A Tribute," written by Robert E. Malone, a Hampton graduate and formerly president of the Arkansas A. and M. College, Pine Bluff, and which was published in the Journal and Guide August 29.

President Howe first makes known that much in the article is fine, and says that he regrets that he must raise any question concerning it; but, he writes, "a small part of the article is absolutely untrue and may do much harm insofar as the efforts of Hampton and Tuskegee are concerned."

"Of course I only write on behalf of Hampton Institute," he adds, "but what I say I am sure also applies to the fine work still being done at Tuskegee." Norfolk, Va.

Malone Against Degree Rush

Pres. Howe makes special mention of the paragraph in the articles referred to above in which Mr. Malone asserts "that "Tuskegee and Hampton have impaired if not forsaken their traditional policies of graduating students trained in the trades with a definite employment objective and have joined that mad rush of the other colored colleges, including the A. and M. colleges, for a degree, which in most instances represents training which does not fit any definite employment objective."

"In making this statement," writes Mr. Howe, "Mr. Malone is not acquainted with the facts. Hampton Institute still conducts a very large trade school, and at the present time is teaching the following trades: automobile mechanics, blacksmithing, bricklaying and plastering, cabinet making, carpentry, electrical work, machinists' work, painting, printing, sheet metal work, steamfitting and plumbing, tailoring, and upholstering.

"We take young men into this school who have not yet completed their high school courses and we prepare them to fill trade positions when they leave us.

College Dept. Fills Need

"It is true that eight years ago we started college courses here at the request of the educational departments of the Southern States; they wanted better trained teachers for Negro schools and for that reason we made a departure from our previous practice and started the college courses.

"In the college we specialize in agriculture, business, education, home economics, librarianship, music, nursing, trade teachers, and building and construction.

"It is interesting to note that these courses prepare our young men and women to go out and teach. A year ago 92 per cent of the college students went into teaching. It is our sincere effort to raise the standards in Negro education along these lines.

"It is also interesting to note that in our college classes in the Trade School we prepare and sent out teachers of the trades, so this leaven has increased rather than having diminished.

Every College Grad Placed

"You, as well as the writer of the article, may be glad to learn that ever since our college was founded we have placed every graduate during the summer after his or her graduation, in other words, we are still educating for life and to the best of our ability we are finding places where our students will be of the greatest service.

"I do not write in any spirit of antagonism because I appreciate the very fine remarks he has made about Dr. Dillard. I also agree with the sentiment expressed that there has been entirely too much running after M. A. and Ph. D. degrees. It is for that reason that I wish you to know just what Hampton Institute is doing at the present time.

"I have found it necessary to make the above statement more than once, and I regard it of the greatest importance during these critical days that the public really should know what our program is."

Education 1931

Georgia

Industrial Schools

Her School May Have to Close

MISS LUCY LANEY

Haines Institute, Augusta, Georgia, may have to close for lack of funds. The school was founded thirty-eight years ago by Miss Lucy Laney, who is still at its head. (A degree was conferred on her at Howard last year.)

Afro-American 2-14-31

Miss Laney expects to meet the Presbyterian Mission Board in Pittsburgh, Pa., in March, and hopes of receiving sufficient financial aid to keep the school open, in lieu of which a closing is almost certain.

Baltimore, Md.

Efforts to raise some temporary funds are being made by having Roland Hayes in a recital at Macon, Ga., on the 13th. Miss Laney is counting very strongly on the success of this event.

Many students, being unable to pay their school expenses, enters largely into the present situation. Some have been asked to withdraw from the school on this account.

Quitman, Ga., Free-Press
Friday, February 6, 1931

SPLENDID WORK NEGRO SCHOOL

The teaching of vocational agriculture at the Brooks County Training School for negroes in the Dry Lake community is well into the third year and the results are an example of the practical benefit of this training especially for rural schools, or schools whose pupils come from country homes.

The program started with a three year plan which included farm and crop improvement, livestock, home and health improvement Cotton has been the major crop. Last season 80 men and boys had cotton projects. The average yield per acre on these 80 projects was 433 3-4 pounds of lint cotton, or a bale to the acre. Ten school boys were selected as having the best 2-acre projects in the list of 80. They made over 2 bales to the acre on each project of two acres; the highest yield was that of Stanley Bacon, 17-year-old student, who got 1749 pounds of lint cotton; the lowest yield of the ten was 924 pounds of lint cotton.

The cotton projects taught the use of selected seed, proper fertilizer, cultivation. There were 28 adult farmers enrolled in the night classes. The 18 all-day boys cultivated 32 acres; yield 15,178 pounds of lint; average 433 3-4 per acre; total cost of fertilizer, labor, etc, $1,017.58; total value of crop $1,967.55; net profit, $949.97.

One valuable lesson taught is keeping records on farm operations to determine what a crop costs to make and whether any money is being made on it.

Stanley Bacon, who made the best record on his two-acre cotton project, also produced 190 bushels of corn on two acres at a total expense of $26.28. Value of crop, $190, net profit $163.72. Beginning this year Stanley Bacon will have a four acre project along new lines over a three-year period and will plant corn, cotton and soil improvement crops and will rotate the crops to demonstrate soil improvement.

Another demonstration has been terracing of land. The school has an outfit and the boys and men have been doing this work. An effort will be made this fall to get more cover crops planted for soil improvement. This will fit in with the program this year which takes up livestock. An effort will be made to show that with winter cover crops to improve the soil and with more livestock, penning up livestock at night, using leaves and manure for compost, the need of commercial fertilizer can be greatly lessened.

The livestock project will take up improving breeds, feeding and control of parasites. A big meeting was held in the school last Monday night when livestock diseases were discussed in the following order: Symptoms of disease; causes, treatment, prevention.

Robert Blakely, a student of the State College at Savannah, is with the school for ten weeks of practical work teaching and demonstrating in the field as part of his college training course. A student teacher was sent from the college to this school last year and conditions for this training are so ideal the college wants to make this a permanent state training center, but to do this the school must have a shop for woodwork training.

E. E. Williamson has been vocational trainer and principal of the school nearly three years and has made a fine record in his work at this school and the Cross Road Rosenwald school. He has had an unusual community with which to work in this section and has had the co-operation of the people of the Dry Lake section. He says he is also deeply indebted to School Superintendent W. J. Cooey and the school board for their encouragement and aid in school improvement for which he and his school patrons are very grateful.

Vienna, Ga., News
Thursday, November 5, 1931

Negro School May Get New Fund

VIENNA HIGH AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL WILL MAKE EFFORT TO QUALIFY FOR BARRETT ROGERS FUND.

Vienna's High and Industrial school for colored children will probably soon become beneficiary of the Barrett-Rogers Foundation which will mean $1,000 additional income yearly for its maintenance.

Supt. Jenkins states that a preliminary inspection under J. C. Dixon superintendent of education for colored children in Georgia, was made this past week. Official representing the Barrett-Rogers Foundation will return sometime this month to see if the school has complied with the Foundation's conditions.

Mr. Jenkins pointed out that the additional high school department member and increaser financial supfor in the appointment of a new teacher for the fifth, sixth and seventh grades. Theodis Weston of Americus, a graduate of Spellman College, is the appointee.

F. D. Harrold, principal of the colored high school, hopes that through appointment of a new staff member and incresd financial support, the school may soon be given accredited rating. Additional equipment, including increased library facilities, will help both in that regard and in obtaining subsidies from the Barrett-Rogers Fund.

Attendance at the colored school, according to the principal in charge, is a major problem. There were 115 in classes Monday morning but it is estimated that if all colored children who should be on the rolls were there, attendance would total over 200.

Education—1931

Kentucky

Industrial Schools.

LOUISVILLE, KY

COURIER JOURNAL

APR 29 1931

HANDING PREXY A DEFICIT

The West Kentucky Industrial College, Paducah, a Negro educational institution, is criticised by State Inspector and Examiner Rollie E. Keown for the incompleteness of its financial records concerning the "operation of dormitories and farm and tuition and auxiliary activities." These, he reports, are not controlled by the Board of Trustees but "turned over to the President and his wife as a private business."

President Anderson admits that the criticism is not unjust; but he said he repeatedly had asked the Board to resume control. The chairman of the Board explains that the appropriation for the school is only $40,000 a year and the Board thinks this business part of the administration will be more meticulously attended to if the President is financially interested. He stands any loss incurred by the operation of farm and dormitories, fees for the latter being $15 a month. President Anderson declares a large part of his $3,900 salary goes to cover deficits. He carries sixty students who are working their way.

From these statements, it looks as if the Board were evading its own responsibility and shouldering a deficit on the President. That officer might be a hard-boiled executive who made both ends meet and lap over a little or he might be a kind-hearted professor whose sympathy went straight out to the youths of his race struggling for an education. According to his account, he is the latter sort of man. But whether he is either or strikes a happy mean, the school, its dormitories and its farm were placed by the State under the jurisdiction of the Board of Trustees, who are expected to hold the President accountable for the administration. They should have the records to expose him is he is a profiteer, and they certainly should not force him to spend his own salary on the students unless he is being over-paid, in which case they would be taking a round-about course to conceal a deficit.

Assuming that the appropriation is too small—and $40,000 is no large amount for a school—that is an issue between the Trustees and the Legislature, not between the Trustees and the President.

KEOWN REPORTS ON NEGRO SCHOOL

Recommends Trustee Supervision of Paducah College

In a report on the West Kentucky Industrial College, for negroes, located at Paducah, filed with Governor Flem D. Sampson yesterday, State Inspector and Examiner Rollie E. Keown recommended that all financial matters relating to the school be supervised and directed by the board of trustees.

All receipts from every source, including fees, board and room rent, should be turned over to the school treasurer as well as all State funds, he said.

All payments should be made through the treasurer's office on proper approval and definite rules and regulations relating to collections and the payment of bills should be adopted and enforced.

Under the system now used, the president frequently files claims for refunds on items which he is supposed to have paid out of his personal funds, Mr. Keown said, "and this should be stopped".

He recommended that "the personal funds of the president and his wife be completely separated from the school finances."

The 1930 Legislature appropriated $9,898 for liquidating old debts of the school, but, according to the report, only $2,418.68 of the amount was used for that purpose. The remainder went for land and moving building, $2,898; March, April, May and June, 1930, salaries $4,098, and current expenses for the same months, $482.34.

Outstanding claims against the school incurred prior to July 1, 1930, amount to $5,253.04, the report pointed out.

At the time the school was examined by Mr. Keown it had an attendance of 175. Of the number 86 were in the college course and 89 in the high school.

Forty students were graduated from the school in June, 1930. Of the 28 graduates in the college course, 14 were from Paducah, and 5 of the 11 high school graduates were from Paducah.

The 1930 Legislature appropriated $99,898 to the school, of which $15,000 was for support and maintenance; $25,000 for maintenance and operations; $50,000 for building and improvements, and $9,898 for deficit.

Education - 1931

Louisiana

Industrial Schools.

Negro Schools Hold Successful Field Day Meet

The Annual Field Day meet of Negro Schools was held at Louisiana Colored Normal and Industrial Institute, Grambing, Louisiana on the 20th. This marks the second anniversary of Negro Field Day meets. in Lincoln parish. Fourteen rural schools participated, and made splendid showing of Literary, Industrial, and Home Economics work. The meeting was opened by Prof. C. P. Adams President, L. C. N. I.

These field day meets are held under the direction of M. Sterling, Jeans Teacher. Aside from the schools of Lincoln parish large numbers of visitors came from adjoining parishes.

The exercises began at 9:30 a. m. The teachers held a regular business session. The P.-T. A. group held a very important session. A parish wide P.-T. A. group was organized with Mrs. Lonie Lewis as president.

Literary test were held by the teachers for Grammar Grades in Spelling, Fundamentals in Arithmetic, Writing and Reading.

The display made in the Fourteen booths were well arranged and would have been a credit to any state fair. An excellent showing was made by the Department of Domestic Science.

The climax came when Professor J. S. Jones of the State Department of Education was called upon as the speaker of the day. The address of Professor Jones was sound and practical. This was followed by a brief talk by Mrs. G. A. Amons, Jeans Teacher from Monroe, Louisiana. Rev. P. B. Lewis also made a splendid talk as did many parents.

Athletic events marked the close of the days activities.

Prizes were awarded to the winners in all contests at the close of the exercises.

Professor Chas. P. Adams and faculty were highly complimented for the courteous entertainment given pupils, teachers and visitors.

Special mention should also be made of excellent display made by the students of Louisiana Colored Normal and Industrial Institute.

Attention was directed to Farmers Conference at Grambling, February 26.

Willie Graner, Secretary,
Lincoln Parish Teachers Ass'n.

Education-1931

Industrial Schools.

Mississippi.

January 21, 1931

VAIL IA OBSERVER

SOUTHERN SCHOOL ASKS AID

Southern Industrial Schools affected by low cotton prices—Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute makes appeal.

To Our Northern Friends:

You have been kind to contribute to our Institution from time to ~~time; and~~ have proven a substantial friend to the effort we are making to develop the Negro youth into a better and more useful citizenship. Because of this interest we very naturally turn to you in our financial strain and ask that you indulge this appeal.

To properly appreciate the situation the Industrial schools of the South are facing at this season, you must note the following facts:

(1) These schools are non-sectarian but christian—fashioned after Tuskegee Institute, founded by the late ~~Booker T. Washington—and~~ they have no society nor organization behind them. Neither does the state make any appropriations to them. They are absolutely dependant on the friends God gives for support.

(2) These friends are both Northern and Southern. The South depends on cotton for everything. Our supporters down here have been liberal; but just now they cannot meet their obligations because cotton is selling for ten cents a pound which is far below the cost of production. Many white friends who have donated annually small amounts to our work now find themselves unable to keep their own children in college.

(3) The colored people have exercised self-help in building schools. They have made great sacrifices in this direction and we have learned to look to our own people for regular contributions, especially in the fall of the year when they harvest their crops. But it is these people who are hit hardest by the low cotton prices.

The fact is, the Prentice Institute cannot continue its work unless assistance can be had from our Northern friends. The friends at home have never failed us and would not do so now if they could do better.

We have an enrollment of 320, and fifteen teachers and officers employed. The graduating class is composed of eighteen young people, twelve girls and six boys. They cannot complete the course nor other classes be promoted unless we can run until May. To do this we must raise $8740 for current expenses. Will you help us to help ourselves? The Negroes in this section of the state are looking to our school for leaders. They will go up or down according as the school goes.

In making this offering, we appeal to you to consider the Institute and whatever you contribute will be gratefully received. We have faith in our Northern friends and believe the embarrassing situation now facing us will move them to do more for us than ever. This will save the school session and gladden the hearts of these boys and girls who are struggling to prepare for useful living.

Make check to R. C. Williams, Treasurer and who is Cashier of the local bank.

Yours gratefully,
J. E. Johnson, Principal
Prentice, Mississippi, Dec. 15, 1930

UTICA INSTITUTE TO HAVE NEW BUILDING

Journal and Guide

Singers Make Good In North And West

12-26-31

UTICA INSTITUTE, Miss—Under the supervision of Supervisor G. L. Brooks and experienced brick masons, the students of the Utict Institute are making rapid progress on the Paine Memorial Dining and Assembly hall, largely provided by Rev. George L. Paine, chairman of the Utica Institute's Board of Trustees. Norfolk, Va.

The building is named for his parents, the late Robert Treate Paine and Lydia Lyman Paine of Boston, Massachusetts. The plans and specifications were drawing and submitted by architect George Lyman Paine Jr., son of the donor, and grandson of the late Robert Treate Paine and Lydia Lyman Paine.

The building is to replace the old Clara Orton Hall. The seating capacity will be about five hundred. It is located on the south side of the main quadrangle, and will have quarters for the matron and the students who assist in doing the cafeteria work of the institution. As an assembly hall, it will be used for religious services and general entertainment, and especially for the lyceum phase of the school work.

It is hoped that this building will be completed soon after the holidays, and its dedicatory celebration held soon thereafter. The building is of Spanish design.

Principal Holtzclaw has just returned from a very successful but brief speaking tour in the East. He reports that the quartettes both in the North and Middle West are making good in their entertainments in the interest of the school.

Education-1931

New Jersey

Industrial Schools.

NEW YORK TIMES SAYS SCHOOL IS NEW TUSKEGEE

Bordentown, N. J.—The Bordentown School for Colored Youth at Bordentown, New Jersey, is called the "Tuskegee of the North" in an article published in the New York Times of Sunday, December 21, which states that "The school, a state institution, has attracted wide interest among educators."

Informer

"Professor Valentine holds that the essential problems of life do not differ for the Negro and the white," says the Times article. "Both must adjust themselves to life and to social conditions as found inside and outside the school room. Education for the masses today, he believes, must combine academic instruction and instruction that directly helps them earn a living under the present industrial system. So the pupils at Bordentown are put to practical tasks immediately on entry. While studying history and mathematics, they repair automobiles, learn to raise poultry. Machine and carpentry shops train boys to take care of plant buildings and to repair automobiles and other equipment used on a large modern plant.

1-3-31

"In the new hall of technology other trades will be taught—electrical trades, plastering, bricklaying. Also in this large structure will be sound proof rooms for the aspiring musician and an auditorium for band practice.

Houston Texas

"While boys learn the secrets of poultry culture, study soils, experiment with fertilizers, girls study domestic science or beauty culture, dressmaking or homemaking. The beauty culture course in particular has been a popular one. An expert from Washington, D. C., owner of a shop, supervises the training, which includes instruction in shampooing, haircutting, manicuring, facial massage and the correct use of lotions, cosmetics and tonics. Members of the domestic science course prepare all meals for faculty members."

The Times also states that Bordentown School "has come to take a leading part in the community life of the district. This is in accordance with the principal's belief that the institution should house as many activities of a civic nature as is compatible with the school program."

"TUSKEGEE OF THE NORTH" SAYS N. Y. TIMES OF BORDENTOWN

Southern Christian Recorder

1-3-31

Nashville Tenn

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New York City, Dec. 25.— More than 10,000 blind children participated in Christmas celebrations throughout the United States today without sight of Christmas trees or other holiday decorations, and approximately 50,000 partially seeing children had only dim visual impressions of the joyous occasion. Their happiness is assured in various institutions as well as in private homes on this particular day; but the multitude of problems raised throughout the year by the welfare of blind children wil be gone into with special care by the World Conference on Work for the Blind which meets in New York City next April 13, according to Edward M. Van Cleve, American member of the international committee which is making arrangements for the conference.

Some of the plans for the World Conference were made public here today by Mr. Van Cleve who represented the United States at a meeting of the Committee on Personnel and Program in Hamburg, Germany, recently. Mr. Van Cleve is Principal of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, Pelham Parkway and Williamsbridge Road, one of the first schools for the blind in America, which will celebrate its 100th anniversary in 1932.

"Among the principal matters concerning children to be discussed," said Mr. Van Cleve, "are the courses of study for blind children and vocational guidance to enable them to find self-respecting places in the community; experimental work in the psychology and education of the blind; and the intricate training of blind children with other disabilities, such as the deaf-blind, the blind feeble-minded, the crippled blind, and the emotionally unstable blind.

The object of the World Conference are; first, to make common cause among the workers for the blind in all nations with a view to bringing to pass a feeling of friendship; secondly, to bring knowledge of the best work being done for the blind in different countries to the notice of other countries; and, thirdly, to improve the standard and the status of work for the blind throughout the world. These purposes are sought in their double bearing on public opinion and on those already engaged in the work. President Hoover forwarded invitations to 50 different Governments, and 30 nations have already indicated they will send their specialists on welfare of the blind as delegates.

"The United States is one of the most progressive countries dealing with the care and education of blind children. Nearly 6,000 pupils are enrolled in the 61 residential schools for the blind, private and public. In addition, there are day school classes for the blind in 18 cities in the United States; the first day school for the blind was organized in the city of Chicago in 1900.

"Many states now have appropriations which provide funds for the hiring of "readers" for blind students attending institutions of higher learning. Owing to the limited market for special books for the blind, their publication has never been commercially possible; school books for these 'finger readers' have been largely supplied by the federal government during the last half century, operating through teh American Printing House for the Blind in Louisville, Ky.

Education-1931
Industrial Schools.

North Carolina.

Durham [illegible]
Friday, [illegible]

NEGRO SCHOOL COMMENDED BY STATE OFFICER

Inspector Pleased With Work at Hillside; G. A. Edwards Succeeds C. G. Davis

G. A. Edwards, former president of Kittrell college, and for 13 years teacher of industrial arts in Shaw university at Raleigh, has been employed to succeed C. G. Davis, deceased, as industrial and manual training teacher at Hillside Park school. He is regarded as exceptionally well qualified for the position.

This work is an important part of the training given at Hillside and school officials are anxious to maintain the good record set by Professor Davis and his associates in the work. Five instructors are now used in the work, two men and three women.

H. L. Trigg, state inspector of Negro schools, visited the local school yesterday and expressed great satisfaction with the character of the work being done there and with the general tone of the school. He said that there are few, if any, Negro schools in the state with a more constructive program, or one as well planned and well carried out.

The industrial training starts in the seventh grade and is designed for those who do not expect to take a college course. Practical things that will aid the student in making a living are taught. Boys are taught carpentry, blacksmith work, blue printing and other industrial arts. Girls are taught cooking, dressmaking, millinery, home nursing, etc. The general aim of this instruction is to aid the students in becoming trustworthy, dependable and efficient units of the community citizenship.

The extra curricular activities of the school look to moral and character training. All of this work is definitely mapped out, with a place for almost every student, the whole interlocked and supervised by instructors.

Objectives of this work are:

To prepare the student for life a democracy.

To make him increasingly self-directive.

To teach him co-operation.

To increase the interest of the student in school.

To foster sentiments of law and order.

To develop special abilities.

Education - 1931

South Carolina

Industrial Schools.

Greenville, S. C. News
Saturday, January 3, 1931

Industrial School Planned To Teach Variety Of Trades

Construction Of Two-Floor Building To Be Begun Immediately

Adequate facilities for teaching negro pupils a variety of manual trades will be incorporated in the Industrial school that the city district will begin building immediately with the financial assistance of the Rosenwald foundation.

HAS TWO FLOORS

The structure will be located near Sterling high school for negroes and will have two floors divided into various compartments each devoted to the study of a separate trade.

On the first floor will be space enough for a garage in which automobile mechanics will work, a place for automobile washing, cleaning and greasing, one for automobile painting. one for masonry, one for teaching public service in which negro pupils will learn how to become porters or janitors, and the boiler and coal room.

DIVIDED FOR STUDY

The second floor provides divisions for the study of clothes cleaning processes, clothes mending and making, cabinet work, carpentry, furniture repair and furniture finishing.

Dr. J. L. Mann, superintendent of the Greenville city schools, said last night that it would be impossible to say now how many students the building would accomodate as its capacity would largely depend upon the number of instructors engaged for the work.

He stated, however, that the Industrial school would be operated in close cooperation with the Sterling high school. many students taking both trade and academic courses.

TO GET HELP

It is likely that welfare experts here will make some effort to secure governmental assistance in directing the movement of jobless textile workers back to the farms. It appears that some agency will be given the task of securing share-cropping concessions for these persons, according to those in touch with the situation.

Greenville, S. C. News
Saturday, January 3, 1931

TRADE SCHOOL

"Construction of the Industrial School for Colored Boys of the city district will begin immediately, final plans having been approved, bids received and contracts let," Dr. J. L. Mann, superintendent, announced yesterday. "The school will be built with the financial assistance of the Rosenwald foundation for the purpose of teaching negroes useful manual trades. It will be operated in connection with the Sterling high school."

* * *

Times
4-18-31
New York N.Y.

FRISSELL OF HAMPTON.

While Tuskegee has been celebrating its semi-centennial, with special honor for its founder, BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, there has been another celebration on an island off the coast of South Carolina. It relates itself to Tuskegee in that the man who was affectionately remembered in the ceremonies, Dr. HOLLIS B. FRISSELL of Hampton Institute, was the teacher and guide of Major ROBERT MOTON of Tuskegee. The island, St. Helena, once shut away entirely from the mainland but now connected by bridges and another island, is inhabited by nearly 4,000 Negroes—farmers and fisher-folk. Separated by the tides and marshes from modern civilization, they remained a distinct folk. A school was founded there in 1862 and carried on for forty years by two missionary teachers. At their death it was saved from collapse by Dr. FRISSELL and has been the centre of a most interesting educational experiment, the instruction being based largely on agriculture and home industries.

On this island, in the midst of groves of live oaks and pines, there is a commodious community house built some years ago as a memorial to Dr. FRISSELL, surrounded by school buildings, shops, barns, &c. Upon its walls has been recently placed a tablet, showing the form and face of Dr. FRISSELL, with Major MOTON, his pupil, disciple and interpreter, at his side, while near by are other figures representing those who worked with him in "joyful courage "to uplift the people everywhere, "in freedom, truth and love." His own favorite admonition, "Struggle, struggle, struggle," led to his being admiringly and affectionately called "Struggle FRISSELL."

A new building for the school (known as Penn School) was dedicated and "blessed" by the natives in their own manner. From time to time teachers and missionaries come from countries with similar problems—India, Africa, China and Japan, as well as from our own States,—for the school is a splendid illustration of what can be done for primitive peoples. So is extended the influence of this great teacher and administrator, who not only built up and enlarged Hampton, furnished a model for Tuskegee and gave guidance to its leaders, but "fairly has "the credit of proposing this whole "remarkable campaign for develop-"ing Southern schools for Negroes." Behind him stands the heroic figure of General ARMSTRONG, who founded Hampton, but Dr. FRISSELL should ever be kept as this bas-relief presents him, standing with the Negro and Indian at his side—in hopeful struggle.

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 18 1931

FRISSELL OF HAMPTON.

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Education-1931.

Tennessee

Industrial Schools.

AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL NEEDED

"The next move on the part of the destructionists will be to make some agreement to turn over the comfortable and well located East Tennessee School for Negro Deaf and Dumb youths in exchange for graft money," were the words of a well known local leader, following the turning out of the Negro boys and girls from their comfortable quarters at the Knox county Industrial School.

East Tennessee News

And but for the watchful eye and determined opposition on the part of earnest element of the group, directed at the efforts of these "destructionists," such a thing might have happened and even worse things than that.

1-1-31

As it is now, a score or more of little Negro boys are huddled together in a fire trap in the heart of the Negro residential section of Western Heights, on a plot of ground hardly large enough to turn a one-horse wagon on. If a fire should visit the flimsy frame building, the poor little fellows would burn the same as rats before they could escape. While the boys are housed in this fire-trap, the little Negro girls have positively no place in the county for their detention and when they commit an offense that warrants their being committed to an institution, if the quota at the Nashville and Cincinnati institutions for receiving such girls, has been filled, they are turned out on the streets only to reenter their environments where similar conduct may be engaged in.

Knoxville, Tenn.

The deal that placed these boys in the Brandau Hill fire trap was instigated by the principal of one of our city schools, his son-in-law, a member of the faculty of Knoxville College, in which the property was purchased at a sum considerably under three thousand dollars and sold to the county at the enormous sum of SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS.

It is earnestly hoped that the thoughtful element of both races will get together, early in the New Year in an effort to secure a suitable place where the Negro boys and girls may be taken care of in a manner the same as the youths of other races.

Education - 1931

Industrial Schools.

Texas.

A UNIVERSITY AT PRAIRIE VIEW

Informer 4-18-31

Houston, Texas.

The development of the University of Texas was fraught with great difficulties. Higher branches of education, so-called, in those days in Texas, and those far-sighted leaders who saw education as the true bulwark of a free people had to labor in and out of season for many years before their dream was finally realized. After much agitation there was finally passed on Februray 11, 1858, "An Act to Establish the University of Texas." The good intentions of this act were again repeated in Section 10 of Article VII of the Constitution of 1876, which required the legislature of Texas to establish such a university as soon as practicable. It was not, however, until November 17, 1882, that the corner stone of the first building of the University of Texas was laid.

The same Constitution of 1876 (Section 14 of Article VII) provided for the establishment of a branch university for Negroes, but the joker was added that no tax should ever be levied and no money should ever be appropiated out of the general revenue either for this branch university or for the erection of buildings at the University of Texas. The result of this joker has been that the University of Texas has had a difficult time finding the necessary money for edequately housing itself, and that no branch university for Negroes has been established.

It is proposed in this editorial to revive the question of whether the State of Texas should provide university training for its Negro youth, and if so, to add a discussion upon the question of how and where such university training should be provided. In the first place it is proper to state what The Informer and Freeman means by a university for the Negroes of Texas. We mean nothing more nor less than an institution of learning wher the colored youth of the state may receive the kind of information and training which experience has proven to be absolutely essential for the well-being of the Negro population of Texas, and hence for the well-being of the State itself. For no state can in this day ignore the demonstrated problems within a million of its people, without impairing the best welfare of all of the people.

Some of the branches of learning which experience has demonstrated to be absolutely essential for the well-being of the million Negroes in Texas are the following: (1) Those higher branches of college and literary training which are required by the State for the holding of teaching positions in the elementary and high schools which the State has provided for its Negro population (2) Those higher branches of training which are necessary to give adequate training to Negro farmers of the State, in order that they may enjoy a more productive and happy life on the farms upon which they live. (3) Those higher branches of industrial training without which Negroes engaged in the industries of the State cannot furnish the most efficient labor of which they are capable. (4) The higher branches of household arts and economy without which the women of the race cannot be as productive in their homes and occupational callings as they should be. (5) Those higher branches of training which prepare young women for the nursing of the sick and the afflicted of the race according to the standards which are laid down for them as for all by the State of Texas. (6) The training of physicians for treating the diseases which Negroes become afflicted with. (7) The training of dentists to properly treat and care for the teeth and mouths of the Negro population. (8) The training of druggists prepared to dispense the medicines which the sick and the afflicted of the Negro race must use. (9) The training of lawyers to give adequate legal guidance and advice to the various enterprises and endeavors in which the members of the Negro population may engage. (10) Adequate business and financial training to equip Negroes to intelligently engage in business.

Why should such training be provided for its Negro citizens by the State of Texas? First let us examine the reasons which the great advocates of the University of Texas advanced for the establishment of such an institution for the white youth of the State. In his message to the 17th Legislature, on April 6, 1882, Governor Roberts said—"The whole question about the establishment of a first-class University and its branches is: Shall Texas give her own native-born sons and daughters the facilities for fitting themselves to occupy those higher walks, so necessary in the proper direction of her future destiny, or will she leave her own sons and daughters to be kept in a lower sphere of life, and be therein directed by the learning and skill of strangers, sons and daughters of other States, who will come here and fill the places which her own sons and daughters ought to occupy, and will occupy if they are given a fair opportunity?

"Every great State should rear its own men in every stature of manhood, of intelligence and of culture, according to their capabilities, upon its own soil, and thereby engender and preserve an intense homogeneousness in the character of its population, which must result in the concentrated power and elevated prosperity of the whole body politic in association."

The following is taken from the address of Col Ashbel Smith, delivered at the corner stone laying of the University of Texas, on November 17, 1882—"The University of Texas will not merely educate a vastly greater number of students than would otherwise obtain a higher education; but there goes with it an advantage that is scarcely possible to overrate. It is a home education for the youth of our State. The youth who gets his education at home is in accord, in a sympathy, having the strength of an instinct, with the people of Texas, his heart beats in all its pulses with the heart of the great mass of his fellow citizens, with a common heart, it I may speak. of the people of Texas. Further, a corps of young men leaving the university annually and settling in every section of the State, carry with them common sympathies; they unify the people of the State, make them one homogeneous community. They unify all the sentiments of all sections; make the citizens of various sections to understand each other, to esteem each other, and all of us to feel that all our great interests are in common, including the existence of the State, one and indivisible."

Judge Terrel, in his speech in the Texas Senate on a bill to set aside two million acres of land to endow the University of Texas, said—"Even a fool can see that unless a large endowment in money or in land that will bring money, is obtained, this grand enterprise must peris in its very birth, and our people must contnue every year to send their sons and daughters to other States, with over half a million of money, by actual estimate, for their university education, that they may come back Kentuckians, Virginians and Massachusetts people. To permit such a state of things to continue when we can endow without taxing the people one cent, would not only be wrong, but criminal."

It occurs to The Informer and Freeman that, if it was unfair to require the parents of white boys and white girls to spend over a half million dollars in money each year in the universities of other states in order that they may get the necessary training for their largest usefulness to the State of Texas, it is manifestly more unfair to require the parents of black boys and black girls to spend the hundreds of thousands of dollars which they are required to spend each year in other states in order to give them the educational preparation which they must have in order to serve as they should the million Negroes of the great Lone Star State. For the parents of these black boys and black girls are a thousand times less able to pay this vast amount of money for this necessary training, while at the same time this great sum could be more profitably used in the life of the Negro population here at home.

All of the Negro physicians in the State of Texas, all of the Negro dentists in the State of Texas, all of the Negro druggists in the State of Texas, all of the Negro lawyers in the State of Texas, indeed, all of the Texans who teach at the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College who have had to equip themselves with advanced training in order to meet the requirements of the State of Texas for the positions which they fill, have had to go to other states at the expenditure literally of a total sum of hundreds of thousands of dollars for this specialized training. This should not be.

In the second place it occurs to The Informer and Freeman that, if the white youth who gets his training in the University of Texas "is in accord, in a sympathy, having the strength of an instinct, with the people of Texas," this is just as true of the Negro youth. And, if it is important to the State of Texas that the white youth be trained at home in that peculiar understanding of and sentiment toward the problems which are peculiar to the State of Texas, which are so necessary to the building of a happy and homogeneous people, it occurs to The Informer and Freeman that it should be just as important, if not more so, to the State of Texas that the Negro youth be trained in the same sympathies and understanding. The point of view which will best help Texas to solve its problems is no less important in the minds and hearts of educated black men and women than in the minds and hearts of white men and women.

And finally, if it is a fair consideration to the white boys and girls of the State of Texas that they shall have opportunities on Texas soil to train themselves for all of the higher walks which open themselves in their group, it is no less a fair consideration that black boys and girls should have a like opportunity on Texas soil to prepare themselves to fill the places in the higher walks which may be opened within their own group. Else those places in both instances will be filled by others.

So, to sum up, we are of the opinion that all of the reasons which prompted the establishment of the University of Texas for the benefit of the white boys and girls of the State apply with equal or greater force when the matter of providing university training in Texas for black boys and black girls is considered. And we believe that fairness only would be meted out if the State of Texas should establish such a university for its Negro citizens. The University of Texas has already developed to be one of the great universities of the land; and it is largely endowed with oil lands and other funds. And there is no reason why this great State should not now turn its attention to carrying out the policy clearly indicated in Section 14 of Article VII of the Constitution of 1876, that the colored people of Texas should be provided with opportunities in Texas for university training.

How and where should such training be provided? The answer seems to us to be inescapable that it should be provided at what is now the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College. Already Prairie View has the basis for extending itself into an institution giving all of those branches of higher learning to the Negro youth of Texas which experience has shown to be absolutely necessary to the normal needs and problems in the Negro community. Already Prairie View is making large contributions in that direction. It but needs now further and larger and more sympathetic support from the State of Texas in going forward into the development of a program big enough to give to the Negroes of Texas the home training which was so important and essential in the establishment of the University of Texas. The State would merely have to build on the foundation which is already laid. We therefore make the suggestion that the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College should be extended to the point of its becoming the University for the training of the Negro youth of Texas.

In the memorable words of Booker T. Washington, "There is no security for any of us except in the highest intelligence and development of us all." The State of Texas can ill afford to leave the bringing of this intelligence and development into its Negro group to other states. By making a university out of Prairie View it can avoid the dangers in the Negro community which the University of Texas was established to avoid in the white community.

Education—1931

Industrial Schools.

Virginia

FOUNDER'S DAY TO BE OBSERVED AT HAMPTON SUN.

Journal ~~and~~ Guide

Dr. A. Phelps Stokes Will Be Principal Speaker

1-31-31

HAMPTON, Va.—Students, workers, and trustees of Hampton Institute are looking forward to the annual Founder's Day exercises to be held on the Institute campus on Sunday, February I. The principal address will be delivered by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, canon of Washington Cathedral and president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, who will deliver a memorial address on two of Hampton's late trustees—William Howard Taft, trustee from 1909 and president of the Board from 1914 until his death in 1930, and Clarence H. Kelsey, trustee from 1909 until his death, and Clarence H. Kelsey, trustee from 1909 until his death last Spring.

Norfolk, Va

After the church services the senior students, accompanied by the Institute band, students, workers, and guests, will carry wreaths to the school cemetery and place them on the graves of three former principals, General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell, and Dr. George P. Phenix.

In the afternoon an informal reception will be held at the Mansion House, the home of the president of the Institute, in honor of the trustees and former workers. The Founder's Day exercises will close with the regular Sunday evening services in Ogden Hall.

As a preliminary meeting to the Founder's Day services, held each year to commemorate the life and work of General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, founder and first principal of Hampton Institute, the Armstrong League, composed of Hampton workers, will hold its annual historical meeting on Saturday evening, January 31, in Ogden Hall. Moving pictures showing the development of Hampton Institute will be shown. During this meeting a tablet will be dedicated in memory of Dr. Martha M. Waldron, for years the Institute's devoted physician. The tablet is being presented to the school by Miss Elsie Phoebus

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PRESIDENT HOWE OF HAMPTON TO ADDRESS ALUMNI

Journal & Guide
2-7-31
Norfolk Va.

Local Founder's Day Observance At St. John's Church

President Arthur Howe, Hampton's new president, will deliver an address to the Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Norfolk County Alumni Chapter Sunday afternoon at three-thirty at the St. John's A. M. E. Church on Bute Street. The alumni here are enthusiastic over the privilege to hear for the first time, President Howe, who has held his present position for just one month.

He leaves his many and varied duties to share with those who will attend, his scholarly training which he received in the Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Conn., Yale University, and the Union Theological Seminary. Since 1928 he had been a professor at Dartmouth.

Those who heard the Hampton European Choir here in the fall at the City Auditorium, heard Miss Ruby E. Truheart when she sang to the perfect satisfaction of her large audience. She will be the soloist on the Founder's Day Program here Sunday. It may be of interest to know that this is her senior year in the School of Music, of which Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett is the director.

The general public is also cordially invited. The following program will be rendered: opening song, "How Firm a Foundation"; invocation, Rev. L. L. Berry; song, "They Look Like Men of War"; "Hampton's Influence Through Summer School", Mrs. M. Estelle Elliott; selection, Miss Ruby E. Trueheart; "Memories of the Passing Hampton Worker," led by Mrs. Mildred Peters; selection, choir; introduction of speaker, A. C. Royston; address, President Arthur Howe of Hampton Institute; selection, Miss Ruby E. Trueheart; "Alumni Song," Alumni; remarks, Mrs. Margaret G. Holmes, president; benediction.

There will be a business meeting following the benediction. Each member is kindly and urgently asked to remain for this meeting. Mrs. Margaret G. Holmes is the president and A. C. Royston is secretary

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TABLET UNVEILED TO MEMORY OF DR. WALDRON

Commencement

HAMPTON INST., Va.—A tablet to the memory of the late Dr. Martha M. Waldron, for nearly thirty years resident physician at Hampton Institute, was unveiled at the regular Sunday evening services in Ogden Hall on February 1. Major Brown, dean of men at the Institute, in presenting the tablet to the school on behalf of the donor, Miss Elsie Phoebus, gave a brief summary of Dr. Waldron's life. The Rev. Henry Wilder Foote, of Cambridge Mass., a member of the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute, accepted the tablet in their behalf.

Dr. Waldron was born i ncentral New York, in 1850, and was one of the first pupjils to enter Vassar College, from which she graduated in 1872. While there she had decided upon medical mission work as her career. She began her mission work at Hampton Institute in 1873; here she met Miss Helen M. Ludlow, who became her devoted life-long friend. After two years at Hampton and after a course in nursing, she took charge o fthe New Haven Training School for Nurses, a responsible position which led directly to her chosen field of medicine. After a three years' medical course, she returned to Hampton as resident physician. Here she became one of "Hampton's Builders." Dr. Francis G. Peabody, in his history of Hampton Institute called "Education for Life," said "The resident physician's devoted service has become a permanent asset to the school." 2-14-31

The first ten years of her work at Hampton was a pineer period. She was a pioneer in preaching the gospel of cleanliness light, fresh air, and sunshine, and in seeing that her pupils put her preaching into practice. Before King's Chapel hospital was built, Dr. Waldron cared for them in their own rooms, climbing long flights of stairs many times a day to care for her patients, even carrying meals which she herself had prepared. Through her vigilance epidemics were prevented; in 1892 her care in isolating a single case of measles prevented the spread of the disease on the campus, even though there were so many in the town that a quarantine was maintained against it. Her work with the Indians was made especially difficult because of the laxity of medical examinations of students from the west, which often compelled the return of Indians too ill to remain. She became an expert on the subject of the health of Indians, frequently being consulted by the Government. Her weekly inspections and her reports to the principal and the trustees resulted in progress being made in health conditions. Through her influence permanent improvements and arrangements were made for the care of the sick. In addition she had personal charge of the departments of physiology, hygiene, and chemistry. Through her kindness and skill and friendship she had a significant influence on the lives and character of the students.

Baltimore, Md.

The memorial tablet has been placed i nthe Institute Hospital for boys, given to Hampton Institute in 1886 by the congregation of King's Chapel, Boston, as a memorial to a sister of the Rev. Mr. Foote, whose father was at that time minister of King's Chapel. A great deal of Dr. Waldron's efforts were being given toward the planning and direction of the hospital. The inscription on the tablet reads:

"In Memory
Martha M. Waldron, M. D.
Resident Physician Hampton
Institute
1881-1910

A Lover of Humanity Whose Life Work was to Promote the Health and Happiness of the Students.

This Memorial is Installed as a Grateful and Loving Tribute by a Friend"

TAFT AND KELSEY PRAISED BY DR. ANSON P. STOKES

Journal & Guide
2-7-31
Norfolk, Va.

Basic Traits Of Two Leaders Eloquently Portrayed

By GEORGE A. KUYPER

HAMPTON, Va.—"William Howard Taft and Clarence Hill Kelsey had in common five traits of vital importance to all of us: thoroughness in intellectual work, personal integrity, personal unselfishness, broad interest in human welfare, and a reasoned optimism and Christian faith," declared the Rev. Dr Anson Phelps Stokes, canon of Washington Cathedral, president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, former secretary of Yale University, and well-known author of religious and historical pamphlets and books, during his Founder's Day address, delivered to an audience that filled Hampton Institute Memorial Church Sunday morning to pay tribute to General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, founder and first principal of Hampton Institute, for his contribution not only to Negro and Indian education in this country but also to education throughout the world.

Paying tribute to Mr. Taft and Mr Kelsey, late trustees of Hampton Institute, Dr. Phelps Stokes pointed out that although it is extremely difficult to combine the characters and careers of two men in a single address, "in the case of these two men it was somewhat lightened because they were intimate friends and members of the same political party, because they had so many traits in common, and because the framework of their lives has so many points of striking resemblance.

"Mr. Taft and Mr. Kelsey were both born of New England stock. They were educated in the public schools; they both graduated from Yale College with distinguished scholastic rank, in the same class, 1878, they both won many literary prizes in college; they both studied law and entered the Bar; they both served for many years as trustees of Yale University and of Hampton Institute, they both were deeply interested in the welfare of the colored people; they both died in the same year and within two months of each other, and one succeeded the other as president of the Hampton Institute Board of Trustees."

Were Hard Workers

Reviewing the main facts in the lives of these two men, Dr. Stokes elaborated upon the five main traits which Mr. Taft and Mr. Kelsey had in common. He pointed out that both men worked hard to achieve their success. "I know of no man who had harder tasks to do than Mr. Taft or who worked harder to achieve them. His success in Yale College was not so much due to natural brilliancy as to the fact that he was a tremendously hard worker. The same was true of his work as a judge. The same trait was characteristic of Mr Kelsey. It is worth reminding ourselves that these two men of high achievement traced their intellectual habits back to their school and college days, that they gained then that capacity for concentration and sustained effort which was essential to their highest success in after life."

Speaking of their personal integrity Dr. Stokes added. "It was personal integrity, a sturdy belief in principles, an unflinching devotion to what was believed to be the course of duty in private and public life that laid the foundations for the great careers of Mr. Taft and Mr. Kelsey. No one here has ever heard the tongue of slander touch either of these men. They both lived lives that were clean as hound's teeth. In personal life and in public life they were absolutely pure and beyond reproach. Many differed with them in matters of judgment; none was ever able to attach the slightest stigma of impurity, of dishonorable or improper conduct to either of them. They rang true; they were sincere and straightforward and honest to the core."

Praised As Unselfish

"Mr. Taft and Mr. Kelsey were also men of exceptional unselfishness. They were intensely loyal to their friends and willing to give of their time and money most generously to people and institutions in need. There was no point in which Mr. Taft and Mr. Kelsey were more alike than in their common interest in what has come to be known as human welfare. Of course, the most important contribution which they made to this cause, was as is always the case, through the living of their own lives and doing of their own work conscientiously and well. But in addition to this, each had very definite and broad humanitarian interests."

The fifth characteristis which Dr. Stokes noted was the reasoned optimism and Christian faith of these two men. "Mr. Taft's hopeful outlook on life was contagious. His very presence was inspiring to people. He was cheerful himself and liked to see others cheerful and helpful. He was a great believer in the possibilities of the individual and of society. Although Mr. Kelsey did not have Mr. Taft's contagious smile or chuckle and was somewhat more restrained in manner, I have never known anyone who had more unbounded faith in the potentiality of humanity." He pointed out that both men had a profound religious faith.

In closing his address Dr. Stokes reminded his hearers that he had not referred to any traits of what the world calls genius, but "that each one of the things I have mentioned is something which can be developed by every young man or woman. You may all illustrate in your lives the five characteristic I have named. They form together the spirit which Armstrong—who manifested them all—gave to Hampton Institute."

Late President Paid Tribute

Dr. Stokes paid tribute to Hampton's late president, Dr. George P. Phenix, who three days before his death last October, had invited Dr. Stokes to deliver the Founder's Day address. "Dr Phenix was indeed a devoted and effective friend of Hampton Institute, a worthy link in that remarkable succession of principals and presidents, general Armstrong, Dr. Frissell, Dr. Gregg, and Dr. Phenix—each of whom has been a man of the highest character who rendered valiant service to the cause of Negro education and better race relations."

Among the trustees present to hear Dr. Stokes were: Arthur Curtiss James of New York, chairman of the Board of Trustees; J. Henry Scattergood of Philadelphia, assistant United States commissioner of Indian Affairs and vice chairman of the board; Daniel W. Armstrong of New York City, Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, president of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.; Frank W. Darling, Hampton, Va.; Rev. Henry Wilder Foote of Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. S. C. Mitchell of Richmond College, Richmond, Va., and Dwight P. Robinson, president of the United Engineers and Constructors, Inc., of Philadelphia.

STANDARD UNION

B'klyn N.Y.

APR 25 1931

REMAIN TRUE, NEGROES TOLD BY DR. MOTON

Brooklyn Delegation Returns From Hampton Institute Graduation

(Special to The Standard Union)

HAMPTON, Va., April 25.—The sixty-third anniversary of Hampton Institute has closed with the return to northern cities of the special Hampton party of over one hundred well-known men and women, under the direction of Alexander B. Trowbridge, of Washington, a Hampton trustee and president of the National Hampton Association.

Representatives from Brooklyn included Miss M. P. Burtis, Mrs. M. J. Donnelly, Miss M. S. Dougherty, Mrs. L. W. Francis, Miss Mary D. Francis, Miss Mary I. Lott, Spencer Phenix and Miss Florence E. Read.

Dr. Robert Russ Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and a member of the board of trustees of Hampton Institute, presented to the board the 176 candidates for degrees and diplomas. He gave the graduates two pieces of advice: To get all the culture, learning, wealth, beauty and position they could and never to detach themselves from their own race which so needs their counsel, advice and leadership. He said: "I would rather be a Negro and help my own people to get homes and land and justice than do anything else in the world."

The principal anniversary address was delivered by Dr. Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta, director of the commission on inter-racial cooperation who emphasized the great necessity in this country of whites and Negroes working together to emerge from the present economic crisis. He said: "The white workers cannot make their way without considering the Negro workers. You cannot hand a Negro an education with one hand and with the other hand withdraw from him the opportunity for economic independence.

"The next one hundred years will see the building of a new civilization, which will realize much of the promise of the scientific discovery and development of this century for the masses of mankind, white and black."

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
Saturday, April 25, 1931

HAMPTON INSTITUTE HEARS ATLANTAN

HAMPTON, Va., April 24.—(AP)—Hampton institute closed the celebration of its 63d anniversary today when a party of more than a hundred outstanding negro men and women returned to northern cities. The special delegation was headed by Alexander B. Trowbridge, of Washington, a trustee and president of the National Hampton Association.

The 176 candidates for degrees and diplomas were advised today by Dr. Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute and a member of the board of trustees of Hampton institute, to get all the culture, learning, wealth, beauty and position they could and never to detach themselves from their own race, which needs their council, advice and leadership.

Dr. Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta, director of the commission on inter-racial co-operation, was the principal speaker today. He emphasized the need for whites and negroes to work together in emerging from the present economic crisis.

TRADE SCHOOL STUDENTS WORK ON NEW BUILDING

Journal and Guide

Dormitory Given As Memorial To Former Trustee

11-28-31

By GEORGE A KUYPER

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Students of the Hampton Institute Trade School have recently started work on a new dormitory for girls, Kelsey Hall, given by Mrs. Clarence H. Kelsey in memory of her husband, for many years president of Hampton's Board of Trustees.

Norfolk, Va.

The location chosen, though well back from the shore, has a splendid view of the waters of Hampton Creek and the distant blue of Hampton Roads beyond.

To make this site possible it was necessary to move one of the faculty houses, and one of the cottages for teachers (Abby May Cottage), and also to tear down a portion of the old laundry that has always been rather unsightly.

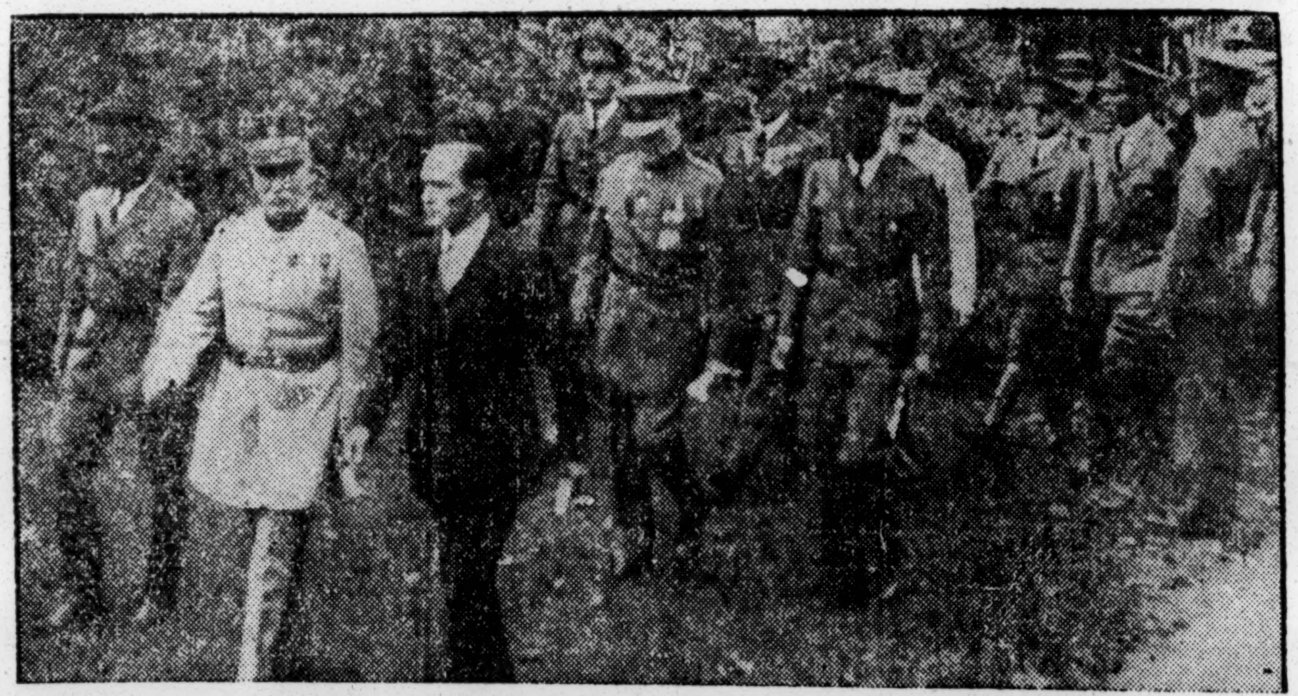
Three-Story, Fire-Proof

The three-story building, which will be of brick and fireproof throughout, will accommodate one hundred and four students,, two in each room. Each half, separated by fireproof doors, will have a unit of fifty-two students.

Each will have a lounge with fireplace on the first floor, and an adjoining kitchenette. There will also be a certain number of rooms reserved for faculty members. There is to be running water in each room, and all equipment will be completely modern.

It is hoped that eventually Kelsey Hall may be flanked on either side by dormitories of similar style and construction, forming a quadrangle centered on the beautiful view out over the water.

War Lords at Hampton



MARSHALL HENRI PETAIN, commander of all the French armies of today and hero of the Marne, took time out from his numerous activities at the Sesquicentennial at Yorktown, Va., last week in order to visit Hampton Institute. With him were General John J. Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary forces during the World war, and their staffs.

10-30-31

The distinguished guests were welcomed by President Arthur Howe, and Camille A. Chazeaud, instructor of French at the institute, who served under Marshal Petain in the war. The institute cadet regiment and the other students lined up along the waterfront, the regiment being reviewed by the visitors.

In the foreground of the picture above are shown (left to right) Hiawatha Harris, football star and cadet major; Marshal Petain, President Howe, General Pershing, and Major W. R. Brown, dean of men at Hampton. In the background (left to right) are Robert McNichols, cadet regimental adjutant; General Pershing's aide, Marshal Petain's aide, Orin Jeffries, cadet major; Assistant Commandant Lorenzo C. White, and other students, U. S., and French officers.

Education - 1931

Virginia

Industrial Schools.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE OPENS SCHOOL FOR NURSE TRAINING

Chicago Defender

By NINA D. GAGE

HAMPTON, Va., Dec. 11—Hampton Institute, with its long traditions of vocational education, is now finding it possible to offer young women preparation for another interesting and useful profession—public health nursing. More and more requests are coming in for public health nurses from many counties and schools. Hampton Institute hopes soon to have nurses ready to meet these requests The people need some one to teach them health, how to avoid illness, how to care for it if present, how to protect themselves against it if communicable.

12-12-31

They need to know what foods to eat to keep well and yet live within the family budget. As yet there are very few nurses ready to help them in this way, and there has been no place in the South where special preparation could be obtained.

At Hampton a course is being worked out giving three years basic nursing training on a college basis. The professional studies are being given by a faculty who are members of the Institute faculty. The clinical practice to illustrate these studies is being given under supervision in the Dixie hospital, just off the campus.

The Dixie hospital is a community hospital serving all classes. It has just been completely remodeled through a grant from the Rosenwald fund, and will afford a varied experience in the care of medical, surgical, obstetric and pediatric patients.

Affiliations with the Hampton and Norfolk Visiting Nurse associations give the institute students further clinical experience, and some insight into the home conditions of many of their patients.

To Give Degree

A fourth year of public health nursing is being planned with both field experience and courses at the college in sociology, economics, public health administration, and so on. This fourth year will lead toward the completion of the work for the degree of bachelor of science in nursing.

Fascinating work will be open to graduates of this course. There is at present about one nurse in this country for every 597 people, but only one Race public health nurse for every 4,000 of the population. The need for nurses is thus very great. A public health nurse will have an opportunity to know her community, help the members when ill, refer them to agencies which will help them to become self-supporting if they are out of work. There are positions now clamoring to be filled, and many more will open when there are people qualified to fill them—school nurses, nurses in factories and industrial

ants, rural nurses. The language of science as to causes of disease must be translated into the everyday language of the people, so that they can make use of scientific discoveries in diet, hygiene and health measures.

12/12/31

Opportunities are many. Salaries run generally parallel to those of teachers. The workers are very few. A chance to prepare is now at hand, and a new occupation is opening to young women who want to use their college training to help their own people.

A class will be admitted to the school in December, and application blanks may be obtained by writing to the director of the school of nursing. If scholarship aid is needed, consult the director.

HAMPTON GIVES FRAT MEN "RESIGN OR QUIT" ORDER

Whip

12-26-31

HAMPTON, Va., Dec. 23.— The administrative board of Hampton Institute has ruled that students who have become members of Greek letter fraternities must sever their relationship either with them or with the school.

The ultimatum to the fraternity members in the student body to resign from the organizations or be dismissed from the institution came as a result of several students joining a fraternity chapter at another college in the state.

Hampton has always banned fraternities on the campus and has a rule to that effect. Nevertheless, during the latter part of last term and in recent weeks Hampton students have been initiated by members of the Greek-letter society located elsewhere.

Chicago

To meet this situation President Arthur Howe on Wednesday night of last week announced at the chapel hour that in the future Hampton students must refrain from joining fraternities elsewhere. The students involved are expected under the circumstances to forward their resignations to fraternity in question. Those who do not would be honorably dismissed.

Due to the oaths of membership secret ritual of the orders, and clannish which is engendered by fraternities, Dr. Howe declares that the fraternities are undemocratic, and set up a caste system among students which is in violation of the spirit of Hampton. No chapters of any of the national fraternities have been set up at the institution, but many of the men students it is claimed have joined chapters in other cities

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HAMPTON GIVES FRAT MEN RESIGN OR QUIT ORDER

Journal and Guide

Students Told They Cannot Belong To Fraternities

12-14-31

Special to Journal and Guide

HAMPTON, Va.—The administrative board of Hampton Institute has ruled that students who have become members of Greek-letter fraternities must sever their relationship either with them or with the school.

Norfolk, Va.

The ultimatum to the fraternity members in the student body to resign from the organizations or be dismissed from the institution came as a result of several students joining a fraternity chapter at another college in the state.

Hampton has always banned fraternities on the campus and has a rule to that effect. Nevertheless, during the latter part of last term and in recent weeks Hampton students have been initiated by members of the Greek-letter society located elsewhere.

Order Given Wednesday

To meet this situation President Arthur Howe on Wednesday night of last week announced at the chapel hour that in the future Hampton students must refrain from joining fraternities elsewhere. The students involved are expected under the circumstances to forward their resignations to the fraternity in question. Those who do not would be honorably dismissed.

Due to the oaths of membership and other rulings of fraternities it is not known just what action the fraternity will take on the expected resignations. It is believed that the resignations will be accepted tentatively, the Hampton students becoming merely inactive members until their graduation.

Effect of Order

The move of the administrative board, however, is certain to put a halt to further initiation of Hampton students.

Many members of the Hampton faculty and of the administrative board itself are themselves members of fraternities. During the administration of former Principal James E. Gregg a move was instituted by undergraduates to secure the establishment of chapters of national fraternities at Hampton, but with Dr. Gregg's resignation and the subsequent graduation of the interested students, the movement died out. Dr. Gregg was at one time favorable to the establishment of fraternity chapters here, and endorsed the action of the interested students in polling alumni who belonged to fraternities on the feasibility and desirability of locating chapters here.

Education-1931

Libraries.

Alabama.

Jasper, Ala., Advertiser

Wednesday, February 18, 1931

LIBRARY REPORT SHOWS INTEREST OVER THE COUNTY

Newspapers And Magazines Prove Big Appeal To The Reading Public As Shown By First Month's Report

The Negro Branch of the Walker County Library is now circulating approximately 650 valumes, 270 of which are children's story books, 250 books of instruction and general information, and 130 exclusively for grown-ups. The library has now been open to the public one month, during which time there have been registered 275 borrowers—153 in the adult department and 122 children, who exchange on an average of 49 books daily.

It is interesting to note the distribution of raeders as to location over the county. From Jasper, there are 214; from Bankhead 27; from Calumet, 2; Carbon Hill, 2; Coal Valley, 5; Cordova, 5; Corona 5; Dora, 4; Townley 12. Even from a casual glance at these statistics, one can see that the Library has taken its place in the community and the county and some instructive and helpful study begun.

The Library is a source of interest to the whole county. Each person has made himself a committee of one to advertise the books and urge others to join. We are especially indebted to those who have consented to have their names placed on the reference list, and who have been personally responsible for distributing application cards over the county. Friends have also helped with the decorations, displays and exhibits in the reading room.

There are several newspapers and magazines in the Library; the Birmingham Age-Herald gives daily news, while the Chicago Defender and Birmingham Truth contain weekly happenings in the negro world. Among the magazines will be found titles that will appeal to each person. The younger people are interested in BOY'S LIFE and the AMERICAN GIRL; the women will find helpful suggestions in the LADIES HOME JOURNAL, AMERICAN and NORMAL INSTRUCTOR; while men like POPULAR MECHANICS and the LITERARY DIGEST.

The most popular books in the library are those relating to regro life and achievement in America. There have been 47 calls for Dr. Robert E. Morton's "What the Negro Thinks." Other negro authors are Booker T. Washington, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Phyllis Wheatley and W. E. B. DuBois. Other authors writing about negroes are equally entertaining. "Opportunity," a monthly magazine, carries items of current interest pertaining to negro life.

Reference questions cover a large field. Material has been furnished on Bible literature and history, the Life of Christ, Greek and Roman mythology, United States and civic administration and ethics.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

AUG 31 1931

MOBILE LOOKS AHEAD

The 91st annual trade review of The Mobile Register presents a graphic picture of the port city as it stands today, quite old, but gathering new strength, as one who has found the fountain of youth.

Naturally the chief feature of the edition is that relating to the $10,000,000 State docks to which ships from all the seas come to bring cargoes from other lands, and pick up cargoes from our own, and while at Mobile find safety in a landlocked harbor. But there are others.

Mobile county has $6,000,000 of paved highways, but is not yet satisfied. It plans more and more paved mileage.

The Southern Kraft Corporation has a plant at Mobile which cast $7,500,000 and can make 15,000,000 paper bags a day.

There is a $2,000,000 bridge across the bay, between Baldwin and Mobile.

Mobile has an impressively beautiful public library building, in connection with which there is one feature which reflects great credit upon the white citizens of that community—there is a branch library for Negroes, a picture of which, as printed in The Register, shows it to be a lovely and spacious structure.

The Mobile county public school system is among the best in the land, and has long been.

These are some of the newer aspects of Mobile. The older background, ornamented with five flags and enriched by tales of romance, is the picture of Mobile which most people, we suspect, retain in their minds. But that picture, lovely as it is, is not complete.

The fact is that Mobile is not content to live on the glories of the past, but is ambitious to win fresh renown, and even more ambitious to become economically and socially sounder than ever before, which is just what it is doing.

General

Education-1931

Libraries.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Sunday, March 1, 1931

Southern Library Conditions and Needs Discussed by Miss Tommie D. Barker

Friends of public libraries have a ways instanced with pardonable prid the fact that the free public librar is the most significant contributio that the United States has made t the world's social and educational institutions. It was, therefore, something of a shock when a survey o library facilities in the United States and Canada, made by the American Library Association in 1926, revealed the fact that 46 per cent of the inhabitants of the United States and Canada were still without free public library service, and it was even more of a cause for concern to those of us who were interested in library development in the south to find that 73 per cent of the people of the southern states were without access to books through free public libraries. The obvious explanation of this condition is that with a population that is still 75 per cent rural it is more difficult to develop these institutions dependent upon co-operative endeavor than it is in the urban centers. However, the American principle of equal opportunity would require that a means be found for equalizing library opportunities as it has been found for equalizing other educational opportunities.

County Library.

The county library provides the solution of equalizing public library opportunities. Operating from a headquarters in the county seat or other central point and maintaining branches and stations in postoffices, stores, community buildings, schools, and residences, the county library places its service within easy reach of every family in the county. The county library seems particularly well adapted to southern conditions and there has been marked development in the organization of county-serving libraries in the south in the last few years. Impetus has been given to the movement by the generous aid of the Julius Rosenwald fund in assisting in the ~~support over~~ a five-year period of county library demonstrations in the southern states. There are now 11 such library demonstrations in progress in seven states, the Rosenwald fund having already made grants for the work of $542,666. Alabama has one of these demonstration libraries; Louisiana and Mississippi each have one; North Carolina has two; South Carolina has two; Tennessee has three; and Texas one. The stimulating effect of these demonstrations is already evident in the growing interest in libraries and in the reorganization of city and town libraries on a county-wide basis.

Of course, the first necessity in organizing county libraries is a permissive county library law, and unfortunately Georgia is one of the five states in the United States and one of the two in the south (Florida being the other) which does not permit counties to establish and maintain public libraries. Until this handicap is removed, the greater part of Georgia's population will necessarily remain without access to a free public library. Meanwhile, other states are going forward with the development of their county library program: ten counties in North Carolina have county-wide library service; five in Alabama; five in Louisiana, seven in Mississippi; five in South Carolina; and four in Tennessee; while 46 of the 58 counties in California have county libraries and 11 of the 21 counties in New Jersey. In fact, there are 230 tax-supported county libraries in the United States.

The county library has received the indorsement of many national organizations and public officials, among them being the National Federation of Women's Clubs and the governors of six states. Among southern governors, Governor Huey P. Long, of Louisiana, and Governor Max O. Gardner, of North Carolina, have indorsed the county library plan. Governor Long says: "If I had only a small amount of money to spend on public improvements, I would put it all in a library."

Governor Gardner said at the southern conference on education at Chapel Hill, N. C., in October, 1929: "I regard the citizens' library movement to provide a good county-wide library service for every county as one of the most profoundly important, far-reaching developments in public education in this state since the introduction of the compulsory school law."

Redouble Efforts.

And so the interest is spreading more and more in this American born agency of universal education—the free public library. Georgia cannot afford to let her citizens be deprived of the book privileges through county-service libraries, and all those interested in the social and educational progress of the state should redouble their efforts to get legislation for county libraries.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER,
Regional Field Agent for the South,
American Library Association.

Libraries.

New Library Named After Dr. G. C. Hall

Whip

Chicago Bee

8-15-31

At an executive meeting of the board of directors of the Chicago Public Library, held Monday afternoon, August 10th, it was agreed by an unanimous vote to name the new south side branch library now under construction at 48th and Michigan avenue, the George Cleveland Hall Branch, in honor of the late Dr. George Cleveland Hall. The motion was offered by Joseph D. Bibb, who secured the concurrence of the entire board in thus honoring the former member of the board whose efforts secured the donation of the site of the branch library.

Dr. Hall was one of the pioneer professional men in Chicago, and was long associated with every progressive movement and civic undertaking for the welfare of the south side. As a member of the library board, he secured the donation of a site of a new branch on the South Side from Julius Rosenwald, and engineered the passing of the required appropriation through the board. A memorial tablet commemorating the services of Dr. Hall, together with the name of the donor of the site and the names of the present members of the library board will be set up in the entrance to the building.

The structure of the new building is now nearing completion, and furniture and books have been ordered by the board. It is expected that the George Cleveland Hall branch library will be dedicated and opened to the public early in October.

Education-1931

Louisiana

Libraries.

[illegible]
Friday, [illegible] 12, 1931

Ground Broken Early in Week At W.P.T. School

Will Be Completed By July

Ground was broken Monday at the Webster Parish Training School for a building to be dedicated soley to negroes for Library work. According to information received here this will be the second building for this sort of work in the State, the other being the Negro Library in New Orleans.

Funds for the building here were contributed by the Rosenwald Fund and the General Education Board. Labor is being furnished entirely by the negroes, under the supervision of Mr. Alma Knight, contractor of Webster Parish Schools. The structure will be finished probably before July 1, it is announced.

When completed the new Library will serve both the community and the Training School. It will be a one story frame building with a main reading room, two alcoves, a work room with a glass partition between it and the main reading room for discipliary purposes, a small storage closet, and a wash room. Exits will be located on one side and in the front and will be connected with the School by walks.

The entire building is being constructed in accordance with plans issued by the Rosenwald Fund. The Library is a branch f the Webster Parish Library.

Education-1931

Maryland

Libraries.

Annapolis Establishes Jim Crow Library

12-28-31

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — A Jim Crow branch of the public library was established this week for colored readers of the capital of the great Free State. The branch will be located in the Community House and Miss Lena King, a Stanton Hi instructor, will be librarian.

Education-1931

North Carolina

Libraries

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
Saturday, January 24, 1931

Books for Negro Children

The Rosenwald Foundation has given distinct aid in placing collections of excellent books in six Winston-Salem colored schools. Five of the grade schools and the negro high school are beneficiaries of the Foundation's interest in advancing the negro race. The books include such important negro works as Booker T. Washington's "Up From Slavery" and Brawley's "Short History of the American Negro."

The importance of good libraries in schools for colored children cannot be overestimated. Many of these children come from homes where the economical situation makes against much in the way of reading material. Every negro child that is enlisted in the army of readers is a new recruit in the ranks of good citizens. Every dollar spent for good books for colored children will bring in dividends many times the principle.

Colored teachers, children and patrons have shown a lively interest in obtaining books for the school libraries. Two of the graded schools have made splendid progress in building up libraries while two others have a few books. The Rosenwald collections will add substantially to libraries already pretty well supplied as well as give encouragement to the schools that have only scant collections.

Education-1931

South Carolina.

Libraries

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
Sunday, January 25, 1931

Library

The negro community house on Brush street has established a library which is open to the public, it was announced yesterday. Books will be lent only on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons but the negro residents of the community are invited to visit the library at any time during the week.

Charleston, S. C., News & Courier
Sunday, [illegible] 1931

Library Receives Gift of $10,000

The receipt of a check from the Carnegie Corporation of New York for $10,000 was announced at the meeting of the trustees of the Charleston free library yesterday afternoon by Dr. Charles B. Foelsch, president of the institution. Meeting in the rooms of the library at the Charleston Museum, the session of the trustees was well attended.

The check from the Carnegie corporation is the first payment on the sum of $35,000 voted the local institution for the purchase of books. In a letter to Dr. Foelsch, President Frederick P. Keppel, of the Carnegie corporation, announced that a second check in the same amount would be sent early next year. Five thousand dollars will be remitted for the purchase of books durnig 1933, and the same sum for each of the two years following, completing the payments.

Trustees of the library were particularly gratified to receive the announcement of the Carnegie gift, because the corporation has for the past fifteen years given little aid to public libraries. It is in special recognition of the opportunities for establishing fine library service in Charleston that this donation is being made.

Miss Laura Bragg, librarian, announced that the facilities of the new library are being increasingly used by Charleston's public. From the opening hour until the time of closing at 9:30 o'clock each evening, a stream of visitors passes through the turnstiles at the entrance.

There are now approximately 13,000 volumes for general circulation on the shelves and in addition more than 10,000 reference books. Large numbers of new books are being ordered weekly to keep pace with the growing list of borrowers.

During January, the first month of the library's operation, the average daily circulation was 150 volumes. During February, this average increased to 208. Of the books borrowed, during January 3,000 were works of fiction; during February 3,500 volumes of fiction were issued.

The smallest daily issue was sixty-four books, this on a day early in the year very soon after the opening of the institution; the largest day resulted in the issuing of 292 books.

Next to works of fiction, juvenile books were most popular, Miss Bragg reported. Then followed history, sociology, literature, philosophy, science and religion, in the order indicated.

Plans were perfected, at the trustees' meeting for the opening, before the first of May, of branch libraries in strategic communities of Charleston county, and for the opening of a negro library in the uptown district of Charleston.

The plan of trustees to open branches throughout the county will ultimately come to full realization, so that no resident of Charleston county will find a branch library inaccessible.

This program is in harmony with the terms of the Rosenwald fund's gifts, the receipt of which, coupled with the appropriation of the Charleston county legislative delegation made the opening of the library possible.

Augusta Ga. Chronicle
April 10, 1931

Beaufort Negroes Will Get Library

Money Secured Through Quarter Mill Tax Levy

Special to The Chronicle.

Beaufort, S. C., April 9.—The negroes of Beaufort are soon to have a free library. For some time funds have been accumulating through a quarter mill tax levy for this purpose and they now have on hand about $5,000. The library will be located in an old church on Carteret street, which has long been in disuse. This building is undergoing repairs.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
Friday, April 10, 1931

A FREE LIBRARY
FOR NEGROES

BEAUFORT, S. C. — (Special) — A free library will soon be in operation here for the negroes of Beaufort County. For some time funds from a quarter mill tax levy have been accumulating, and there is now on hand about $5,000. The old church building on Carrett Street, which has not been in use for many years, is being repaired in order that it can be used for the library.

Charleston, S. C., News & Courier
[illegible]

THREE NEGRO LIBRARIES

Branches to Be Opened by County Organization

The Charleston County Free library will open its three negro branches during the week starting Sunday, July 26, Miss Emma A. Bull, acting librarian, said yesterday. The Dart hall library will be the central negro branch, while the other two are the Larimar branch at Edisto Island and the downtown branch at St. Peter's school on Society street.

Sunday, July 26, has been set for the opening of the Dart hall branch, with about 3,600 books to be installed on the shelves. About half of these already are in use at the hall. The volumes are now being catalogued at the main branch.

Julia MacBeth, formerly of the Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical college library at Orangeburg, will be the Dart hall librarian, with Mary Sparks, who will also serve at the downtown branch, as her assistant. The Rev. W. L. Metts will be the Edisto librarian. There will be about 300 books in each of the branches.

The Larimar branch will open Thursday, July 30, and the date for the St. Peter's branch, to be announced later, will be some time during the same week.

CHARLESTON TO HAVE
THREE LIBRARIES

Globe
7-24-31
Nashville, Tenn.

Charleston, S. C. — (CNS) — Thre fre county library branches for Negroes will open here July 26. Dart Hall library will be the central branch with about 3,600 books, while the Larimar and Edisto branches will have 300 books.

Education - 1931

Tennessee

Libraries.

Schomburg Accepts Position at Fisk

Amsterdam News

Well Known Collector of Rare Books to Be Curator at Southern School

2-25-31

Literary circles of Brooklyn and Manhattan lost one of their most commanding personalities when Arthur L. Schomburg of 105 Kosciusko street, a collector of rare books on the Negro, both of the Western World and Africa, left a few days ago for Nashville, Tenn., to take up an appointment with Fisk University as curator.

New York, N.Y.

This position has to do with the organization of the library, which the officers of the school hope to make one of the leading ones in the country, and that they should secure the services of such an experienced individual is hailed by graduates, students and friends of the institution as an important step.

It is expected that Mr. Schomburg will carry to his new office an unusual store of knowledge, derived from his intensive application in the field of collecting and assembling rare books. Moreover, his experience as secretary of the Negro Society for Historical Research and president of the American Negro Academy since 1922 will undoubtedly contribute to make his task a simplified one.

Mr. Schomburg's success as a collector was reflected in 1927, when his collection of books was purchased by the New York Public Library and set up as a nucleus for an independent department of Negro history in the 135th street branch, a part of which was also placed in the main branch on 42d street.

Before leaving for Tennessee, Carthagenia Lodge of Masons conferred upon him honorary membership in recognition of the singular services that he rendered to colored masonry in that city. Through his efforts, it is said, a closer relationship between white and colored Masons in New York State was brought about.

Fraternally he is past master of Prince Hall Lodge No. 38 of Masons and Rising Sun Chapter No. 4, R. A. M. He also served as secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons for the State of New York.

The curator, who was born in San Juan, Porto Rico, emigrated to this country in 1891 after attending St. Thomas' College in the Danish West Indies and graduating from the Institute de Instruccion in San Juan. In New York he studied law for five years in the office of General Roger A. Pryor and was very active in the Porto Rican Revolutionary Party during the years of 1891-1896.

As one of the founders of the Negro Society for Historical Research, he was associated with the late John E. Bruce, veteran newspaperman and dean of Negro journalism. Recently he has contributed many articles in both colored and white periodicals and served to enlighten many a gathering with his rich store of knowledge in Negro history. One of his outstanding contributions is "The Collected Poems of Phyllis Wheatley."

Attending school in the borough at the present time are three of his children, Dolores, sophomore at Girls' High School; Carlos, senior at Brooklyn Tech., and Fernando, a freshman at Boys' High. Mrs. Schomburg, who takes a keen interest in her husband's work, is also well known by the younger literary groups.

Education-1931 Virginia

Libraries.

$15,000 Asked for Richmond Library

Afro American

RICHMOND, Va.—A resolution recommending an appropriation of $15,000 for the branch library for Negroes was presented to the board of aldermen by the Richmond Public Library, here last Tuesday.

The resolution was referred to the finance committee and will be considered when that body meets on April 21. 4-25-31

The lease on the building now occupied by the branch expires in October, and the board wishes to purchase a building and equip it for premanent use.

$16,000 LIBRARY IN RICHMOND TO BE READY IN OCT.

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va

8-22-31

Opinion Divided On Location And Adequacy Of Branch

By JOSEPHUS SIMPSON

RICHMOND, Va.—The ordinance calling for the appropriation of $16,000 for the purchase, repair, alteration, and equipment of 00 Clay Street, to be used as a branch library for colored citizens, was approved by the Board of Aldermen when that body met in regular session here last week.

The ordinances concurred in by the board were sent to the mayor's office and have already been signed by Acting Mayor Joseph E. Powers, who is serving in that capacity in the absence of Mayor Bright.

This property, the former home of the Council of Colored Women's Clubs, is situated on Clay Street directly facing Saint James Street directly facthe dividing line between east and west in Jackson Ward, contains eleven rooms with a small sun parlor, or porch, on the rear, and a short stoop on the front.

The building is of red brick construction with two stories and basement. Being an old colonial home it is constructed along lines typical of colonial architecture, the building being almost perfectly square.

The consensus of opinion here is that the location selected is ideal for the purpose and while there are those who contend that the building is inadequate for the purpose for which it has been selected there are others who claim that the building will take care of Richmond's present reading public, pointing to the fact that the city can easily enlarge the building, for which purpose there is ample space, and make any other improvements which an increased reading public might necessitate.

The library will be opened to the public in the new home on or about October 1, provided present plans are carried out.

Education - 1931

Alabama

Money for

TALLADEGA COLLEGE COMPLETES DRIVE FOR $1,000,000 ENDOWMENT

Birmingham Reporter

1-24-31

Birmingham, Ala

Talladega, Ala., January 23.—President Frederick A. Sumner, in behalf of the Trustees of Talladega College, made an official announcement here today that the million dollar Endowment Campaign for this institution has been successfully completed. The General Education Board gave $500,000 of this amount on condition that the College should match its gift by raising a like sum.

The drive to meet the share to be raised by the College was made during the past eighteen months, and was under the direction of the President and the Executive Committee of the Trustees. Despite the unprecedented depression during this period, the drive was successfully concluded on December 31st. This result was due in a large measure to the skillful management of the campaign and the splendid work of President Sumner himself.

One of the officials of the College stated that the Trustees believe the success of the drive to be unquestionable evidence that those interested in Negro education are convinced of the essential worth and high character of the school. Upon the announcement of the completion of the campaign, a huge celebration was held on the College campus during which a beautiful watch was presented to the President by the students and faculty as a testimonial of their appreciation of his outstanding contribution to the success of the effort. President Sumner expressed the opinion that this money will be used to further raise the quality of the teaching and educational equipment.

Selma University Heir To $50,000

[illegible]

SELMA, ALA., Feb. 13.—(Special.)—The Selma University, colored, here, has been made legate by Richard C. Phillips, wealthy negro, who died near Demopolis recently, to his entire estate of approximately $50,000.

2-14-31

Trustees received notice here the estate consists of Government bonds, personal property, real estate and cash. Phillips left no family heirs. Judge Thomas E. Knight has received a bequest of $500 for a favor done [illegible] before his elevation to the Circuit bench here.

NEGRO MAKES BEQUEST

Selma University Receives $50,000 From Demopolis Resident

SELMA, Ala., Feb. 14—The Selma University for Negroes has received notice that the entire estate of Richard C. Phillips, wealthy negro who died in Demopolis recently, has been willed to it. The estate is appraised at approximately $50,000. Phillips left no heirs, his wife having died several years ago. One small item in the bequest is a legacy of $500 to Judge Thomas E. Knight, of Selma, who, while living in Greensboro, had occasion to befriend Phillips several times. Judge Knight stated that he had not reached any decision regarding acceptance of the money.

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4 Southern Schools, Including Berry, Get Bequests of $5,000

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 13.—(AP). Public bequests of $50,000 wore made in the will of Joseph G. Thorp, son-in-law of the poet, Longfellow. The document, filed Tuesday for probate, contained specific bequests totaling $550,000, but the valeu of the estate was not given.

Under terms of the will, the First Parish Church of Cambridge would receive $10,000, while $5 [illegible] bequests were made to other institutions including the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama, Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institue of Virginia, and Calhoun Colored School, and Berry School, of Rome, Georgia.

Five daughters were left $50,000 each, and the widow $250,000 in trust to be used for the upkeep of his estate, Ravensthorp, at South Harbor, Maine.

An Investment That Will Yield Continuing Dividends

Under the "Voice of the People" heading today appears a brief, though stirring and convincing, appeal by Bishop Ainsworth of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for Miles Memorial College, an educational institution for the training of Negro ministers. Recently, Miles Memorial has been in sore economic distress by reason of the inability of the colored church conferences to lend their financial support. Bishop Ainsworth makes these facts clear in his letter approving the efforts now in the making to lift the college out of its difficulties. These difficulties have come to pass by reason of the depression which has played havoc with so many of our plans for progress and wellbeing. But the depression has hurt the Negro folks more than the whites. It is significant that no one seriously considers closing down any of the colleges for white youth. Birmingham-Southern and Howard Colleges are not threatened. None of the other institutions in the commonwealth has had so serious handicaps as Miles Memorial College, because the Negroes are poorer than the rest of us.

In past years Birmingham has invested handsomely in this excellent college. Approximately $20,000 was raised locally several years ago for added building equipment. Miles Memorial has been recognized nationally as an institution almost essential to the particular work to be done for Alabama colored people. Its principal work lies in training ministers and school teachers.

has been a good servant in the commonwealth. Now that it is hard-pressed by creditors to whom are due not exceeding $15,000, it would be a grievous thing if that amount is not subscribed at once.

Here is an investment for Birmingham that should yield continuing dividends to this district and the South in form of a better and cleaner Negro citizenship. The young men and women of that race who are eager to serve their people should be afforded every opportunity to do so. The money—$15,000—should be raised this week. Checks sent to Miles Memorial College Fund, care of Fairfield American National Bank, will be devoted at once to payment of obligations that are bowing down the hearts of the good Negro citizens who realize how necessary Miles Memorial College is to the growing life of their people.

SCHIFF GIVES MILLION TO EDUCATION, CHARITY

6-14-31

NEW YORK, June [illegible].—(UP)—Charitable and educational bequests totaling $1,001,000 were included in the will of the late Mortimer L. Schiff, banker, philanthropist and president of the Boy Scouts of America. The will was filed for probate at Mineola, N. Y., today.

Atlanta, Ga

The bulk of the estate went to the widow, a son, John Mortimer Schiff, and a daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Hall.

Gifts included $10,000 to Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., and $10,000 to Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Hampton, Tuskegee Get $10,000 Each in Mortimer Schiff Will

N.Y. age

6-20-31

New York, N.Y.

Through the will of the late Mortimer Schiff, member of the banking firm of Kuhn-Loeb and Co., who died a few weks ago, Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute will each receive $10,000.

Mr. Schiff left over a million dollars to educational and charitable organizations.

Education-1931

D.C.

Money for

$25,000 TO HOWARD U.

BY LATE ALBERT E. PILLSBURY IN WILL—LEAVES $10,000 TO MR. AND MRS. MEAD FOR EFFORTS FOR WORLD PEACE—GIVES $100,000 TO COMBAT FEMINISM

Guardian

By his will drawn Aug. 17, 1920 with a codicil drawn March 25, 1930, the late Albert E. Pillsbury left $25,000 as a fund for Howard University and other Colored colleges. Butler R. Wilson of Boston and Garnet R. Wilkinson of Washington, D. C., are made the trustees. 1-3-31

The estate is estimated at $570,000. $100,000 was left to fight feminism by lectures in four big colleges, and $100,000 to charities .

In recognition of their work in the cause of world peace, Edwin D. Mead and Lucia Ames Mead, jointly, are left $10,000 Boston Mass.

The former attorney general also provides in his will that "if any competent person offers or wishes to prepare a new edition of my 'Lincoln and Slavery' annotated with authorities, my executors may defray the expense, or if after distribution, it may be paid by the trustees from the principal of the residuary funds in their hands."

FENCES, WALLS GATE, SPRINKLER COST $250,000

Afro-American 1-31-31 Baltimore, Md

Senate Grants Additional Quarter Million for Howard Univ.

EXTEND "PLACE"

New Cut from Sixth Street to Park

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Senate last Thursday passed the first deficiency appropriation bill carrying a total of $250,000 for Howard University.

The deficiency bill provides that the appropriation shall be used for the improvement of grounds as follows:

For excavation, grading, walks, retaining walls, etc., for south quadrangle at Howard University, bounded by College, Sixth, Fourth Streets and Howard Place extended; drainage and necessary alteration to existing manholes, pipe lines, etc., superintendence of the work, also extension of Howard Place from Sixth Street and McMillan Park, and entrance gates to Sixth Street and McMillan Park, $206,000.

Retaining wall, wrought-iron fence throughout the north side of square No. 3063, Howard University, lawn-sprinkler system, superintendence of the work, etc., $18,000.

Rough and finish grading, fencing of Howard University area north of Gresham Place and south of Hobart Street, and east of McMillan Park Reservoir Road, and superintendence of the work, $11,000.

Grading, drainage, fencing, landscaping, and superintendence of the work in the Howard University Medical School area bounded by Fifth Street, Georgia Avenue, and W Street, $15,000.

Senate Passes Bill Carrying $1,560,000 for Howard U.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Interior Department appropriation, carrying a total of $1,560,000 for Howard University and $392,060 for Freedmen's Hospital, was passed by the Senate last Wednesday.

Speaker Longworth in the House instead of sending the bill to conference, referred it back to the appropriations committee, which decided to hold hearings on the Senate amendment, appropriating the sum of $25,000,000 to be distributed through the American Red Cross for the purpose of supplying food, medicine, medical aid and other relief for drought sufferers and the unemployed.

$5,000 More for Freedmen's

The Senate added $5,000 to the item for the payment of salaries at Freedmen's Hospital, making a total of $202,060 appropriated for that purpose.

The Howard University aappropriation is to be used as follows: Salaries, $450,000; general expenses, $225,000; educational classroom building, $260,000; reconstructing heat, light and power system, $225,000; general library building, $400,000.

Freedmen's Hospital

In addition to the item of $202,060 for salaries for Freedmen's Hospital, the bill carries $93.00 for expenses and $87,000 for the construction for a hospital addition for clinical activities. One-half of the total appropriation for Freedmen's Hosptal is to be paid from funds of the District of Colum-

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FAMOUS LAWYER REMEMBERS HOWARD

Norfolk Journal & Guide

University To Benefit From $25,000.00 Trust Fund

1/24/31

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Howard University has been named as legatee in the will of the late Albert E. Pillsbury, noted lawyer of Newton, Mass., according to official notice received by the executive committee of the board of trustees of the university.

The will sets aside a trust fund of $25,000, the income or the whole or parts of the principal thereof to be applied at the discretion of Garnet C. Wilkinson of Washington, and Butler R. Wilson, of Boston, as trustees, for the use of Howard University and such other colleges or schools at such time and in such manner and proportions as the said trustees see fit.

Mr. Wilson was named in the codicil as trustee of the fund in lieu of Archibald H. Grimke, named in the original will, and who died February 25, 1930.

In the codicil, Howard University is also named as one of the eleven residuary legatees. 11 legatees to share equally are: the World Peace Foundation at Boston; the Lawrence Academy at Groton; the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention to Cruelty to Animals and the American Humane Education Society jointly; the Pillsbury Forest Reservation of New Hampshire; the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital at Concord; Howard University at Washington; Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio; the Home for Aged Women at Milford, New Hampshire; the Millford Hospital Association; Harvard College; Boston University for the use of the Law School.

The sum of $100,000 is set aside in the will proper to be divided between Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and Columbia Universities for the purpose of counteracting the modern feminist movement. The will states:

"Believing that the modern feminist movement tends to take the woman out of the home and put her in politics, government and business, and that this has already begun to impair the family as the basis of civilization and its advance, I bequeath to Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia Universities, $25,000 each, the income thereof to be applied by a lectureship or in such other manner as college authorities may from time to time deem most effective toward creating or developing sound public opinion and action on this subject."

Mr. Pillsbury is a graduate of Lawrence Academy in the class of 1867. He studied at Harvard University, where he was honored with the degree of master of arts in 1891. Howard University conferred the degree of doctor of laws on Mr. Pillsbury in 1913, and Boston University in 1929.

He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1870 and was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives 1876, 77 and 78, and of the Senate in 1884. He was president of the Senate in 1885 and 86.

From 1891 to 1894 Mr. Pillsbury was attorney-general of Massachusetts, and was lecturer on constitutional law in Boston University Law School in 1896.

He was a member of numerous learned societies and at one time was vice-president and director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and of the American Humane Education Society.

As an author, included among his books are "Daniel Webster the Orator," and "Lincoln and Slavery." In 1917 he was chairman of the committee on Judicial Procedure of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, and in 1921 received the thanks of the New Hampshire State Legislature for the donation of forest lands to the state.

PRES. JOHNSON STUDYING FUND LEFT UNIVERSITY

Tribune 1-30-31 Washington, D.C.

Harvard University Refused The $75,000 Left it From The Same Fund

With Harvard University having rejected a $25,000 bequest from the late Albert E. Pillsbury because of a condition that it be used to combat feminism, trustees of Howard University here must soon face the same problem when they must accept or reject a similar offer from the Pillsbury estate.

President Mordecai W. Johnson last night declined to make a statement until conditions surrounding the bequest have been explained in full. Ultimate decision will rest with the executive committee of the board of trustees, he pointed out.

Indignant opponent to the Pillsbury bequests, also offered to Yale, Princeton, and Columbia, is the National Woman's Party, which, through its national chairman, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, declared that Radcliffe College would have to confine its courses to Home Economics if Harvard had accepted the terms of the bequest for returning woman to her place in the home.

HOWARD UNIV GETS $250,000 ADDITIONAL

Tribune 1-30-31

The Senate last Thursday passed the first deficiency appropriation bill carrying a total of $250,000 for Howard University. This appropriation is in addition to the regular annual appropriation for the development and maintenance of the university, which is carried in the Interior Department appropriation bill.

The deficiency bill provides that the appropriation shall be used for the improvement of grounds as follows: Washington, D.C.

For excavation, grading, walks, retaining walls, etc., for south quadrangle at Howard University, bounded by College, Sixth, Fourth streets, and Howard Place extended; drainage and necessary alteration to existing manholes, pipe lines, etc., superintendence of the work, also extension of Howard Place from Sixth street and McMillan Park, and entrance gates to Sixth street and McMillan Park, $206,000.

Retaining wall, wrought-iron fence throughout the north side of square No. 3063, Howard University, lawn-prinkle system, superintendance of the work, etc., $18,000.

Rough and finish grading, fencing of Howard University area north of Gresham place and south of Hobart street and east of McMillan Park Reservoir Road, and superintendence of the work, $11,000.

Grading, drainage, fencing, landscaping, and superintendence of the work in the Howard University Medical School area bounded by Fifth street, Georgia avenue and W street, $15,000.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY TO SHARE IN $25,000 —PILLSBURY WILL

Courier 1-31 Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—(CNS)—Howard University has been named legatee in the will of the late Albert E. Pillsbury, lawyer of Boston, according to notice received by the executive committee of the board of trustees of the university last Friday.

The will sets aside a trust fund of $25,000, the income or the whole or parts of the principal thereof to be applied at the discretion of Garn- C. Wilkinson of Washington and utler R. Wilson of Boston, Mass., trustees, for the use of Howard University and such other colleges or schools of at such time and in such manner and proportions as the said trustees see fit.

Wilson was named in the codicil as trustee of the fund in lieu of Archibald H. Grimke, named in the original will, who died February 25, 1930. In the codicil Howard University is also named as one of the 11 residuary legatees.

Howard's $1,560,000

1-28-31

In Senate Measure

Amsterdam News

Upper House Passes Bill; Freedmen's Hospital Also to Get Share

N.Y. City

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Interior Department appropriation, carrying a total of $1,560,000 for Howard University and $392,060 for Freedmen's Hospital, was passed by the Senate last Wednesday.

The Senate added $5,000 to the item for the payment of salaries at Freedmen's Hospital, making a total of $202,060 appropriated for that purpose.

The Howard University appropriation is to be used as follows: Salaries, $450,000; general expenses, $225,000; educational classroom building, $260,000; reconstructing heat, light and power system, $225,000; general library building, $400,000.

$50,000 LOPPED

Afro American

FROM HOWARD U. APPROPRIATION

2-14-31

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The House last Wednesday agreed to the conference report on the first deficiency appropriation bill among other things reducing to $200,000 the item for grading, fencing, excavating and other physical improvements to the grounds of Howard University. The Senate amendment provided $250,000 for these improvements.

The conferees also removed from the Senate amendment all subdivisions of amounts for different purposes, making the appropriation a lump sum from which improvements to the grounds are to be made.

The money made available in the deficiency appropriation bill is intended to afford unemployment relief, and the improvements to be made to the Howard University grounds will give employment to a number of unemployed colored persons, according to Albert I. Cassell, University architect.

Howard Univ. Gets $1,760,000 From Congress

Age 2-28-31

New York, N.Y.

Washington, D. C.—President Hoover has signed the Department of the Interior appropriation bill, including an item of $1,560,000 for Howard University. An additional sum of $200,000 for physical improvements to grounds is carried in the first deficiency bill, making a total current appropriation of $1,760,000, or a total of $3,009,000 during the last two years.

This year's appropriation provides $400,000 toward the construction of a library to cost $800,000, and completing a fund for the construction of an educational classroom building

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
STAR

APR 13 1931

MUSIC AIDS DRIVE FOR GIRLS' SCHOOL

Total of $7,000 Reported After Entertainment at the Auditorium.

An elaborate program of music featured a benefit entertainment for the National Training School for Women and Girls at Lincoln Heights northeast in the Washington Auditorium yesterday.

With additional money raised yesterday, the total sought in a campaign to raise $15,000 for the school reached more than $7,000 it was reported today. The funds are to be used to make payments on the trades hall at the school, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the school, explained. Dr. John R. Hawkins, treasurer of the drive, reported a sum of $6,000 in hand at yesterday's meeting.

Representative Oscar DePriest of Illinois, in an address delivered after the musical program, paid a glowing tribute to the late Speaker Nicholas Longworth.

R. B. Harrison, who attained fame in the Pulitzer prize play as "De Lawd," addressed the meeting. The program of music included selections by the following: Louise R. Burge, contralto; the National Training School Octet; Lester Dorsey, baritone; the Women's Glee Club of Howard University, violin selections by Louise Vaughan Jones, and music by the Bordentown Band.

HOWARD HAS RECEIVED OVER THREE MILLION FROM GOV'T IN 2 YEARS

Courier

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—(ANP)—President Hoover Saturday night signed the Interior Department appropriation bill, including an item of $1,560,000 for Howard University. An additional sum of $200,000 for physical improvements to grounds is carried in the first deficiency bill, making a total current appropriation of $1,750,000, or a total of $3,009,000 during the last two years of President Mordecai Johnson's administration.

2-28-31

This year's appropriation provides $400,000 toward the construction of a library to cost $800,000; and completing a fund for the construction of an educational classroom building to cost $460,000; an increase of $100,000 in the item for payment of salaries, and to be devoted to additional personnel.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

In addition to the two buildings provided for in this year's appropriation, three dormitories for women are now being constructed at a cost of $770,000. A sum of $395,000 is available for a new chemistry building for which bids are to be sought in the near future.

The university maintains its own architectural office under the direction of Albert I. Cassell, university architect.

Education - 1931

Florida

Money for.

FLORIDA A. AND M. GETS $347,000 APPROPRIATION

Afro American
9-3-31

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Despite the fact that Florida has undergone, along with its sister states, one of the severest economic crises in the history of the state, the Florida A. and M. College is rejoicing in the munificence of a biennial appropriation of $347,100.

The largest proportion of this sum, $230,280, is designated for salaries, thereby affording the Florida A. and M. College the opportunity to maintain its reputation of carrying the highest salaried staff of any school in the South.

Baltimore

Besides the salary and maintenance budget, additional appropriations were made of the following sums: $10,000 for the completion of the hospital annex, increasing the hospital capacity to 45 beds and meeting the state's standards for recognition; $50,000 for the erection of a new practice training school, now under construction; and $82,500, which is to be matched by a similar amount from outside sources, for the erection of a new science hall.

President J. R. E. Lee released the above information recently along with the statement that the operations and plans of the college had not been impaired or hampered by the financial retrenchments of the legislators and promised the alumni, students and patrons of the institution the continuation of the same progressive program that has always been the policy of this institution.

Education-1931

General.

Money for

$6,000,000 FOR SCHOOLS GIVEN BY G.E. BOARD

Afro-American

2-7-31

Baltimore, Md

NEW YORK.—The General Education Board appropriated $6,085,043.73 for Negro education for the year ending June 30, 1930, according to its annual report just issued.

Among the board's appropriations were: $3,286,193 for colleges and schools; $2,442,000 for medical education; $100,000 for Negro education in Southern states; $104,350 for rural school agents; $50,000 for fellowships; $35,000 for the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in Southern states; $22,500 for the Anna C. Jeanes Foundation, and $30,000 for additional assistants for divisions of Negro education.

Colleges and Universities.

Among the colleges and universities aided during the year were: Atlanta, $75,000 for current expenses; Bennett College for Women, $250,000 for endowment; Dillard University, $35,000 a year for maintenance for 10 years and $500,000 for a new plant.

Fisk University, $300,000 for a chemistry building and $5,000 for a physical laboratory.

Hampton, $150,000 for a proposed new high school.

Howard University, $211,970 for an addition to the campus.

Knoxville College, $100,000 for a new heating plant.

Lincoln University, $50,000 toward a dormitory.

Morgan College, $50,000 toward a science building.

Paine College, $4,000 for a library.

Spelman College, $95,000 for current expenses.

Tuskegee, $250,000 toward a library, and $6,000 a year for five years for the support of the department of records and research.

Arthur D. Wright, professor of education at Dartmouth College, was employed and an appropriation of $35,000 made in order to make a survey and rating of Negro colleges.

Medical Education and Nurses' Training

The sum of $32,000 was made available over a four-year period for the salaries and expenses of the dean of Howard University Medical School and $5,000 for the medical library.

St. Philips Hospital in Richmond, $71,093 toward new buildings.

Meharry Medical College, $1,500,000 for the purchase of a site and buildings.

Junior Colleges and Normal and Industrial Schools.

Bethune-Cookman College, $62,500 for new buildings.

Florida N. and I. Institute, $35,000 for new building.

Hoffman-St. Mary's School, at Mason, Tenn., $40,000 for improvements.

Penn. N. I. and Agricultural Institute, at St. Helena, S.C., $66,377 for buildings and improvements.

St. Paul N. and I. School, $25,000 for improvements.

Southern Christian Institute, Edwards, Miss., $10,000 toward a boys' dormitory.

Vorhees, Denmark, S.C., Normal School, $66,667 toward new buildings.

State Controlled Institutions.

Montgomery, Ala., State Normal, $25,000.

State A. and M. Colege, Normal, Ala., $40,000.

Georgia State Industrial College, $25,000

Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, $30,000.

Ky. State Industrial College, $15,000.

Lincoln, La., Parish Training School, $50,000.

Southern University, at Baton Rouge, $14,000.

Alcorn, Miss., A. and M. College, $8,664.

Coahoma County, Miss., Training School, $15,000.

Lincoln University, Mo., $50,000 for a dining hall.

A. and T. College, N.C., $18,000 toward a class room building.

A. and M. School, Langston, Okla., $25,000.

Many Institutions Beneficiaries In Will Of Clevelander

Courier 12-19-31

Pittsburgh Pa.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17—Negr educational institutions will benefi to the extent of $2,550 annually b the will of the late Samuel Mather philanthropist and capitalist wh died October 18, according to information disclosed when the will was probated last Friday.

Among the Negro beneficaries on list of annuities appended to the will by Mr. Mather are: Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., $500; Berea College, Berea, Ky., $250; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., $100; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., $200; Theological Department of Howard University, Washington, D. C., $200; Livingston College, Salisbury, N. C., $150; Manassas Industrial School, Manassas, Va., $100; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York City, $100; Snow Hill N. & I. Institute, Snow Hill, Ala., $100; St. Paul N. & I. School, Lawrenceville, Va., $500; kegee Institute, $250.

Education-1931

Georgia

Money for.

MORRIS BROWN IS GIVEN $41,000 BY G. E. BOARD

[illegible] 3-[illegible]-31

Chicago, Ill.

ATLANTA, Feb. 26.—The General Education board offers to give Morris Brown university $41,000 for the purchase of 20 acres of land adjoining the Booker T. Washington high school property to provide a possible new site for the university, to be conditioned on the payment by Morris Brown university of its entire current and bonded indebtedness by Jan. 1, 1932. Nine thousand dollars of this amount has been advanced by the General Education board to enable the university to exercise its options.

Bishop W. A. Fountain and the board of trustees of Morris Brown university have already laid plans for the raising of $100,000 in order to meet the above offer. During the last series of annual conferences the ministers and laymen in the state of Georgia pledged themselves and their friends to raise $100,000.

For the last 50 years Morris Brown has operated upon the resources received from the African Methodist Episcopal church in the state of Georgia, and this is the first time in the history of the institution that it has received such an offer. Two and a half years ago the indebtedness of Morris Brown university was $210,000. This indebtedness has been reduced to $62,000 bonded debt.

Morris Brown has called upon the loyal members of the African Methodist Episcopal church, graduates, undergraduates and friends to come to the rescue and help put over this campaign.

THE MORRIS BROWN FUND.

Any movement which tends to raise the standard of citizenship deserves, and usually receives, the support of the community. A campaign of this type is now in progress in Atlanta, with the object of enabling Morris Brown University to acquire an adequate tract of land and add to its physical plant. This information is contained in a newsstory in another page, and the statement is made that the amount to be raised is $100,000.

Constitution

Of interest is the announcement by Bishop Wm. A. Fountain, chairman of the board of trustees of Morris Brown College, that the Rockefeller Foundation general board has pledged $41,000; but of even greater interest is the fact that for 50 years the A. M. E. churches of Georgia have supported the college without the aid of any philanthropy or foundation. Morris Brown, as its president aptly says, has evoked an expression of self-help from the negroes of Atlanta and Georgia.

3-30-31

Surely the spirit back of Morris Brown deserves the highest praise and the men at its head have shown an unusual capacity for making very little money produce excellent results. Founded 50 years ago by ministers of the African Methodist Episcopal church of Georgia for industrial, high and Christian training of the youth of the group, it has achieved its aims and ambitions in a fashion scarcely less than remarkable, when its resources are considered. It is small wonder that Dr. W. W. Alexander should refer to Morris Brown as a college which "is educating a race to educate itself."

Atlanta, Ga.

In order to obtain the $41,000 offered by the general board of the Rockefeller Foundation, it is necessary that Morris Brown clear itself of the $62,000 mortgage and current debts and raise $50,000 for operating expenses for 1931. This means that a total of $112,000 must be obtained by the college in 1931.

This effort on the part of Bishop Fountain and his associates to enlarge the physical plant of Morris Brown, and thereby increase its usefulness by improving its educational facilities, is to be heartily commended. It should receive the support of white as well as black, for what will help the negro will be of benefit to the community and the state. Every move by any race to better itself—to educate itself—to build character and inculcate the spirit of self-help—is an excellent thing for its neighbors as well as its own members.

Webb Aids Morehouse $1000

Argus 6-5-31

ATLANTA, Ga., June 4—(ANP).—Morehouse College Endowment Fund was swelled this week by a gift of $1000 from John L. Webb, Supreme Custodian of the Woodmen of Union, Hot Springs, Arkansas, and one of the outstanding figures in the world of fraternal insurance.

St. Louis. Mo.

In announcing this gift to the College, it was pointed out that Morehouse is making a supreme effort to complete its fund of $100,000 which must be raised from Negroes if the college is to get $500,000 in gifts from other sources.

AN APPEALING CAUSE.

Atlanta has become the greatest center of negro educational endeavors in the south. Here have been located and promoted the most outstanding and efficient higher education institutions of the race in this country.

Two years ago three of them—Morehouse College, Spelman College for Women and Atlanta University—became affiliated in the Atlanta University system.

Morehouse College has been offered by the general education board an endowment donation of $300,000, contingent upo the college raising a like amount. To effectuate that the Julius Rosenwald fund offers $100,000, limited to June 30 this year. The colored people have subscribed $100,000, partly paid in already. White friends have pledged $56,000, thus leaving only $44,000 yet to be raised before the month ends to make the whole $600,000 available.

Thomas K. Glenn, chairman of the board of the First National bank, strongly backs the plea of President John Hope, of the college, that the citizens of Atlanta will underwrite half of the needed residue, or $22,000 of the $44,000, the other $22,000 President Hope expects from out of Atlanta friends of the institution.

Mr. Glenn says: "I do not know of any more constructive work that the white people of Atlanta could do than to help in the establishment of this university on a firm foundation." That opinion is fully shared by all who know the work of the conjoined colleges.

It is too late now to question the many values that accrue to society by the better and practical education of the negro citizens of the state. It heightens their morale, develops efficient individual characters, contributes notably to their average of good, law-abiding citizenship, and stirs them to really heroic endeavors to make their race a worth-while factor in our scheme of civilization.

Atlanta University, helped to secure resources by the addition of $600,000 to its endowments, will be able to contribute materially to the general welfare of the city. The amount our white sympathizers are asked to underwrite, $22,000, is too small to be argued about. As Mr. Glenn says, it will be an investment for the general good and a deserved help to an institution which has performed well in the past and means much to the mental, moral and material advancement of our negro citizenship.

Only a few days remains for making the proposed endowment good and we commend the cause to the generosity and wisdom of those who can contribute to the worthy consummation.

ATLANTA U. GETS GIFT OF $1,000,000 FOR 5 BUILDINGS

Constitution

10-7-31

Local College Is Recipient of Anonymous Donation; Construction Work To Start Soon.

Atlanta, Ga.

Anonymous gift of $1,000,000 to Atlanta University, only graduate school of higher learning for negroes in the south, was announced Tuesday in New York by Dean Sage, president of the board of trustees of the university.

The greater part of the gift will be used to erect new buildings, while existing classrooms will be renovated and a large sum set aside as a building maintenance fund.

In announcing the huge donation "from a friend of the university," Dr. Sage said that the building plan will call for construction of five buildings at an estimated cost of $625,000, to be located on a 60-acre campus adjoining the campuses of the two undergraduate colleges affiliated with Atlanta University—Morehouse College for Men and Spelman College for Women.

Work To Be Expedited.

In order that construction work on the new buildings may serve to alleviate the present unemployment situation in Atlanta, the plans have been expedited by the architects, James Gamble Rogers, Inc., of New York City, and construction will begin at an early date, Dr. Sage stated. The five buildings to be erected will include an administration hall, women's dormitory, men's dormitory, a residence for President John H. Hope, and a central heating plant.

Of the remainder of the fund after construction of the buildings $40,000 will be expended in renovating existing classrooms and buildings, while $335,000 will be set aside as a building maintenance fund.

Work on a university library building to cost around $300,000 recently was begun. This building, which has been provided by a grant from the general education board, will serve not only Atlanta University and its affiliated colleges, but will be available to the three other negro institutions of higher learning in Atlanta, which may enter into co-operative arrangements for its use.

In announcing the gift, Dr. Sage said:

"The generosity of this friend makes it possible for Atlanta University, the only graduate institution for negroes in the far south, to modernize its present classroom buildings and to provide proper housing for its students, suitable residence for its president and adequate quarters for its administrative staff.

More Than 1,000 Students.

"With this equipment and funds for its maintenance, the university will be better able to carry on its task of training negroes and women for leadership of their people, particularly in the fields of education, business and social work. In making his gift, the donor has recognized the importance of the development at Atlanta of a university dedicated to the task of educating such leaders."

Atlanta University, pioneer among the southern schools of higher education for negroes, was founded in 1866 and chartered two years later. It was one of the first institutions in the south to offer college work to negroes. Since its founding it has enrolled more than 6,000 students in the college and academy departments, and has granted college degrees and normal diplomas to 1,500 students. Upon its affiliation in 1929 with Morehouse and Spelman Colleges, Dr. Hope, for 25 years the president of Morehouse College, became the fifth president of Atlanta University.

A co-educational institution, Atlanta University is a graduate school and more than 1,000 students were enrolled last year in the affiliated systems.

NEGROES' UNIVERSITY GETS $1,000,000 GIFT

Times 10-7-31

Anonymous Friend of Atlanta Institution Provides Fund for New Buildings.

New York, N.Y.

A gift of $1,000,000 to Atlanta University at Atlanta, Ga., one of the pioneer institutions of higher learning for Negroes, from an anonymous friend of the university, was announced here yesterday by Dean Sage of 49 Wall Street, president of the board of trustees.

Plans for five new buildings are being speeded by the architects, James Gamble Rogers, Inc., so that the construction work may help in the present unemployment situation, Mr. Sage said. The buildings are to cost $625,000, and $40,000 will be expended in renovation. The remainder of the gift, $335,000, will be set aside as a building maintenance fund.

The new buildings will be erected on a sixty-acre campus adjoining the campuses of the undergraduate colleges affiliated with the university, Morehouse College for men and Spelman College for women. More than 1,000 students enrolled last year in the three institutions. A new library was recently started, its cost of $300,000 provided by a grant from the General Education Board.

Dr. John Hope is president of the university.

ATLANTA U. GETS GIFT OF $1,000,000 FOR 5 BUILDINGS

Constitution 10-7-31 Atlanta, Ga.

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A co-educational institution, Atlanta University is a graduate school and more than 1,000 students were enrolled last year in the affiliated systems.

COLUMBUS, O.
DISPATCH

OCT 11 1931

A Gracious Gift.

SOMEONE with a big heart and a modest disposition has anonymously placed $1,000,000 in the hands of the trustees of Atlanta university, which is one of the earlier institutions of higher education established for Negro students, and has an honorable record of achievement behind it to justify such gifts.

The million just received will be used to improve the material equipment of the school, by the erection of a group of much needed buildings, which will cost $625,000, and by investing most of the remainder as an endowment for building maintenance. A new library is now in process of erection, at a cost of $300,000, provided by the General Education board.

Atlanta university, with its two affiliated institutions, Morehouse college for men and Spelman college for women, enrolled more than 1000 students last year. They are doing an excellent work for the Negroes of the South, and that means that they are doing an excellent work for the whole country. American philanthropy should keep such an institution supplied with all the endowment and equipment that it needs, for current work and growth for the future.

MAKE DONATION TO GA. STATE COLLEGE

Tribune 12-3-31

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Smith Announced

Savannah, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Smith, two southern white people, of Savannah have constantly manifested their interest in and appreciation of the fine work being done at the college. They were present recently at the Sunday vesper service of the college and were so impressed with the character of the student body, the cleanliness of the building and ground that they gave a cash donation of $112 as part payment on two scholarships for students deserving to enter Georgia State College.

Tribune

The Georgia State Industrial College is daily increasing in its influence north and south. It is seldom that any institution for Negroes located in the far south has made such a strong appeal for local support as this institution. Small contributions have come from both races to expand and make the work more efficient—for which the trustees, faculty and students are keenly appreciative.

12-3-31

The Georgia State Industrial College is becoming more and more a center where the two races are willing to get together and plan for a unified program for the advancement of the whole southeast. President Hubert's leadership in building a satisfying life for Negroes on the farm is commanding the attention of thinking people everywhere.

Butler, Ga., Herald
Thursday, December 24, 1931

The Fort Valley High and Industrial school for colored youths, received $5,000 under the terms of the will of Mrs. Georgia S. Peabody, of Lake George and New York, who died Nov. 21.

Mrs. Peabody Leaves $5,000 to the Fort Valley H. & I. School

Age 12-26-31

New York, N.Y.

The will of the late Mrs. Georgia S. Peabody of Lake Placid, N. Y., who died in New York City on November 21, last, reveals the fact that she has bequeathed $5,000 to the Fort Valley High and Industrial School located at Fort Valley, Ga.

Frof. Henry A. Hunt, winner of awards from the Harmon Foundation and the N. A. A. C. P., is principal of this school, which position he has held since its founding some twenty-five years ago.

Louisiana

Education-1931

Money for

DILLARD UNIVERSITY SPENDS $339,000 FOR MORE GROUND

Courier 2-7-31

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—(CNS)—A sum of $339,750 for a 70 acre tract was the purchase price paid by Dillard University nere last week in its program to develop a larger and stronger school for Negroes in this section of the South. The plot was known as Rose Hill Cemetery. University officials announced that $1,000,000 is to be spent for the future development of the school.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Jersey

Education-1931

Money for

WHITE MAN WILLS CHURCH $5,000

Afro-American

3-14-31

SWAINTON, N.J. — A bequest of $5,000 has been left the John Wesley M.E. church by the will of William S. Thomas, white, who died on November 15, [illegible]

Baltimore, Md.

In addition, the will provides that after the distribution of all specific legacies, the residue of the estate is to be distributed pro rata among all of the legatees. This is the first time in southern New Jersey that a white man has treated a colored church in such manner, and the incident is causing much comment.

The Rev. C. C. Thomas, of the Morgan College (Baltimore) class of '27 and Drew Seminary, is the pastor of the church which is the beneficiary.

Education-1931

New Jersey

Money for

$612,000 Asked for Bordentown Institute

Age

Bordentown, N. J.—In its budge for educational appropriations fo 1932, the State Board of Educatio included items totaling $612,000 fo Bordentown School for Colore Youth, W. R. Valentine, principal This sum is needed to carry on th building program and to care fo maintenance. 12-26-31

The present enrollment is 450 boy and girls. The assembly buildin was originally planned for 300. The new appropriation will provide fo alteration of the assembly buildin and the building of a new gymnasium and auditorium. A boy's dormitory to cost $160,000 is now being erected, and girl's dormitory is being remodeled. New York, N.Y.

Pres. Valentine is trying to provide a plant for 500 students durin the coming fiscal year.

Money cor.

Charlotte [illegible] & News
Thursday, April 16, 1931

Appropriations Made For Educatioal Institutions

The appropriations for the principal education institutions as approved by the house in its substitute bill, are as follows: University of North Carolina, $724,000 a year; State College, $357,800; Co-operative Extension State college, $140,750; North Carolina College for Women, $357,600; East Carolina Teachers college, $150,000; Negro A. and T. college, $150,000; Teachers college, $75.000; Cherokee Indian Normal school, $19,850; Winston-Salem Teachers college (Negro), $42,800; Elizabeth City State Normal school (Negro), $29,650; Fayetteville State Normal school (Negro), $30,350; N. C. College for Negroes (Durham), $41,500; N. C. school for the deaf (Morganton) $133,000; State schools for the blind and deaf (Raleigh), $130,400, an additional student aid fund of $1,000 annually.

North Carolina.

Education-1931.

Money for.

Bequeaths $100,000 to Palmer Institute

[illegible]

2-14-31

GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb. 13.—It was announced Wednesday by Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, principal and founder of Palmer Memorial institute at Sedalia, N. C., that she has received information that the institute was made a bequest of $100,000 from the estate of Mrs. Mary E. Brown (white) of Boston.

Mrs. Hawkins explained that, according to the will, the bequest will come to the school after the death of two of the survivors, who are to receive the income from the amount. Belief, however, was expressed that these two beneficiaries would waive their claims within five years, and the fund would thereby become available to the institution.

Appropriation Measure Cut Again In Conference

AGREEMENT REACHED

Bill as Reported Carries $1,969,000 Less Than Drastic House Bill

RALEIGH, May 26—(AP)—The appropriation bill conferees today agreed on a measure which authories the state of North Carolina to spend $28,706,900 annually from its general fund during the next biennium.

Taking the house appropriation bill as a basis, as it was the lowest of the bills, the committee produced a bill carrying $1,969,000 less in expenditures than the house had approved.

Educational institutions and state department, already slashed drastically by the budget bureau and the house committee, were further reduced $119,100 while the six months school term appropriation was cut from $17,000,000 to $15,200,000. In addition the emergency fund for schools was cut from $200,000 to $150,000. The $1,500,000 of state aid for the extended schoo term was left unchanged.

U. N. C. Gets $721,000

Educational institutions were cut heavily, but a provision was insented that the salaries of college professors should not be cut more than those of public school teachers.

The University of North Carolina will receive $721,000 annually, which is $3,000 below the appropriation made by the house and $38,000 below the senate appropriation.

The bill carries a 10 per cent salary cut for all state employes, except constitutional officers.

North Carolina State College, with an appropriation of $357,800, was the only major educational institution not to be cut below the house figure.

$380,000 for N. C. C. W.

North Carolina College for Women will receive $380,000 for the first year of the biennium, and $376,000 for the second year. Eastern Carolina Teachers College was cut to $150,000 and Western Carolina Teachers College to $60,000. Appalachian Teachers College will receive $84,000, and co-operative extension service at State College will receive $123,000.

The Negro Agriculture and Technical College at Greensboro received a $4,000 increase over the house appropriation, the only one recommended by the committee. It will get $51,800 annually.

Money for

Wilberforce Gets $5,000

Journal and Guide

1-25-31

Norfolk, Va.

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—President Gilbert H. Jones of Wilberforce University announced that a gift of five thousand dollars in form of a bequest in the will of late Judge Dustin of Dayton, Ohio, was received by the trustees of Wilberforce University. The money will be place in the endowment fund which now totals twenty-four thousand dollars

Pennsylvania

Education - 1931

Money for

$30,000 TO LINCOLN

Afro American

OXFORD, Pa., (ANP.) — By will of the late Mrs. Elizabeth C. Woods, a legacy of $30,000 has been left to Lincoln University to establish and maintain "The N. Milton Woods Professorship." This professorship is founded in memory of Mrs. Wood's husband, the late N. Milton Woods, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Baltimore, Md.

South Carolina

Education-1931
Money for.

Columbia, S. C., State
Wednesday, [illegible] 1931

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD GIVES CAROLINA BEST SUM

The University of South Carolina received a larger amount from the general education board in aid of teacher training than was awarded any other institution in the United States for similar purposes during the entire year, according to the recently published annual report of the board.

The signal honor conferred upon the university by the general education board is at once a compliment to the university and a recognition of the urgent need of more adequate facilities for teacher training in the state, according to Prof. Orin F. Crow, dean of the school of education.

The award, which was of $150,000, was made for the erection of a building to accommodate the school of education and the demonstration school which will be conducted in conjunction with it. The demonstration school will afford prospective teachers an opportunity of examining a model school operated under conditions as nearly ideal as possible, where teachers may study the most advanced methods of teaching and apply the information gained in their work throughout the state. It is hoped that ultimately courses will be offered for the professional guidance of superintendents, principals, supervisors, and school officials and executives generally, so that the work of the training school will be of the maximum benefit to the state at large. A practice school, it is explained, bears the same vital relations to a school of education as a hospital bears to a medical college.

The gift from the General education board was made for immediate acceptance, and upon the stipulation that the university contribute a similar amount for the same purpose. "The offer was made for immediate acceptance, and afforded an opportunity which neither the state nor the university could afford to miss," states President D. M. Douglas, in whose administration the negotiations with the general education board were brought to a successful conclusion. "It would have been very poor economy for the state to permit so generous an offer—the largest ever made in the history of the university—to be forfeited through lack of appreciation on the part of the state. In addition to the condition of immediate acceptance, the present time is the most economical in which to build, because of the reasonableness of material and labor. It is not only the most opportune time: it is now or never," declared Doctor Douglas in discussing the situation recently.

The remainder of the cost of the building, approximately $150,000, will be paid by the university out of its tuition fees, in accordance with an enactment of the legislature of 1926, which permitted state institutions to retain tuition fees for purposes of effecting permanent improvements.

The present offices and classrooms of the school of education are outworn, relatively inaccessible, and altogether inadequate, according to Prof. Orin F. Crow. The present quarters, and the only quarters the department ever had, are situated on the third floor of DeSaussure college, constructed a century and a quarter ago as a dormitory, and subsequently converted into an administration building.

With the exception of the training school conducted in connection with the Negro college at Orangeburg, there is at present no training school for men teachers anywhere in the state, notwithstanding the fact that the state annually spends between 18 and 20 millions of dollars for public education.

"An educated leadership is the paramount need of the state," asserts President Douglas, "Teachers are not ready made. No intelligent parent would think of summoning a doctor who had been denied the opportunities to equip himself professionally. Professional training is just as necessary for school teachers as for doctors and lawyers, and I rejoice in the good fortune of the university in receiving this munificent gift from the general education board, which will enable the university to render a service in training leadership for the state at large."

Anderson, S. C. Mail
Friday, April 3, 1931

SENATE MEASURE LIKE BILL KILLED IN HOUSE LATELY

To Be Considered When Supply Bill Work Finished.

SCREENING BILL VOTED

House Passes Measure to Force Action by Lexington Power Company.

Columbia, April 3.—(AP)—Senator Laney, Chesterfield introduced an amendment to the appropriations bill today to tax hydro-electric plants one-half a mill on each kilowatt hour manufactured.

The bill, its author said, is almost identical with a house ways and means measure which was killed several weeks ago.

A similar bill carrying 3-10 of a mill tax was killed by the house last night.

The amendment was ordered printed in the Journal for consideration when the remainder of the bill was finished.

Senator Greneker, Edgefield, gave notice he thought the consideration of the appropriation bill should be completed today and that he intended to make every effort to try to have this done if it became necessary to remain in Columbia tonight.

Senator Bryson, Greenville, asked that the senate meet "this afternoon, tonight and tomorrow.

It finally was decided to meet next Monday night at 8 o'clock.

The senate then continued work, appropriating $106,217 for the school for the deaf and blind; $8,659, for the historical commission; $4,615 for the state library; $100 for the Confederate museum; $1,320 for the Confederate relic room; $1,034,768 for the state hospital; $164,149 for the penitentiary and $1,472 for the board of pardons.

Senator Ard, Williamsburg, attacked the finance committee's plan to lump the approriations to state higher educational institutions.

Senator Cooper, Lee, said the lump sum apportionment was decided upon to tide the institution over the present emergecy. He said if the boards of trustees of these institutions could not be trusted to expend the money, "the whole shooting match ought to be fired and new ones put in."

Senator Ard asserted he was not making an effort to cut any salaries, but was "seeking light." He said he could not act intelligently.

He then made a motion that the house appropriation for Winthrop College of $365,000 be substituted for the $375,000 appropriation the senate committee recommended. This lost, 30 to 8.

For more than an hour the senate debated an amendment by Sentor Riley, Bamberg, to permit use of tuition fees for repairs. After the amendment had been amended, the senator withdrew his amendmnt.

The $375,000 appropriation then was adopted.

In quick order appropriations were adopted as follows: Clemson (collegiate activities) $190,000; the Citadel, $180,000; University of South Carolina, $375,000; Medical College, $120,000; State Colored College, ~~$96,000~~.

~~The~~ appropriation for the John De La Howe industrial school was increased from $72,450 to $72,985.

Senator Ward then moved to reconsider the vote whereby a limit of five mills levy was placed on taxation of property. This was lost.

Heated debate followed over the time to hold the next session. Part wanted to continue without halting, others to meet tonight and others Monday night.

The senate adopted an amendment by Senator Long, Charleston, giving $20,000 for construction of a new building at the state training school in Clinton.

The senate then adjourned.

Charleston, S. C., News and Courier
Thursday, April 2, 1931

The State Schools

The appropriation for the John de la Howe School is $72,450. Besides this school, South Carolina is maintaining the State Training School, $131,000, the Boys Industrial School, $62,000, the Girls Industrial School, $31,000, and the Negro Reformatory, $29,000. The News and Courier has but a vague notion in respect of the work of the John de la Howe School, but it suspects that the reason for maintaining it is that the people of South Carolina are persuaded that they could not get along without it.

VOORHEES WILL SPEND $215,000

A building program representing an expenditure of $215,000 is now underway at the Voorhees Industrial school for negroes at Denmark, according ~~to I. M.~~ A. Myers of Columbia, principal of the Manning Training school.

The movement is being fostered by Joshua E. Blanton, head of the school, and Dr. Robert W. Patterson of New York, with the co-operation of Bishops Kirkman G. Finley of Columbia and A. S. Thomas, presiding bishops of the two Episcopal dioceses of South Carolina.

The two bishops are the leading members of the board of trustees of the school, operated by negroes but largely controlled by the Episcopal church.

Of the $215,000 to be raised in the campaign, $148,000 has already been raised and construction on a new dormitory at a cost of $80,000 has been started.

In speaking of the greater possibilities of his school, Principal Blanton said, "We are trying through education to show that the negro can become a constructive worker and a thinking citizen and that he can prove that there is no conflict between the educated of the two races."

Education-1931

Tennessee

Money for.

ROSENWALD GIVES BUILDING FUNDS TO STATE SCHOOL

Informer 1-24-31

Houston, Texas

Nashville, Tenn.—(ANP)—After a conference with representatives of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the State Board of Education approved the erection of two new buildings on the Tennessee A. and I. State College campus at a cost of not less than $300,000. Bids will be asked for early in February. One of the buildings will have the departments of agriculture and industrial education, the other the department of home economics, a new cafeteria and laundry. These two buildings are the first of a four building program to begin during 1931.

The two buildings to be started in February will be paid for by an appropriation of $75,000 passed by the state legislature in 1929, a gift of $125,000 by the Rosenwald Fund, and local funds of the school amounting to about $100,000.

The Rosenwald committee was composed of Alfred Stern of the fund, Dr. J. P. Black of Harvard University, W. R. McCormick of Cleveland; George Arthur of the fund, Mr. McCusition, S. L. Smith. Commissioner P. L. Harned represented the State Board of Education.

Nelson Merry College Starts New Building

News 8-20-31.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING TO COST $16,500

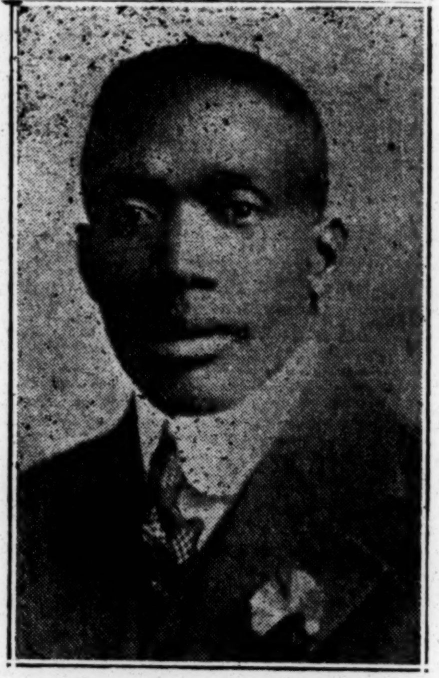
Knoxville, Tenn

Construction work of the new administration building of the High School at Nelson Merry began August 17th.

The celebrated event took place on the campus of Nelson Merry College. Mr. O. L. and Will Coleman, who had ben awarded the contract to erect the new high school Rosenwald building at Nelson Merry, met President Bailey, Prof. E. W. Sydnor and Mr. G. W. Standsbery, representativevs of the county board of education, the trustee board of Nelson Merry and the Rosenwald agents of Tennessee. Also a representative number of apreciative and enthusiastic citizens, to break the ground for the building.

The committee made choice of the site, and President H. J. Bailey followed the fifty or more persons and broke the ground. A short and apropriate program was rendered. Short adresses were made by G. W. Standsbery and others. The program was in honor of the long looked for event, that became a reality at eight o'clock Monday morning, August 17. The Coleman brothers agreed to finish the building on or before January 1, 1932.

There has been some delay in getting the building started, said President Bailey, but having chosen and bonded Will and O. L. Coleman, reported to be leading contractors of East Tennessee, we are assured of an early entry into an adequate and modern building.



PRESIDENT H. J. BAILEY

President Bailey wishes to thank his many friends for the help in getting the new building started. He is asking that each friend and well-wisher of Nelson Merry continue to help. President Bailey asserts: "The day has come and is now when we shall have a greater Nelson Merry College, such as will demand the respect of the best men and women of America."

Prof. Bailey has been president of the Nelson Merry College at Jefferson City for the past eight years.

Education-1931

Texas.

Money for

GIVES WILEY $1,500

Argus
3-13-31
St. Louis, Mo.

MARSHALL, Texas, Mar. 5 — (ANP) J. M. Mitchell, wealthy Texas oil man has donated $1,500 to the Wiley College endowment fund according to an announcement made by President Dogan. The gift was made when Mr .Mitchell and his wife visited the college recently and inspected the work of the institution.

Gives Wiley College $1,500

Tribune
3-14-31
Washington, D.C.

Marshall, Texas, March 10. (By ANP) J. M. Mitchell, wealthy Texas oil man has donated $1,500 to the Wiley College and endowment fund, according to an announument made by President Dogan. The gift was made when Mr. Mitchell and his wife visited the college recently and inspected the work of the institution.

Prairie View College Is Awarded $12,000

Defender
10-17-31
Chicago, Ill.

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex., Oct. 16.—The recent meeting of the 42d legislature went on record as making available through appropriation $12,000 for each of the two years of the next biennium for the establishment and maintenance of a graduate division at Prairie View State college. This is the first time that a southern legislature has appropriated money for either the establishment or maintenance of a graduate school for members of the Race.

In addition to the strong staff already at the college, specialists are added from time to time as the needs for graduate work demand. The current catalog carries the complete plan and description of the graduate courses as approved at present for the college. It is expected that many of the leaders in the South who have been compelled to travel long distances to the northern and western universities will avail themselves of approved and accredited graduate study at Prairie View.

Education-1931

Virginia

Money for

NEGRO COLLEGE FINDS $100,000

Informer
10-10-31
Houston, Texas

Petersburg, Va.—(CNS)—The Virginia State College for Negroes has $100,000 in assets which it did not know it had. That fact was revealed last week when it was learned that a note for that amount had been signed by the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South, April 20, 1928, and had not been taken into account, when the institution, then called Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, was taken over by the State Board of Education to be administered as a State institution. The revelation of this asset came when trustees of the debtor church applied to the Board of Education for a renewal of the loan. A renewal was granted and a new note naming the newly incorporated State College as creditor was drawn up to replace the old one.

The Negro institution became possessed of this large sum of money some years back when the State of Virginia paid off "school and college certificates" held by various educational institutions. Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute received $172-000 of these moneys and soon after made the loan to the white church. Why the loan was made to the church which has as its principle tenet the refusal to admit Negroes as communicants, is not known.

To Dr. J. M. Gandy, president of the school, ~~the knowledge~~ of this un~~known~~ asset came as a ~~welcome~~ surprise.

Money for.

State College of West Virginia Is Given Huge Sum

Independent.

4-30-31

Institute, West Virginia.—The West Virginia Legislature adjourned last week after many extended sessions due largely to a series of controversial State matters. Tax reform and economy were the dominant notes of the session. Practically all of the educational institutions in West Virginia felt the effect of the economy wave which manifested itself during the Legislative session.

A study of the budget bill as passed by the Legislature shows that the sum of $462,000 was appropriated for West Virginia State College. This amount is smaller than sums which have been appropriated for State College by recent sessions of the Legislature. The reduction in funds will cause some adjustments in the program of the institution. Such adjustments have not yet been announced by John W. Davis, President of the college.

Appropriations for West Virginia State College Institute, West Va., as Passed by the 1931 West Virginia Legislature

For Salaries (State Fund)	$280,000.00
For Salaries (Collectable Funds)	30,000.00
For Current Expenses (State Fund)	86,000.00
For Current Expenses (Collectable Funds)	25,000.00
For Repairs and Imments (State Fund)	30,000.00
For Equipment of New Building (State Fund)	10,000.00
For Repairs to Gymnasium (State Fund)	1,000.00
Total	$462,000.00

West Va. Legislature Appropriates $462,000 For State College

Age

5-16-31

New York, N.Y.

Institute, West Va.—The West Virginia Legislature adjourned last week after many extended sessions due largely to a series of controversial state matters. Tax reform and economy were the dominant notes of the session. Practically all of the educational institutions in West Virginia felt the effect of the economy wave which manifested itself during the legislative session.

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Alabama.

Education-1931

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Selma, Ala. Times

Wednesday, February 25, 1931

Funds Sought For Negro Orphanage

Representatives of the Booker T. Washington Association are in Selma calling on various organizations asking for contributions for a fund to be used in building a home for negro orphans and aged negroes near Verbena, in Chilton County. One hundred and twenty acres of land has been given the Association for the site of the home, which will be the first of its kind for negroes of Alabama. A goal of $16,000 has been set, and approximately $6,000 has been raised.

Negro churches, Sunday Schools, religious organizations, fraternal and civic organizations have been asked to contribute to this worthwhile cause, which has been commended by many well known white citizens of the state. Contributions from white citizens also will be gratefully received. The contract calls for work to begin March 26, and it is hoped the goal will be reached by that time. The Association headquarters are located at 111½ Monroe Street, Montgomery, Ala.

Talladega, Ala., Home

Saturday, February 14, 1931

NEGRO DEAF AND BLIND SUCCESSFULLY TAUGHT

Pupils Taught Trades and Literary Careers—Music For the Blind

The problem of making useful citizens of negro boys and girls handicapped by blindness or deafness is being successfully met at the Alabama School for the Negro Deaf and Blind here.

Despite the need for expansion and equipment due to a greatly increased enrollment, the work is going forward with splendid results under the guidance of L. R. Divine, principal and a staff of trained instructors.

The enrollment increased from 69 pupils in 1929-1930 to 109 pupils this year. There are more than 300 additional deaf or blind negro chilren in Alabama.

The deaf boys are equipped as carpenters, dairymen, shoemakers and farmers principally, while the blind boys go in for commercial broom and mop manufacturing and music. Several of the boys are accomplished pianists, one of whom plays, among other compositions, Shubert's "Serenade".

The deaf girls are taught sewing and cooking principally. The blind girls learn to make cane chair bottoms, and study sewing and music. Exhibits of the work accomplished by the pupils in various vocations are on display at the school.

The vocational work is taken up after the pupils have become somewhat advanced in their common school training, which includes most of the subjects taught in the elementary and secondary schools. Braille books covering many subjects and specially designed maps are used by the blind pupils. The school has recently added $5,000 worth of Braille books to its library with federal funds.

In the elementary grades small blind children are taught to read Braille and study their subjects in Braille books. Most of the pupils have had no training before entering. The deaf children, most of whom have previously managed on crude signs at home, are taught to spell on the fingers. They then learn the names of objects and are taught simple grammar. Other subjects include those taught "hearing" children.

The school campus has undergone much improvement recently. Under the supervision and with the aid of members of the faculty, the pupils have planted shrubs, built rock gardens, rustic bridges and a large lily pool.

The faculty members follow: Literary department—L. R. Divine, principal; Mrs. J. H. McFarlane, Mrs. G. A. Morgan, George M. Thomason, Leroy Ridings; music department, Eugene Landreth; domestic department, Mrs. L. R. Divine, matron; Mrs. Irene Smoot, housekeeper; A. J. Hardy, shop master.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Monroe, La., [illegible] World
Saturday, [illegible] 1931

FINAL PLANS ON NEGRO HOME NEARLY FINISHED

Final plans for the home for aged negroes to be erected by Goss Charities, Inc., in Booker T. Washington addition are near completion, according to H. H. Land of J. W. Smith and Associates, architects designing the structure. They will be ready for distribution within a week, he said.

One hundred and forty feet across the front and 75 feet deep, the building, which is to be of brick construction, will be T-shaped. It will be of sufficient size to accommodate 50 inmates. One wing will house the women's dormitory; the other, the men's. The stem of the T will be devoted to a dining room, a kitchen, and a reception room.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

SITE SELECTED FOR NEW HOME FOR GIRLS

12-26-31

Afro-American

A 130-acre site near Ilchester, Md., known as "Grassland," has been selected by the board of directors o the Maryland Training School fo Girls as the new location of the hom which is now situated at Melvale.

An option has been acquired on property sitated on Hillside Road north of Frederick Road, adjoining a reservation of the State Department of Forestry. The place is isolated and at the same time is readily accessible from the city, being on the B. and O. Railroad. 12-26-31

Dr. George G. Finney is chairman of the board of directors.

Baltimore, Md.

Cost $150,000

Improvements on the property in clude an old stone and frame man sion, containing about fifteen room and outbuildings. Dr. Finney sai that plans for the property when f nally acquired include the erectic of three cottages for about twent five girls in each unit from an a propriation of $150,000 by the le legislature.

Now at Melvale

The present building on the provides quarters for from 50 to girls. Later additional units will uilt as required. The school has b perated under private auspices Melvale for a number of years

Education-1931

New York.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

EDWIN GOULD GIVES CITY REFUGE FOR NEGRO CHILDREN

Age 1-24-31
New York
N.Y.

Edwin Gould, philantropist, has given the City of New York the Peabody Home, Boston Road and 179th street, to be used as a refuge for the children of indigent Protestant Negroes in this city. The home will be operated by the Department of Public Welfare, as a part of the Gould Foundation for Children, which was given the residence of the Bronx by Edwin Gould.

Anouncement of the gift to Negro children was made last week at the annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children by Colonel Ernest K. Coulter, General manager.

Col. Coulter pointed out that while the Negro population of New York has more than doubled in the past two decades, there has been no appreciable increase in institutional provisions for colored children of Protestant parents in the last forty years.

No Protestant Home

"There are now 350,000 colored people in New York City," said Col. Coulter, "with 225,000 in Manhattan. Fully 80 per cent of the colored population of the city is nominally of the Protestant faith. Our Catholic friends have provided institutional care for the colored children of their faith, but this provision has been lacking in the case of colored Protestant children, despite that fact that many colored children in the congested districts have been neglected, abused and found to be without proper guardianship."

The Peabody Home formerly served as a home for aged women. It is being remodeled and is expected to be dedicated for its new work within the next six weeks.

An inquiry at the office of the Gould Foundation for Children by a Age reporter brought out the information that an anouncement as to the program and plans of the new institution will be made in about a month.

Education-1931

South Carolina

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Ed[illegible]
Wednesday, [illegible] 1931

Notice

To the Colored people of Edgefield County:

I take this means of calling your attention again to the outstanding contribution to the County by Mr. R. W. Reynolds, of the Reynolds Memorial home. The home is now complete and occupied by white and colored inmates. I understand that the county is without funds to equip the home. We have been called upon to raise funds to equip ten rooms for the colored as the white people are raising funds to equip ten rooms for the white.

We ask and urge that every colored citizen contribute something to this cause.

We want to commend those who are at work; the ministers are handling the matter very successfully through the churches, the leaders and officers of the various societies will do well and the teachers of the county have made a splended contribution in this direction.

The teachers have pledged one dollar each, and a large number have paid.

Let us continue to work, churches, societies and individuals.

All committees are asked to meet at Macedonia Church, Edgefield, S. C. Saturday January 24th, at 3:30 P.M. We hope to make a report in the near future of money thus far collected.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Education - 1931

Alabama

Reformatories.

NEGRO BOYS TO REFORMATORY

Both Under Age And Judge Wallace Sends Them To Mt. Meigs Institution

Sam Ramey and Lawrence Robinson, young negro boys charged with attacking an 11-year-old white girl at Guice's lake Monday afternoon, were yesterday sentenced to the colored reformatory at Mount Meigs.

Through a telephone error, The Tribune yesterday stated that the hearing was continued on account of the absence of the girl and her parents. This was not true, the case being continued on account of the non-appearance of the mother of one of the boys.

The hearing was in juvenile court, presided over by Probate Judge Wallace, and taking of testimony began at Clayton. When the negro woman failed to appear, Judge Wallace recessed court to meet later in the day at Eufaula. Additional witnesses were summoned and the investigation was completed yesterday afternoon, Judge Wallace holding that the boys should be sent away to the school of correction.

The parents of the little girl have the sympathy of the community.

Birmingham, Ala. Post
Thursday, April 9, 1931

NEGRO BOYS' SCHOOL TO BE INVESTIGATED

MONTGOMERY—(Special) —An investigation of conditions at the Alabama Industrial School for Negro Boys at Mt. Meigs was to be made Thursday by the eleemosynary institution committee of the Alabama house of representatives.

Reports of cruel treatment to the negro boys in the institution have been given the committee by Judge Bealle, inferior court judge of Tuscaloosa. Judge Bealle in a letter to a member of the committee, stated that he would refuse to commit negro boys to the school in the future because of the treatment accorded them.

Education - 1931

Georgia

Reformatories

In Georgia's Legislative Halls

President W. Cecil Neill's bill t consolidate the dates of county primaries and presidential primaries hereby insuring a full vote and taking care of the expense of the presidential primary, Thursday received approva of the senate committee on privileges and elections, and 300 copies of the measure were ordered printed for the general assembly. The bill definitely fixes the date of the election of delegates to the state presidential convention quadrienially on the second Wednesday in May. It also cures defects in registration laws, and gives a certain definite date for qualification of candidates in county and state primaries. A similar bill passed the senate in 1929, but was not enacted.

* * *

A bill to provide for control, sale or free distribution of hog cholera virus, veterinary tuberculin and similar serums, Thursday was adversed by the senate committee on hygiene and sanitation. Similar bills have been reversed by house committees.

* * *

Establishment of the Georgia Training School for Colored Girls was approved Thursday by ~~the~~ senate training school committee. The school would be under a board of managers and superintendent, and would receive incorrigible negro girls, those convicted of crime and those committed for associating with vicious and mmoral companions.

* * *

House and senate committees on the Western and Atlantic railroad will leave the Union station at 10 o'clock this morning on the N., C. & St. L. railway for an inspection tour of the state's terminal properties in Chattanooga. The group will return Sunday. Luncheon will be served at Dalton this afternoon, and a dinner will be given at the Hotel Patten in Chattanooga tonight.

* * *

The joint conservation committee of the general assembly Thursday night embarked on an expedition to the Okeefenokee swamp, to dare the perils of the "Land of Trembling Earth" and the giant alligators of that Georgia wonderland. The trip was arranged by the Georgia Forestry Association.

* * *

Judge W. W. Stark, of the Piedmont circuit, and Mrs. Stark, Thursday were guests of the senate. Others given privileges of the floor included Dr. and Mrs. O. R. Styles, of Carroll county; Mrs. T. F. Bargeron and Miss Dorothy Perkins, guests of Senator W. C. Perkins, of the 17th, father of Miss Perkins; Mrs. D. F. Martin, wife of the senator from the 2d, and Miss Evalon McDowell.

* * *

The house committees on penitentiaries, the academy for the blind, the Georgia State Sanitarium, and the University of Georgia and its branches, all postponed their inspection trips indefinitely Thursday afternoon in order that they might not be absent while the house is considering the general appropriations bill.

Education-1931

Missouri

Reformatories.

New County Girls Home Is Opened by County Court to Keep Promise to Citizens

Kansas City Call
4-3-31
Kansas City, Mo.

The new county home for girls located at Little Blue, Mo., next door to the county home for the aged, was opened by the county court April 1, to keep the court's promise to Negro citizens that the home would be opened at the earliest possible moment.

The home has been named the Hiram Young home for Girls in honor of the pioneer Negro business man of Independence, Mo. who outfitted many of the ox teams starting across the "big trail" to the great west when Kansas City was nothing but a settlement. Hiram Young's blacksmithing and harness making business was known all through the western country.

Earl W. Beck, superintendent of the boys' home, is superintendent of the new home as well and Mrs. Emma F. Shannon, R. N., is the house mother.

All the latest and most complete furnishings have been placed in the institution. The furniture was selected by a committee of colored club women. There are accommodations for twenty-five girls. They will have a domestic science teacher named by the board of education and will get their regular school work at the boys home.

In opening the home at this time, when the county court is sharply retrenching in all departments, Judge Harry S. Truman is doing only what he promised Negro voters he would do if re-elected last fall. At that time he said he would open the girls home if he could get one other vote on the court to do so. And as a result the county now has the long-awaited and badly needed home for Negro girls.

Education—1931

Virginia

Reformatories.

Va. Girls' Reform School is a Model Institution

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Inmates Learn to be Good Citizens at Attractive Institution conducted by Mrs. Barrett.

8-15-31

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

PEAK, Va.—(ANP) — Twenty-six miles frcm Richmond, on the route from the north to the south, is the Virginia Industrial School for Girls under the supervision of Mrs. Janie Porter Barrett, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs which organization was responsible for the founding of the school in 1915.

At the time of its establishment the institution was supported entirely on funds gotten from the Federation, periodically aided by the supplementary sums of the State of Virginia. It was established to meet a pressing need in Virginia: that of a real corrective institution for colored girls who were considered delinquents. Yet, its atmosphere today is not that of a reform school, but rather that of a resort, camp, or school where girls are spending the summer months.

The home-like conditions make this school a place where the rigidity of discipline is scarcely ever necessary.

Honor System

In 1925, the State of Virginia assumed complete responsibility for the operation of the school, and has been instrumental in placing on the grounds several new buildings, and needed additions to the camp equipment of every phase of activity at the school. Mrs. Kate V. Scott, formerly fo Memphis, Tenn., is the matron at the Virginia Cottage, where newcomers are placed on arrival, while there is also an honor cottage, Federation Cottage, where the girls go when they have gained sufficient credits to place them on the honor list. This is a frequent happening, since the girles seem to put forth their best efforts to make the coveted honor list.

Six Crimes Head

There is a different atmosphere around the school from that which one would expect at a reformatory. The girls seem to feel that the school is "home," and treat it as such. It is rather interesting to note the different causes of "crime" which has brought the girls there, as well as the different types of girls found there. The most common cause is that involving sex relationships, and men are given the blame for the presence of the majority of the girls. Nearly every girl taken to the school is found, on examination, to be afflicted with sexual diseases of all kinds, with now and then a new type appearing.

Interesting Program

The girls represent all classes of the Afro-American family: upper, lower, middle, and what-nots; but all come for practically the same reason. The school has playground equipment, tennis courts, swimming pool baseball diamond, a large farm, where the girls do all the work except the plowing. In the kitchen the girls are the cooks; they have an 8 o'clock curfew; vespers, Sunday school, programs in winter; write letters home twice each month, on the 1 and 15. These letters are censored, both incoming and outgoing.

Supper on the lawns in summer alternates courtesy visits to the cottage.

"Solitary" in a nice little room i the harshest method of disciplin found there; and it is rarely used The food represents good grade; and plenty of it, even though there i a ration allotment.

Appropriations Inadequate

However, in spite of all these things, the appropriations from the state are inadequate to fully cove the needs of the institution; $28,710 was the 1931 allotment; and the school was started with one small wooden house, on property valued at $5,300, which was raised by Mrs. Barrett, and the women. Today it i $31,000, and has 101 inmates serving long and short terms

Education - 1931

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Philly Boy Awarded First Oratory Prize

Afro-American

1-17-31

PHILADELPHIA. — Eight white judges voted that the oratorical delivery of Warren Vann, a senior at the South Philadelphia High School was the best when he appeared before 3,000 spectators Friday in the auditorium of the school, and awarded him first prize.

Warren was one of the 700 contestants who began in November. By elimination, this number was brought down to 32, and later to 8, with Warren the only member of the group being represented

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Monroe Work At Chicago

Argus

1-16-31

St. Louis, Mo.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. —(ANP) Mr. Monroe N. Work, Editor of the Negro Year Book and Director of the Department of Records and Research, left Tuskegee Institute Saturday, January 3, to study at the University of Chicago during the Winter Quarter. While there he will work on the project, "Changes in Population and Land Tenure in the Counties of the South," which was begun several years ago and upon which he has already done extended research. Mr. Work is studying under a scholarship awarded by the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

In 1927 after having exhausted the resources of American libraries the Phelps Stokes Fund and Tuskegee Institute made it possible for Mr. Work to go to Europe to complete his work on the "Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America."

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uskegee Editor Studies In Chicago

Advocate

1-10-31

Montgomery, Ala

Dr. Monroe N. Work, editor of the Negro Year Book and director of the department of records and research, left Tuskegee Institute Saturday, Jan. 3, to study at the University of Chicago during the Winter quarter. While there he will work on the project, "Changes in Population and Land Tenure in the Counties of the South," which was begun several years ago and upon which he has already done extensive research. He is studying under a scholarship awarded by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. This scholarship covers the period of one year.

In 1927 after having exhausted the resources of American libraries, the Phelps Stokes Fund and Tuskegee Institute made it possible for him to go to Europe to complete his work on the "Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America."

There he collected data on Africa from the representative libraries of Europe such as the British Museum, the British Colonial Office, the Royal Colonial Institute of London, the Colonial Institutes of Brussels and Hamburgh, the Bibliotheque National of Paris, the Library of the League of Nations, etc. He also consulted with European authorities on Africa, thus insuring that the Bibliography would rank with other representative publications of its kind. In June, 1928, the Bibliography was published.

In 1929 the Harmon Foundation awarded him a gold medal and $400 for "scholarly research and educational publicity through his periodic compilation and publication of "The Negro in Africa and America."

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WALKER MEDAL TO INDIANAN

Afro-American

1-17-31

Baltimore Md.

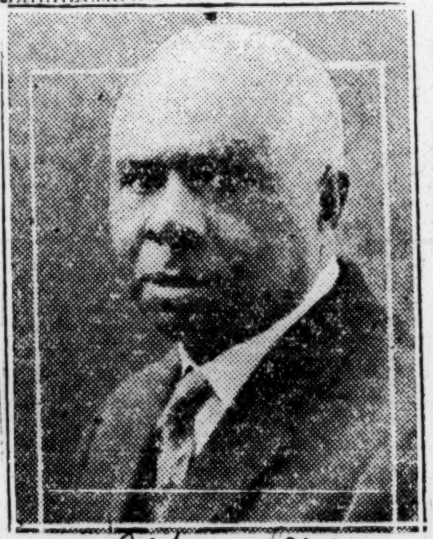
NEW YORK.—The committee on award of the Mme. C. J. Walker Medal, given annually for most distinguished service to colored Americans through the N.A.A.C.P., has unanimously voted the medal for 1930 to Mrs. Florence K. Bailey, of Marion, Indiana.

The award is given for Mrs. Bailey's heroic service during and after the horrible lynching in Marion, at which time Dr. and Mrs. Bailey risked everything they had to stand up for the principles of the N.A.A.C.P. and for the welfare of colored people

Mrs. Bailey, who is president of the Indiana State Conference of N.A.A.C.P. branches, and of the N.A.A.C.P. branch in Marion, has also done outstanding organization work for the N.A.A.C.P.

Mrs. Bailey is the 7th Walker medalist, the other living medalists being: Moses L. Walker, Mrs. J. M Scott, Mrs. Memphis T. Garrison and T. G. Nutter.

The medal will be presented at the twenty-second annual conference of the association in Pittsburgh, Pa. next June. The medal is presented annually by the Mme. C. J. Walker Manufacturing Co.



Defender

1-3-31

Chicago

STUDIES IN CHICAGO—Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute, who is in Chicago taking a postgradauate course at the University of Chicago.

MONROE WORK IS STUDYING IN CHICAGO

Norfolk Journal & Guide 1/24/31

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP) Mr. Monroe N. Work, editor of the Negro Year Book and director of the department of records and research, left Tuskegee Institute January 3 to study at the University of Chicago during the winter quarter. While there he will work on the project, "Changes in Population and Land Tenure in the Counties of the South," which was begun several years ago and upon which he has already done extended research. Mr. Work is studying under a scholarship awarded by the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

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In 1929 the Harmon Foundation awarded Mr. Work a gold medal and $400 for "scholarly research and educational publicity through his periodic compilation and publication of the Negro Year Book and his recent, exhaustive Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America".

GREENSBORO, N. C.

RECORD

JAN 13 1931

ould Be Rewarded.

The negro preacher, Rev. John H. Carlton, of Conway, S. C., who by heroism and quick action saved two white men from horrible deaths in their wrecked and burning automobile near Fayetteville the other day deserves a suitable reward. If he prefers a money award, a purse should be tendered him. If it's a medal he wants, one should be given him.

According to a Fayetteville dispatch, the preacher without regard to the peril involved, leaped from his own car, which had been rammed from the rear by that of the white men, plunged into the flames that enveloped the car and pulled to safety the unconscious forms of A. H. Powell, Jr., and C. A. Horne, of Whiteville.

In effecting the rescue Charlton's arms were badly burned. Nevertheless, he called help and saw that the two men were taken to a Fayetteville hospital where they received treatment. Reports say the two men were not seriously hurt, but had it not been for the preacher's bravery both would undoubtedly have been burned to death.

RALEIGH, N. C.

NEWS OBSERVER

JAN 13 1931

NEGRO SHOWS HEROISM

Giving no thought to the peril to himself, Rev John H. Charlton, Negro preacher of Conwa, S. C., leaped from his own machine and plunged straight into the flames that enveloped a burning car and brought to safety the unconscious forms of A. H. Powell, Jr., and C. A. Horne, of Whiteville, Columbus county. The preacher suffered badly burned arms, but summoned aid, saw that the two men were taken to the Fayetteville Hospital and only then did he lock to having his own injuries treated.

Here is a hero and gentleman in black, deserving all honor and a Carnegie medal.

ANOTHER FORT VALLEY GIRL WINS SCHOLARSHIP

Independent

1-29-31

Atlanta Ga

Fort Valley, Ga.—Miss Julia Hatcher, a graduate of the Fort Valley High and Industrial School here, now attending Spelman College, has just been awarded one of the scholarships for worthy students, given annually by the National Arganization of the Alpha Phi Alphi Fraternity, under the supervision of its Department of Education, headed by Raymond W. Cannon, of Minneapolis, Minn. Miss Hatcher is a fellow-student at Spelman of Miss Curtis Miller, also a graduate of the Fort Valley School, and winner of the four year scholarship in last year's Elks National Contest. Both Miss Hatcher and Miss Miller have their homes in Fort Valley, Georgia, and have had all of their elementary and secondary school training at the Fort Valley High and Industrial School under Principal H. A. Hunt, winner of the 16th Spingarn Medal

Newspapers Of South Acclaim Negro As Hero

Independent
1-29-31

Atlanta, Ga.

Raleigh, N. C.—"Here is a hero and gentleman in black, deserving all honor and a Carnegie medal." Thus the Raleigh News and Observer, daily paper edited by Hon. Josephus Daniels, paid editorial tribute to the heroism of Rev. John H. Charlton, of Conway, S. C., colored preacher, who saved the lives of two men about to be burned to death in an auto wreck. The story was broadcast by the Associated Press and was published in hundreds of papers. Commenting on the incident under the title "Negro Shows Heroism," the News and Observer says:

"Giving no thought to the peril to himself, Rev. John H. Charlton, Negro preacher of Conway, S. C. leaped from his own machine and plunged straight into the flames that enveloped a burning car and brought to safety the unconscious forms of A. H. Powell, Jr., and C. A. Horne, of Whiteville, Columbus County. The preacher suffered badly burned arms, but summoned aid, saw that the two men were taken to the Fayetteville Hospital and only then did he look to having his own injuries treated. He is a hero and gentleman in black, deserving all honor and a Carnegie medal."

WINS PHI KAPPA PHI

Whip
1-24-31
Chicago

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 21.—George J. Fleming, New York, a student of the School of Journalism of the University of Wisconsin, is among the 43 seniors and four faculty member who were honored by election to Phi Kappa Phi, according to announcement made Saturday.

In addition to creditable academic standing, Mr. Fleming is a member of the Varsity Debating team, editorial writer on the Cardinal, university daily; and executive member of the University Peace Council. Last year he was winner of the university oratorical contest.

Valedictorian

Defender

MISS NAOMI MITCHAM

1-24-31
Chicago, Ill.

Terre Haute, Ind., can well be proud of one of its midwinter graduates from the Wiley high school. She is Miss Naomi Mitcham, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. James S. A. Mitcham. She graduated with an average of 97.4, was valedictorian of her class, head of those of her class elected to the National Honor society, and the first Race student to receive a scholarship from the University Women's club of Terre Haute. She was selected as one of the five speakers at the senior banquet of her class. Miss Mitcham is now attending Indiana State Teachers college at Terre Haute.

Mr. Chas. S. Johnson Is Elected A Member Of Sociological Committee

Argus
1-17-31
St. Louis, Mo

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 14. — At the annual meeting of the American Sociological Society held in Cleveland during the Christmas holidays, Mr. Charles S. Johnson, head of the Department of Social Sciences at Fisk University, was elected a member of the executive committee, the first Negro to hold the position. The executive committee is made up of former presidents and two or three prominent sociologists elected from the society at large. Such well known sociologists as Reuter, Faris, Stenier and Chapin are other members. The president of the Society during the past year was Prof. Howard Odum of the University of North Carolina, author of "Rainbow Round my Shoulder" and "Wings on My Feet."

Mr. Johnson read a paper before the Society, "Measurement of Racial Attitudes." Another prominent scholar on the Fisk faculty of sociology, Mr. E. Franklin Frazier, also read a paper, "Certain Aspects of Conflict in the Negro Family."

Norfolk Journal
& Guide
1/24/31

MADISON, Wis.—George J. Fleming, of New York City, a journalism student at the University of Wisconsin, was one of 43 seniors and four faculty members elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary fraternity. Mr. Fleming is a member of the varsity debating team, editorial writer on The Cardinal, university daily; and executive member of the University Peace Council. Last year he was winner of the university oratorical contest. In Octover he was elected to Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalistic fraternity, whose members are selected on the basis of scholarship, journalistic ability, and promise of future worth to the profession. He is the second Negro so honored Sigma Delta Chi, the first having been P. Bernard Young Jr., a graduate of Ohio State University, now managing editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide. Mr. Fleming graduated from Hampton Institute Academy in 1926.

MANY TEACHERS SEEKING HIGHER DEGREES

Norfolk Journal

Tuskegee Faculty Members Enrolled In Advanced Courses

1/24/31

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—Numerous teachers of Tuskegee are taking graduate work at northern universities preparatory for higher degrees this year.

Among these Miss Alva B. Hudson, with the degree of Ph. B. from Chicago University, is working for her master's degree, majoring in education, at that university. She has taught here for three years in the education department of the college.

J. T. Williamson, who has been head of the chemistry department for a number of years, is studying for his master's degree at Columbia University, New York.

Joseph E. Fuller, A. B. of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, is working for his master's at the University of Michigan. He heads the mathematics department of the college, and has taught here three years. The three above named faculty members are studying on General Education Board scholarships.

Walter B. Williams, who holds an A. B. degree from Williams College and has taught at Tuskegee for two years, is studying library science at the University of Illinois. He is studying under a Rosenwald scholarship.

Mrs. Carrie J. Gleed is expected to return to the Institute soon. She has been doing special work at the University of Minnesota for the past year. For several years she has been in charge of home economics in the department of women's industries.

Those in trade-technical school are Charles H. Gibson, Jr., assistant director of mechanical industries, who is doing work for his B. S. degree at Carnegie Tech.; A. P. Mack, head of the plumbing division, and J. L. Anderson, head of electrical division, are also doing special work at Carnegie Tech.

Those from the agricultural department are: J. R. Otis, B. S., Iowa State College, studying farm management at that college; V. C. Turner, A. B., Wisconsin, special methods in club work; E. C. Dobbs, A. B., Rust College, special methods in farm extension, and Miss L. C. Hanna, extension and special home demonstration. These seven are studying under Rosenwald Fund scholarships.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
1-15-31

HONORED — Charles S. Johnson, head of social sciences department at Fisk, elected member of executive committee of the American Sociological society. He is first of his Race to receive that honor.

SOCIOLOGISTS ELECT JOHNSON TO HIGH POST

Reporter
Birmingham
Ala.
1-17-31

Nashville, Tenn, Jan. 15—Chas S. Johnson, of Fisk University, has just been notified of his election to the executive committee of the American Sociological Society. The executive committee is made up of former presidents and two or three prominent sociologists elected from the society at large. Mr. Johnson is the first Negro to hold the position.

H. U. MEN FOR FORSYTHE

BOSTON DENTAL SCHOOL WILL ACCEPT 2 FROM D. C.

Guardian
5-2-31
Boston

Washington, D. C., April 29, 1931—Two post graduate scholarships amounting to $2,640 have been allotted by the Forsyth Dental Infirmary of Boston, to the dental college of Howard University, according to Dean Arnold Donawa, Wednesday.

The scholarships are available to the members of the graduating class who wish to broaden their knowledge of dental disorders, and will be awarded on the basis of scholarship, operative skill, and interest in children's dentistry. A Forsyth diploma of service is given to the interne at the end of the year for the satisfactory completion of the work.

Dr. Donawa received the Forsyth scholarship in 1922. While at the infirmary, he was given charge of the department of radiology, with approximately 60 internes under his supervision. In 1923, he received a half-time fellowship in dental research at Forsyth.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Harlem Girl Honored by Hunter College

Defender 5-16-31

NEW YORK, May 15.—A signal honor was conferred upon Miss Lilly C. Winters, 309 W. 138th St., senior student at Hunter college, last week, when she was named to represent her school in the intercollegiate poetry reading to be held at Wellesley college Saturday.

Chicago

Miss Winters, one of the few members of the Race at Hunter college, was unanimously picked from the large group of seniors. She will read three selections by Langston Hughes. At Wellesley her program will consist entirely of Hughes' poems.

This event, a national one, is held annually at one of the eastern colleges for women to which many of the larger institutions send representatives.

Miss Winters, a popular member of Harlem's younger social set, is a talented pianist. She is well known in musical circles. At Hunter college she has been a member of the choral society for three years. Miss Winters is a member of Lambda chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

ELECTED TO PHI BETA KAPPA

Courier 5-16-31

MADISON, Wis., May 14—(ANP)—When George J. Fleming, New York, was initiated Wednesday into Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic fraternity, he was the first Negro to have been elected by the University of Wisconsin chapter of the fraternity, and the only one of the sixty-six seniors in the School of Journalism to achieve the honor.

Fleming came to the university in his sophomore year after finishing his first year at Hampton Institute. His last two years of high school were also spent at Hampton where he graduated in 1926 at the head of his class.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

On the campus here Fleming has been active and has won other recognition, besides his latest. In his junior year he was winner of the university oratorical contest with its award of $100; and was chairman of the all-university religious convocation. This school year he has been on the varsity debating team, an editorial writer on the university daily paper, and an executive member of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P.

Last year and this year again, Fleming has been numbered among the Wisconsin "Aces," a section of the university annual in which is featured the 100 most prominent persons on the campus. He has also been elected to Phi Kappa Phi, national honorary scholastic society, and to Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalism fraternity; and has been given the Vilas medal for forensics, and the Sigma Delta Chi scholarship award for high standing in other studies besides his major.

Fleming has had to earn most of his way through the university. In the summers he assisted the manager of a hotel at Buckroe Beach, Va., and in the winter tried his hands at a number of things. This year he spoke before civic clubs and schools and colleges in southern Wisconsin. Fleming was born in the Virgin Islands of the United States

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W. Va. State College Instructor Is Given Ohio State Assistantship

Courier 5-16-31 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Frank Gordon, Ohio State Grad, Selected to Assist Prof. Daken In Ohio's "Ag" Department.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 14.—The signal honor of being appointed to an assistant instructorship at Ohio State University was recently accorded Frank Gordon, now instructor in Agriculture at the West Virginia State College here.

Prof. E. L. Dakan, chairman of the poultry department, according to a report, made the appointment. It is the first instance on record of a Negro getting a position of such a nature at the prominent Ohio institution.

Gordon completed his undergraduate work at Ohio State in August, 1930. He was ranked as a good scholar and was also outstanding in many extra-curricula activities.

In addition to his duties in connection with his assistantship, Mr. Gordon will entre the graduate school at State. He will major in poultry husbandry and minor in rural economics.

FRANK GORDON

Mr. Gordon is well known in West Virginia, where he has served West Virginia State College efficiently and faithfully during his instructorship at Institute.

PHI BETA KAPPA

MISS SARAH E. MARTIN
Ohio State University Senior

IS SECOND IN FAMILY TO WIN COVETED KEY

Courier 5-16-31 Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLUMBUS, O., May 14 — Miss Sarah Elizabeth Martin, a senior at the Ohio State University in Columbus, has recently been elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society, national honorary scholastic fraternity. Her father, Attorney Alexander H. Martin of Cleveland, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa upon his graduation from the Western Reserve University at Cleveland in 1895. Her mother, Mrs. Mary B. Martin is a member of Alpha Kappa Board of Education where she was formerly a teacher.

Miss Martin has majored in French and minored in Spanish and English. She received all A's in all of these subjects. Her grade average is 3.7 points out of a possible 4. She will graduate with an A. B. degree this coming June at the age of 21. She expects to teach French and Spanish.

Courier 5-16-31

Miss Martin holds the distinction of being the first Negro woman to receive the Phi Beta Kappa Key in the history of Ohio State University. Dr. Harmon Wilson of Columbus, was the first and only other Negro. He became a member of Phi Beta Kappa at Ohio State in 1915. Miss Martin is a mmeber of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Wins Key

Defender

MISS SARAH E. MARTIN

A senior at the Ohior State university at Columbus, Miss Sarah Elizabeth Martin, Cleveland, Ohio, has recently been elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, national honorary scholastic fraternity. She is the second of her family to win the coveted key. Attorney Alexander H. Martin was elected to Phi Beta Kappa upon his graduation from the Western Reserve university at Cleveland in 1895.

5-16-31 Chicago

Takes Honors

James L. Allen Photo.
Miss Lidy Winters

Represents Hunter In Poetry Reading

Amsterdam News

5-13-31

New York, N.Y

Lidy Winters Speaks at Wellesley College in Dramatic Contest

Triumphing over many students who competed at three preliminary tryouts, Miss Lidy Winters, a senior, represented Hunter College, the world's largest women's college, at the third annual intercollegiate poetry reading held at Wellesley College on Saturday. All students in the advanced speech classes for interpretive reading were eligible.

Although Miss Winters had no previous reading experience, her interpretation of three poems of Langston Hughes gave her Hunter's laurels and singled her out as the representative to a reading in which twelve other colleges participated.

They were Smith, Wells, Dartsmouth. Radcliffe, Mount Holyoke, Harvard, Wesleyan, Connecticut College for Women, Pembroke, Wellesley, Vassar. Miss Winters was accompanied by Prof. Henrietta Prentiss, head of the Department of Speech and Dramatics at Hunter.

The poems Miss Winters read were "The Dream Keeper," "As I Grew Older." "Dream Variation," "Sea Charm," "Death of an Old Seaman," "The Negro Speaks of Rivers," "A Poem."

Miss Winters is known musically as an accompanist and pianist. She has been a member of the Hunter College Choral Club for three years. She is also a member of Lambda Chapter of Alpha Kappa Sorority.

To Be Honored

WHEN GEORGE J. FLEMING of this city is initiated today into Phi Beta Kappa out at Wisconsin University in Madison, he will be the first Negro to be so honored there, and also the only one of sixty-six seniors in the School of Journalism to achieve the honor.

Amsterdam News

5-13-31

New York

FELTON CLARK IS SON OF DIXIE COLLEGE HEAD

Afro-American

Three Others, Including Woman, to Get Highest Degrees.

5-30-31

TWO FROM VA.

Baltimore, Md

Miss Colson, Va. State; Mr. McGuinn, Union.

NEW YORK. (ANP) — Official reports from Columbia University have just been released showing that four Negro students have successfully passed the preliminary examination for the degree of doctor of philosophy. These are, Edna Colson, Benjamin Bianch, H. J. McGuinn, and Felton Clark.

At Columbia, as at other universities which have almost become complete graduate institutions, when the preliminary examination is passed, other requirements for the doctor's degree are largely routine. There are seven stages of elimination before one's application to take the preliminary examination may be approved. Furthermore, the percentage of those passing this examination is increasingly becoming relatively low; for this year it was fifty-six.

Miss Colson

Miss Colson is director of training at Virginia State College; for many years she has been identified with significant movements in Negro education in the state of Virginia and in connecting areas. She is rated by national supervising agencies as one of the best teachers in the schoolroom. Miss Colson graduated "magna cum laude" from Fisk University, and some years later received her Master's degree from Columbia with distinction.

In the present examination, she rated fifth in a group of more than 120 in general intelligence. She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, and of many professional organizations. She has also served as president of the Negro-Educational club of Columbia University. Miss Colson returns to the faculty of Virginia State College.

Mr. McGuinn

Mr. McGuinn is likewise well known with the group of younger Negro intellectuals. He is one of the first of our group to be given full faculty responsibility at Virginia Union University. Mr. McGuinn was the only Negro taking this examination in his field.

He not only passed the examination, but did so with distinction. He is the best known for the chapters which he has contributed to various social surveys. Mr. McGuinn will return to his faculty post at Virginia Union University.

Mr. Clark

Mr. Clark is a graduate of Beloit College, and received his master's degree from Columbia University at which time he was the youngest member of his group. For two years he was the head of the Department of education at Wiley College, and for three years was head of the Department of Education at Southern University of which institution his father is president. Like Miss Olson, he has served as president of the Negro-Education Club of Columbia. In the recent examination at Columbia he received the highest grade in his department and was likewise given the highest subjective rating.

Mr. Clark is a member of Pi Gamma Mu, and of Phi Beta Delta scholastic fraternities; and of Alpha Phi Alpha social fraternity. He will become a member of the faculty of Howard University at the beginning of the ensuing year.

Mr. Bianchi

Mr. Bianchi has the unusual distinction of having passed his examination prior to having received his first graduate degree—he takes this degree in June. Of the group of more than one hundred twenty persons he rated twelfth on the general examination. Mr. Bianchi is a member of Omega Psi Phi fraternity. He becomes a member of the faculty at Winston-Salem State Teachers College.

Son of College Prexy Will Be Given High Degree

[illegible]

5-30-31

Houston, Tex

Baton Rouge, La.—Felton G. Clark, who is in the graduate school, Columbia University, New York City, has just been officially notified that he has passed successfully the examination for the doctor of philosophy degree.

Mr. Clark graduated from Beloit College, Wisconsin, with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1924, and in 1925 he received his master's degree from Columbia University. He taught two years at Wiley College, Marshall, Texas, and three years at Southern University, and then returned last fall to Columbia to work on his doctor's degree. He understood, when he entered Columbia, that the necessary resident work was expected to cover a period of at least one and one-half sessions or perhaps two sessions. However, he entered into the field of doctor of philosophy with a record of having finished ahead of time in both his courses. Therefore, he was determined to hold this record in the pursuit of his doctor of philosophy degree.

Mr. Clark's outstanding record at Columbia this year was of such magnitude that he was permitted to go into the examination on the 15th and 16th of May with the regular class, even though his regular time for examination is January, 1932.

News has just come that Mr. Clark has successfully passed his examination making the highest average in his section of 129 persons taking the doctor of pholosophy degree, making a new record for himself and his race in this high field of education.

Mr. Clark is one of the youngest persons of his race to be so honored, and perhaps the youngest in the South. He is the son of President and Mrs. J. S. Clark of Southern University. He has made an enviable record not only for Louisiana but for the race, and the section of the country he represents. There are less than one hundred Negroes in America who have earned the doctor of philosophy degree and it is gratifying that Louisiana can add this brilliant young man, who is only twenty-seven years of age, with such outstanding record, to this small number.

Gets Scholarship

Miss Belle C. Tobias

Barnard Senior Elected Phi Beta Kappa Member

Amsterdam News

Among the twenty-six young women elected to the Phi Beta Kappa scholarship fraternity at Barnard College, Columbia University, is Miss Belle C. Tobias, who will be graduated today with the degree of bachelor of arts. Miss Tobias has also been notified that she has been granted a scholarship for graduate study in biology at Wellesley College, Mass., next year.

6-3-31

While at Barnard Miss Tobias was a delegate to the Student Christian Volunteer Conference at Detroit, was one of the eight students who represented the college in the Student League of Nations Assembly at Yale, and was a member of the Glee Club. She won the Herman prize last year for the best work in botany.

New York City

Miss Tobias, who is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Channing H. Tobias.

Education-1931

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO BE GIVEN IN PRIZES

Courier

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 5.—(ANP)—The American Inter-racial Peace Committee has announced its second annual essay contest for the year of 1931.

The general subject will be "The World Talks Peace, but Thinks War. What is the Remedy?"

The contest is open to students in senior high schools and junior colleges, or students in the junior and senior years of high schools, and freshman and sophomore years in college.

2-7-31

Entries may be made from February 15 to April 15. Essays must be from one thousand to twenty-five hundred words. Awards will be made June 15, 1931.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Should fewer than fifty contestants enter, the committee reserves the right to return manuscripts, and close the contest.

The prizes are fifty dollars for the first prize, twenty-five for the second; fifteen, third, and ten dollars, fourth.

Further information may be obtained by writing to the executive secretary, Alice Dunbar-Nelson, 20 South 12th street.

Detroit Student Gets Honors at Michigan

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 6.—For the first time in the history of the University of Michigan a young Race student has been elected to membership in an honorary medical fraternity. Paul Barton Cornely, senior in the medical school, has been initiated into the Alpha Omega Alpha, a national honorary organization with chapters at the leading schools throughout the country, it was revealed here last week. Cornely, whose home is in Detroit and who is here on a Rosenwald scholarship, ranked tenth in a class of 164.

2-7-31

He is a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, has maintained a consistently high scholastic average during his years on the campus, and is one of the most popular students at the university. He plans to specialize in surgery upon graduation in June.

WINS 2ND SCHOLARSHIP

LEON WRIGHT

Winner of Burroughs Newsboys Scholarship to B. U.—Gets one from B. U.—Speaks on Douglass at Zion Thursday night.

Guardian

Leon Wright of 33 Hammond Street, who won the Newsboy Scholarship of $100 for a college education, has won another from Boston University of $100 for his second half year.

2-7-31

He will speak on Douglass at Zion Church, Thursday night. Commonwealth Lodge of Elks is also assisting his education.

BEST SPELLER IN N. J.

Guardian

COLORED BOY WINS SPELLING BEE

2-7-31

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 3, 1931—(CNA)—Joseph C. Station, 17, of Vineland is the champion speller of the New Jersey Granger, as a result of a spelling contest held under the Y. M. C. A.

In the elimination contest, Elizabeth Wright, white, failed to spell "reminiscent" correctly, and Allan Roslof, also white, couldn't spell "idiosyncrasy." The judge, therefore, was forced to give the prize to the colored man. It is quite certain that colored persons will be barred from future contests held by the Y. M. C. A. here.

PRES. HUBERT TO SPEAK AT COLUMBIA

Journal 2-7-31

President Benjamin F. Hubert of the Georgia State Industrial College has just received an invitation to deliver an address at Columbia University, New York City, on March 23. He has been asked to speak on the subject: "Economic Conditions and Future Outlook for Rural Negroes in the South." The occasion is the annual sereis of ten lectures arranged each year at Columbia University on Negro Education and Race Relations. The invitation came in a telegram and letter from Miss Mabel Carney, head of the Department of Rural Education, Columbia University. In her letter among other things, she said, "As you will note, we are trying to get outstanding personalities for these discussions and men and women who have a real contribution to give. I have long classified you in the latter group and this year with economic conditions so serious we feel that you can make a special contribution to our series."

President Hubert has accepted the engagement.

ZETA PHI BETA LEADS FISK IN SCHOLARSHIP

Nashville, Tenn.—(ANP)—The scholastic averages for the past quarter of the sororities and fraternities at Fisk have just been posted. The system of averaging is that of having A equal three points, B equal 2 points and C equal one point. The majority of the averages are C plus averages.

The Zeta Phi Beta Sorority led with an average of 1.86. The Delta Sigma Theta Sorority followed with an average of 1.78.

Defender 2-21-31

The others are Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, 1.7555 average; Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, 1.750; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, twenty-three members, 1.63; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, seventeen members, 1.08 average.

Cook Saves White Woman From Death In A Well

Journal and Guide

COCHRAN, Ga.—(ANP)—Mrs. Lottie Brown, who works for Mrs. J. A. Floyd, white, the wife of a former Superior Court clerk of Bleckly County was directly responsible for the rescue of Mrs. Floyd from an abandoned well. The cook had been to the store when she heard muffled cries coming from the old well. Uupon arrival at the well she saw Mrs. Floyd struggling to escape from the water which was rapidly engulfing her.

2-21-31

Neighbors were summonded and the woman was rescued from certain death by ropes dropped down to her.

Keeps Young 55 Years Teaching Tots, and Raising Celery as a Hobby

Afro-American

HARRISONBURG, Va. — Kept young by the little folks she teaches, Miss Lucy Simms is rounding out 55 years of continuous teaching, yet refuses to retire, although she has been on the eligible list for retirement and pension for the past 25 years.

2-2-31

Miss Simms has missed only one-half day in her more than half-century career. Hundreds of mementos, post cards and objects of art which decorate her room testify to the esteem with which she is held by former students and friends in various sections of the country.

On the mantel in her living room is a tall silver loving cup, upon which is engraved, "Lucy F. Simms teacher, Effinger School, by the people of Harrisonburg, Va., in recognition of long and meritorious service, April 26, 1926.

Until a few years ago she conducted summer school for the youths after the close of the regular session. She is a member of the John Wesley M.E. Church and for many years has extended her teaching activities to the Sabbath School.

When not engaged in the school room or entertaining her many friends, Miss Simms spends her time nourishing plants and flowers, which is her hobby. She has raised and sold innumerable celery plants, cultivated in odd moments.

Miss Simms attributes her good health and long service to regular habits and proper rest, but modestly refrains from telling her age. She is a graduate of Hampton Institute.

A. K. A. LEADS IN SCHOLARSHIPS AT STATE COLLEGE

Colored Girl Students Attain Highest Marks in Town Where House Was Stoned

Argus 2-6-31

GREELY, Colo. Feb. 4— (ANP) In this little city, where not so long ago a house was stoned because colored girls students moved in and were not desired there by the white people, colored coeds have established themselves as the best students in the Colorado State Teachers College. Official scholarship averages just released disclose that the Alpha Kappa Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority led all other women's organizations on the campus in scholastic standing. The achievement is being taken as an answer to this subjugation attempt.

Has Splendid Record

Alpha Kappa has established a record for scholastic attainment that may be pointed to with unaffected pride by the national body of which she is a unit, and by every man, woman, and child of the Race—the fall quarter of 1929, the first during which the sorority was eligible for recognition at C. T. C., she acquired her initial first place average; the next quarter, the winter session, Pi Delta Theta was able to tie with her for first place, but Alpha came right back the next quarter (spring) for undisputed first place, and has maintained that status each successive quarter ever since.

It marks the fourth consecutive quarter that this colored sorority has had the highest average of any woman Greek letter organization at Teachers.

HOOVER GREETS PHILADELPHIA HONOR STUDENT

2-20-31

Miss Marechal Ellison Also Pays Visit To Oscar DePriest

Washington, D. C.

Rev. E. Snyder Thomas, of Germantown, Pa., and Mrs. Blanche Williams Anderson, principal, Berean Manual Training School of Philadelphia, accompanied Miss Marechal Neil V. Ellison, honor Negro student of Philadelphia public schools, to the office of Congressman Oscar DePriest, when they extended formal greetings to the race's one representative in the Congress of the United States.

Miss Ellison completed the four-year high school course in three and one-half years, and graduated fourth in a class of approximately 400 white and colored students, maintaining the highest scholarship rating among the thousands of colored pupils enrolled in Philadelphia schools.

As an award, the Junior Citizens School Attendance Committee arranged for the young lady to meet the distinguished Congressman and President Hoover, who receiveu the delegation at the White House at 12:30 p. m. last Saturday.

African Student Assists In Research Work On Tribal Languages At Chicago Univ.

Courier 2-21-31

Pittsburgh, Pa.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 19 — (CNS) —Hastings Banda, young African, who for the last two years has been enrolled as a student at the University of Indiana, has been granted a scholarship to the University of Chicago, where he is continuing premedical studies and assisting Dr. Edward Sapir, assistant head of the department of anthropology, in linguistic.

Born of primitive African parents, Mr. Banda's knowledge of African tribal languages and primitive social customs is invaluable in the research.

The young African, 23 years old is the product of a small mission school in the wilds of East Africa. Dr. George Prentis, a Scotch Presbyterian missionary, attracted the boys of the Chewa tribe to his school by gifts of candy, salt and cloth. After two years in the school young Ban- continued studying and teaching under Dr. Prentis for two more years.

In the meantime he had heard much of America and through the influence and assistance of an American Negro bishop decided to make the journey.

On July 15, 1925, he landed in New York. The next three years were spent at Wilberforce University. Then followed two years at Indiana University, and now, wholly through scholarship and an opportunity to earn his living by writing at Chicago University.

Mr. Banda hopes to graduate from Chicago University with a Ph.D. degree at the end of the next summer diana University and complete his medical course.

He hopes to spend a year in England, probably in the University of London, before he returns to his native people.

His ambition is to establish self-supporting schools for both boys and girls in East Africa, to put down witchcraft and polygamous marriage, and through his medical training to lessen infant mortality and sleeping sickness, which, he claims, is the worst disease among African primitive peoples.

Honor Graduate

Defender

MISS GRACE W. CARRY

2-28-31

Chicago Ill

The charming daughter of Attorney George W. Carry of Philadelphia, Miss Grace W. Carry graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with honors in three and one-half years at the midyear convocation, Feb. 14. In her junior year Miss Carry was elected to Eta Sigma Phi, a national honorary fraternity, of which she is now vice president.

RALEIGH, N. C.

NEWS OBSERVER

JAN 13 1931

NEGRO SHOWS HEROISM

Giving no thought to the peril to himself, Rev. John H. Charlton, Negro preacher of Conway, S. C., leaped from his own machine and plunged straight into the flames that enveloped a burning car and brought to safety the unconscious forms of A. H. Powell, Jr., and C. A. Horne, of Whiteville, Columbus county. The preacher suffered badly burned arms, but summoned aid, saw that the two men were taken to the Fayetteville Hospital and only then did he lock to having his own injuries treated.

Here is a hero and gentleman in black, deserving all honor and a Carnegie medal.

Pullman Porter's Quick Wit Saves Dining Car Steward's $1,000 Cash As Observation Car Riders Are Hit

Afro 2-28-31

New York, N. Y.

Notes Train Robber Holding Up Passengers and Crawls on Hands and Knees to Lock Door Leading to Dining Car

Montgomery, Ala.—When the Southern Railway's crack train, the Crescent Limited, southbound from New York to New Orleans, reached here Monday night, February 16, it was revealed that a lone bandit had held up passengers lounging in the observation car just after the train had left Newnan, Ga., about 7:20 p. m., and robbed four of them of $296.25 in cash and a railroad ticket to Los Angeles, Calif.

The robber was prevented from entering the dining car, just ahead of the observation by the quick wit and shrewd action of the Negro Pullman porter, M. Pierce, who happened to see what was happening and crawled on knees and hands to lock the forward door of the observation car. The steward of the dining car had more than $1,000 in his cash account, and it is believed that the prompt work of Pierce, the porter, saved the money from the robber's grasp.

Leaving the observation car, the robber pulled the emergency cord with skill as to bring the train to a smooth stop at a point where an automobile waiting for him cast the beams of its headlights directly on the observation car. As he jumped from the train and ran to the waiting car, a flagman fired several shots, but none apparently took effect.

Defender

3-7-31

Chicago, Ill.

WINS PRIZE—Harry Roberts, Wilberforce U graduate, who won the Yale university industrial research prize. He is a student of the Yale divinity school.

YOUNG WEIR GIVEN PHI BETA KAPPA KEY AT CHICAGO U.

3-13-31

Washington D. C.

Was First Appointee of Congressman DePriest to Naval Academy

Charles Edward Weir, a graduate of Dunbar High School and now in his junior year at the University of Chicago, was honored by the university this week by induction into the exclusive Phi Beta Kappa honorary fraternity.

Young Weir has the unique distinction of being one of the very few students, white or colored, to be thus honored during the third year of the difficult science course prescribed by the University of Chicago. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond J. Weir, of 917 Euclid street, northwest.

This young man was the first appointee of Congressman DePriest, for the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. He passed all mental tests but failed in the physical tests because of his eyes.

Education - 1931

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

HAILED BY HOOVER

3-7-31

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Hoover telegraphed MRS. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, president of Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Fla., Saturday, congratulating her upon "the public recognition to be offered you this evening at the testimonial banquet in your honor."

Norfolk Va.

"Your work in behalf of the Negro people in the fields of education, interracial cooperation, and civic service has been a notable service not only to the Negro race but to the American civilization as a whole," his message read.

GRACE POSTLES GETS WELLESLEY SC'L'RSHIP

Guardian

GRADUATE OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY—LAST YEAR AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

3-7-31

Miss Grace Postesl, who is a graduate of Boston University and who is at present head of the English department at Avery Institute in Charleston, S. C., has been granted a scholarship to study at Wellesley College this spring. Her scholarship is for work in English.

Boston, Mass.

Last year Miss Postles was a student of Columbia University. Her home is in Philidelphia.

WINS FIVE AWARDS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

2-28-31

Washington D.C.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—(ANP) At the graduating exercises of the Northeast High School in a class of more than one hundred pupils, Arthur Thomas, a colored youth, seventeen years old, was announced as winner of five prizes. Thomas stood second in his class in scholarship. He was the winner of the Alliance Francaise Bronze Medal for excellence in French literature and language. He also won the Phi Beta Kappa award for Latin, mathematics and literature, and the Harvey Gottshall English award. In a class of 140 he delivered a salutatory on "Thomas Gray and His Elegy."

Pullman Porters Save Cash When Train Is Held Up

Montgomery, Ala.—Negro train porters and waiters proved heros here Monday when the New York-New Orleans Crescent Limited speeded through Georgia on its way south.

[illegible]

4-20-31

A lone gunman who suddenly appeared robbed passengers of only $300 due to the coolness of the train crew. M. Pierce, a porter, kept the bandit out of the dining car, where the steward had more than $1,000 in cash accounts, by crawling on his hands and knees to lock the forward or to the observation car.

Washington D.C.

Other porters and waiters took the cash of passengers and stuffed it into milk bottles. The robber made C. H. Thornton, a bus boy, collect from passengers.

Negro Citizen Of Switzerland Visiting In N. Y.

Age

2-14-31

New York, N.Y.

The U. S. Customs officials had an unusual experience when the Ile de France came in Wednesday February 4, bringing among its passenger list an educated Negro citizen of Switzerland, who is on a business and pleasure trip to this country.

He is Edward E. J. DeLopez, a native of Abyssinia, but a resident of Switzerland for 25 years. Mr. De Lopez is one of the four Negro citizens of this country Customs officials could hardly believe that here was a wealthy European Negro coming to this country on a business and pleasure trip.

He is traveling with a group of Swiss business men and is representing a radio and film company, whose agents in this country are Oliver Brothers, exporters, of Philadelphia.

While in New York he has been entertained at the Plaza Hotel, the Lafayette Theatre, Smalls' Paradise, and several other places of amusement.

Mr. DeLopez is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church in Switzerland and while in New York is the guest of the Rev George E. Peters, pastor of Ephesus Seventh Day Adventist Church of Harlem.

Elder Peters expects to have him give a lecture on conditions in Europe and Abyssinia before leaving New York. He has traveled extensively both in Europe and Africa and speaks English, French, Italian, German and his own language fluently.

Negro Minister Opens Legislative Session

Age

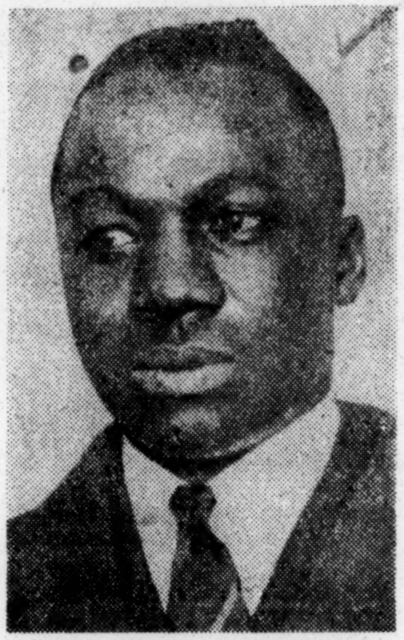
3-14-31

New York, N.Y.

Salem, Oregon.—For the first time in the memory of representatives and capital employees, a Negro minister opened the session of the House of Representatives here, Saturday, March 7.

Rev. J. L. Caston, Negro, pastor, of a Baptist Church in Portland, Ore, delivered the invocation opening the session

He's a Hero Now



Eastern Features Photo.

PAGE RICHARDS, elevator operator, 308 West 134th street, showed his mettle last Wednesday when he halted the attempted flight of Jack Giller, 30, white, in the I. Miller Building at Fifth avenue and Forty-sixth street, after four jewelers were robbed of $8,000 in loose diamonds owned by the firm of Karos and Stein. Richards ignored Giller's revolver when he entered the lift and demanded that he be taken to the street. The operator closed the safety doors of the building and kept them shut until an officer arrested Giller. Roy Herbert Sloane, white Columbia student, who pleaded his way from Sing Sing recently before the courts, was also arrested in the hold-up.

Amsterdam News

2-25-31

New York, N.Y.

Harvard Student Is Appointed To Staff Of Ohio Hospital

Journal and Guide

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A bitter fight which has been waged for the past six years to place colored internes in city hospitals ended with the appointment of Douglass Stubbs of Harvard University Medical School and a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Dartmouth College, as interne in the Cleveland City Hospital beginning with the July term.

2-21-31

Dr. Stubbs, the son of Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Stubbs of Wilmington, Del., was appointed because of his qualifications, said Councilman Clayborne George, who has been very active in young Stubbs's behalf. "There was no applicant whose qualifications were as high as my candidate or as striking as Dr. Stubbs's. It was simply a case of merit winning in the face of race prejudice," said the councilman.

Norfolk, Va.

Tuskegee Editor Studies In Chicago

Montgomery Advertiser

Dr. Monroe N. Work, editor of the Negro Year Book and director of the department of records and research, left Tuskegee Institute Saturday, Jan. 3, to study at the University of Chicago during the Winter quarter. While there he will work on the project, "Changes in Population and Land Tenure in the Counties of the South," which was begun several years ago and upon which he has already done extensive research. He is studying under a scholarship awarded by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. This scholarship covers the period of one year.

Advertiser

In 1927 after having exhausted the resources of American libraries, the Phelps Stokes Fund and Tuskegee Institute made it possible for him to go to Europe to complete his work on the "Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America."

1-10-31

There he collected data on Africa from the representative libraries of Europe such as the British Museum, the British Colonial Office, the Royal Colonial Institute of London, the Colonial Institutes of Brussels and Hamburgh, the Bibliotheque National of Paris, the Library of the League of Nations, etc. He also consulted with European authorities on Africa, thus insuring that the Bibliography would rank with other representative publications of its kind. In June, 1928, the Bibliography was published.

Montgomery, Ala.

In 1929 the Harmon Foundation awarded him a gold medal and $400 for "scholarly research and educational publicity through his periodic compilation and publication of "The Negro in Africa and America."

Washington Boy Gets Phi Beta Kappa Key

Courier

3-21-31

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, March 19—(CNS)—Charles Edward Weir, graduate of a Washington high school and one of Representative Oscar DePriest's candidates for the U. S. Naval Academy several months ago, has been inducted into the Phi Beta Kappa, honorary fraternity of the University of Chicago, where he is a student, it was learned here last week. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Weir, of 917 Euclid st. Young Weir passed the mental test to the academy but failed in the physical examination because of his eyes.

DEPRIEST APPOINTEE TURNED DOWN BY NAVY WINS PHI BETA KAPPA

3-21-31

Charles Edward Wier, junior student in the undergraduate school at the University of Chicago, was honored by the institution this week when he was elected to the exclusive Phi Beta Kappa society for excellence in scholarship. Young Wier, who is from Washington, D. C., and a graduate of Dunbar high school was one of the four colored lads recommended two years ago by Congressman DePriest for the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Wier passed the entrance examinations with high averages, but was disqualified for defective vision. Following this experience he came to Chicago and entered the university. It is usually the rule to confer the Kappa key upon superior students at the completion of their four-year course, but Wier maintained an average of 95 per cent throughout his first three years, and was accorded the honor a year early

COLORED INTERNE PLACED ON STAFF OF O. HOSPITAL

Chicago Whip
2-21-31

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 18.—A unique fight which extended over a period of six years here to place a colored interne on the staff of the City hospital was ended last week when Dr. Douglass Stubbs was appointed in that capacity.

Dr. Stubbs, the son of Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Stubbs of Wilmington, Del. is a graduate of Harvard University Medical School and Phi Beta Kappa of Dartmouth College. He will assume his duties at the hospital with the July term.

According to Councilman Clayborne George, who has been from the beginning of the heated controversy active in young Stubb's behalf, the Harvard University Medical School graduate was appointed because of his qualifications.

Ash Hauler's Son Wins Phi Beta Key

Afro-American

DENVER, Colo., (ANP.)—Dolphus Kelly Stroud, 23-year-old son of an ash hauler, was initiated Saturday into the Colorado college chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, national honor scholarship fraternity.

Baltimore, Md.

In 1929 he was the highest ranking male student in the sophomore class at Colorado College and won the Perkins prize of $400 for that attainment. The seven highest students in the senior class were elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Stroud was second.

HONORED BY ALMA MATER

DAVID DALLAS JONES
President Bennett College for Women, Greensboro, N. C., shown A unique recognition by Wesleyan University, Middleton, Conn.

Dr. David D. Jones Initiated Into Phi Beta Kappa

Age
4-25-31
New York, N.Y.

Middletown, Conn.—A unique and unusual event transpired at Wesleyan Universty, Friday evening, April 10, when Dr. Davis D. Jones, president of Bennett College for Women, Greensboro, N. C., was initiated into the Phi Beta Kappa honorary scholastic society, at Wesleyan University, twenty years after his graduation from Wesleyan University.

The ceremony took place in the office of President McConaughy in the presence of a number of members of the Wesleyan faculty who constitute the Gamma chapter of the Connecticut Phi Beta Kappa.

The fact that membership in this fraternity is conferred only on those who are among the best scholars and for scholarship only, and coming after a lapse of 20 years, and bestowed by such an historic institution as Wesleyan, marks the occasion with unusal significance, giving general testimony of a formal acknowledgment of the success of Dr. Jones.

Cornell U. Names Chemistry Assistant

Afro-American

ITHACA, N.Y.—Braxton C. Young, graduate student in chemistry at Cornell University, has been appointed student assistant in the department of chemistry. 4-18-31

The appointment of Mr. Young to this position has come in recognition of his excellent work in chemistry during the year. He is doing his major work in organic, and minor work in inorganic chemistry, and expects to receive his master's degree in August.

Baltimore

Prior to matriculating at Cornell Mr. Young was instructor in chemistry at New Orleans University, from which school he graduated in 1927.

He is a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

A RESEARCH SCHOLAR

Guardian

A. L. HARRIS, JR., OF HOWARD UNIV. AWARDED SCHOLARSHIP FOR RESEARCH IN RACE BUSINESS FINANCE.

4-4-31

New York, N. Y., March 31, 1931.—Grants aggregating $22,200 to thirty-one scholars were announced yesterday by the Social Science Research Council. The purpose of the awards is "to aid mature scholars of demonstrated capacity in completing undertakings which promise significant contributions to the social sciences." Professor Alfred M. Tozzer of Harvard University is chairman of the committee which made the awards.

Guardian, Boston, Mass.

One grant was to Abraham Lincoln Harris, Jr., Howard University, his field being "The relation of race finance institutions to business enterprises."

H. A. HUNT AWARDED $1,400 FELLOWSHIP

Constitution
4-19-31

MACON, Ga., April 18.—(AP)—Professor H. A. Hunt, principal of the Fort Valley High & Industrial school, has been awarded a $1,400 fellowship for agricultural work by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, it was learned here Saturday.

Atlanta, Ga.

Professor Hunt will be sent to Denmark this summer to study communal activities in farming there. He organized the negro institution at Fort Valley and has been its president for several years.

MOBILE, ALA.
ITEM

APR 9 - 1931

A DESERVED TRIBUTE.

The school board has named Mobile's newest negro public school building, erected in the northern part of the city, for the late Dean A. F. Owens, widely known as a race leader for his services in the fields of philanthropy and education.

In thus acting to perpetuate his memory, the school board has bestowed a tribute easily deserved. For many years Dr. Owens was instrumental in rendering a particularly good and unselfish community service in Mobile by his management of the Merchants' Annual Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, a movement which he helped to originate and to which he continued to actively devote himself practically until his death.

Dean Owens was indeed a good citizen and the recognition he has received has not been misplaced.

Wins Phi Beta Key

Tribune

DENVER, Colo., Apr.—(By The Associated Negro Press) Dolphus Kelly Stroud, 23 year old son of an ash hauler, was initiated Saturday into the Colorado college chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, national honor scholarship fraternity. 4-3-31

In 1929 he was the highest male student in the sophomore class at Colorado College and won the Perkins prize of $400 for that attainment. The seven highest students in the senior class were elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Stroud was second.

Washington, D.C.

Stroud

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13 WASHINGTONIANS HAVE PHI BETA KEYS

Afro-American
5-9-31

WASHINGTON.—Thirteen former students of the District schools are possessors of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity keys as the result of their excellent scholarship, a survey made by the National Honor Society shows.

Baltimore, Md.

Three of the students were valedictorians of their classes: William S Burnett, at New York University, Rupert A. Lloyd and ~~W. A. Davis~~, both at Williams College.

Those honored are: Wilder P Montgomery, Jr., Dartmouth; ~~Charles F. Weir~~, University of Chicago; C. L Marshall, ~~Rupert Lloyd~~, ~~Sterling A~~ Brown, W. A. Davis, of Williams College; William Burnett, New York University; ~~Joseph H. Jenkins~~, Jr., Hamilton College; Robert P. Barnes, ~~William M.~~ Cook, ~~William H. Hastie~~, David ~~Willis Utz~~, Jr.

MISS LILLIAN [illegible]
The Scholarship Winner

A 2ND SCHOLARSHIP

Guardian

AT BRYN MAWR—WON BY LILLIAN RUSSELL OF BOSTON

5-9-31

Miss Lillian A. Russell, a freshman at Bryn Mawr College, has again been honored by the college, with another scholarship, in addition to her Regional Scholarship, for maintaining her high standard of work this year. She will be returning to the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Russell, 4 Hazelwood Street, Roxbury, on June 1, having experienced the busiest and happiest year of her life.

Guardian, Boston, Mass.

NEW RACE SCHOLAR

Guardian

A. M. E. MINISTER AN AUTHORITY ON EINSTEIN THEORY

5-1-31

New York, N. Y., May 7, 1931.—One of the fifty persons in the world sufficiently familiar with the relativity theory of Albert Einstein, noted German scientist, to be regarded as an authority on the subject, is Edward A. Clarke, pastor of Bethel Church here.

Guardian, Boston, Mass.

In a five thousand dollar essay contest sponsored by the Scientific American, a magazine devoted to scientific matters, fifty essayists were chosen as being the best of the large number of contestants. The names of these fifty were published in front page of a book published in this country on Einstein's theory, and there, inconspicuously listed among the others, is the name—Edward A. Clarke, 171 Lexington Avenue, Columbus Ohio."

Education-1931

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

WINS FRAT HONORS

JAMES A. BOUGH
Elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Columbia University.

Negro Student Is Elected to Phi Beta Kappa

Age

4-25-31

New York, N.Y.

Jas. A. Bough, Law School Student, Honored for Scholastic Record

James A. Bough, 26 year old student of the Columbia University Law School, who lives at 608 St. Nicholas avenue, was initiated April 13 into the Phi Beta Kappa honorary scholastic society. Bough for the past three years had maintained the high average of A minus in all of his studies at Columbia University. He was the only colored student of the 31 recipients of the coveted election into Phi Beta Kappa.

Bough was born in St. Croix, Virgin Islands and after finishing his grade school work, registered in the Polytechnic Institute in San German, Porto Rico, where he did his high school work. He finished the four year course there in 1926 in three years and carried off first honors upon graduation. At the graduation exercises, he was the valedictorian and delivered the valedictorian address entirely in Spanish.

Following his graduation from high school, Bough returned to his birthplace and secured the position as clerk in the Despatching Secretary's office in Christiansted where he was in charge of tax assesments. His brilliant record attracted the attention of Casper Holsetin, exalted ruler of the Monarch Lodge I. B. P. O. E. of W., who was born in the Virgin Islands and who has ben contributing largely of his time and money in fostering movements to better conditions in the Virgin Islands.

Through the interest of Mr. Holstein, whose philanthropies are widely known, Mr. Bough came to New York in September 1927 and entered Columbia University in 1928 to work for the degree of A.B., majoring in political science. He is completing his last year's college work and his first year's law school work in June of this year. Then will follow three more years in law school. All of his college work and law school work is possible through the interest of Mr. Holstein who is defraying all the expenses.

Mr. Bough is a member of "Touchstones," a club in Columbia University composed of colored students, and is secretary of the Virgin Islands Congressional Council of which Mr. Holstein is president.

When interviewed by The Age reporter, Mr. Bough said that his plans for the future after his graduation from law school were uncertain but that his ambition was to return to St. Croix, his birthplace, and render service there.

Bough

WINS HONORARY KEY PHI BETA KAPPA

DAVID D. JONES

Special to the Argus.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 14—David D. Jones, president of Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina, was initiated into the Wesleyan College Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at Middletown, Connecticut last Friday evening, April 10. 4-17-31

Argus

It will be remembered that Wesleyan College is Mr. Jones' Alma Mater he having received his A. B. degree from that institution several years ago and since that time, he has received his Master's Degree from Columbia University, New York.

St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Jones was formerly executive secretary of the Pine Street Y. M. C. A., St. Louis. It was during his administration that the present building at Ewing and Pine was built. Bennett College of which he is president is a school for women supported by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since his becoming president, the school has had an unusual growth in both attendance and curricula.

Jones

Rosenwald Fellowship Winners Named

Defender 5-9-31

A large group of fellowship awards was announced this week by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund, to enable many students, artists and musicians to continue their work in advanced fields.

Chicago, Illinois

Most of the fellowships were granted for the purpose of giving opportunities for advanced study to southern teachers and librarians in the northern universities. A few special awards were made to persons of unusual distinction in literature and the fine arts to allow them to carry on some important piece of creative work.

The fund also granted fellowships in medicine and public health nursing with a view to developing teachers in medical schools and hospitals and community leaders. The medical and nursing awards will be announced later.

The special fellowships for research and created work in the fine arts numbered among the recipients some of the most famous artists in America. Richard Barte, sculptor; W. E. B. DuBois, author, and James Weldon Johnson, author, were given fellowships to allow them to continue their work. D. O. W. Holmes, dean of Howard universityfi was awarded a fellowship for special study at Columbia university. Henry A. Hunt, principal of Ft. Valley High and Industrial school, Georgia, was given the award to allow a visit to agricultural demonstrations in Denmark.

Augusta Savage, sculptor, and Clarence Cameron White, composer, are being sent to Paris to study. W. Edouard Scott, artist, is being sent to Haiti.

John Work, director of music at Fisk university, won the fellowship for study at Harvard university, and Monroe Work, sociologist, was awarded the one for special study at the University of Chicago.

Dewey R. Jones of Chicago goes to Columbia university for advanced work in journalism.

Teachers and librarians who won fellowships for advanced study are Ruth Artis of Bennett college, Roger Austin of Southern university, Marjorie Baltimore of Fisk university, Louise Black of Howard university, Eugene J. Bragg of Florida A. and M. college; Ella A. Brown of Howard university, Winona M. Brown of Bethune-Cookman college, Huldah Bryant of Tuskegee Institute, Alan T. Busby of Alcorn A. and M. college, Sally J. Carr of the public library, Knoxville, Tenn.; John Corruthers of Arkansas State college, Harold W. Crawford of Rock Hill, S. C.; Tourgee DeBose of Talladega college, Mollie Dunlap of Winston-Salem Teachers college, Ruby Elzy of Ohio State university, Arthur B. Fox of Little Rock, Ark.; Frank T. Greene of Virginia State college, John Greene of Chicago, F. A. Gregory of Tuskegee Institute, William A. Griffey of Fisk university, Henry Hendricks of A. and M. university and Alma Hubbard of New Orleans university.

Other teachers and librarians who won awards included James Hulbert of LeMoyne college, Owen Jackson of Little Rock, Ark.; Grace C. Jones of Wiley college, Maude C. Jones of Wiley college, Susie W. Jones of Bennett college, R. O'Hara Lanier of Florida A. and M. college, Richard Lowrie of Lincoln university, Jesse J. Mark of Kentucky State, Marie McMillan of Florida A. and M. college, J. A. Oliver of Hampton Institute, Mattie Pegues of State A. and M. college, Mae B. A. Phillips of West Virginia State college, L. A. Potts of Prairie View State college, Homer Randolph of A. and N. university, Margaret Reynolds of Fisk university, Thomas N. Roberts of Georgia State Industrial college, Annie L. Savage of Fisk university, John E. Settle of Virginia State college, Marion E. Sydnor, home demonstration agent, Virginia; E. W. Talley, Fisk university; Thelma Taylor, public library, Cleveland, Ohio; James T. Walker, Little Rock, Ark.; W. H. Williamson, farm demonstration agent, Virginia, and Allen T. Wood of the Kentucky State Industrial college.

HOWARD GRAD GETS GERMAN FELLOWSHIP

Washington [illegible]

Stanton L. Wormley Is Chosen To Study In Leading Universities

5-7-31

Stanton Lawrence Wormley, a graduate of Howard University, was informed Saturday by the committee on selection of the American-German Student Exchange that he had been awarded a fellowship for study in Germany during the years 1931 and 1932. The aim of the fellowship is to create international good

Washington, D.C.

will by creating a tradition of reciprocity and cooperation between the United States and Germany through the study of the institutions and psychologies of the two countries.

The fellowship is available at the Universities of Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Frankfurt, Freiburg, Gottingen, Halle, Hamburg, Heidelburg, Kiel, Koln, Leipzig, Marburg, Munster, Tubingen and Warbard, to one or several of which Wormley will be assigned, under the auspices of the Institute of International Education.

Wormley was an honored student at the Dunbar High School, and very prominent in the military activities of the school. He was awarded a general scholarship from Dunbar to Howard University in 1926, won a partial scholarship in German at Howard the following year, and is now a university fellow in English. He was captain of the University rifle team for four years, major in the Reserve Officer's Training Corps, President of the Officers' Club, President of the Howard Glee Club, member of the National Honor Society, and of the Kappa Mu, which corresponds at Howard to Phi Beta Kappa.

Wormley is the son of Mr. Lawrence R. and Mrs. Mary B. Wormley, of Oakland Crest, Md., and the grandson of James T. Wormley, who operated the famous National Hotel here during the reconstruction era on the site which is now occupied by the Union Trust Company.

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2 STUDENTS WIN PRIZES

Guardian

AT B. U. BLACK AND FERNANDEZ RANK VERY HIGH IN SCHOLARSHIP

5-9-31

In a Current Events Contest recently given by a New York newspaper, two Colored students were awarded prizes, Edmund (Eddie) Black of 11 Almont Court, Malden, and oJse Fernandez of Havana, Cuba, winners of 3rd and 10th prizes respectively. Both received valuable prizes.

Guardian
Boston

Black and Fernandez are students at Boston University where they are high honor scholars with averages of better than 95% in their studies. They are members of school honor societies and also members of a business fraternity, and are very popular amongst their fellow students and professors. In their mid-year exams they received—Black 4 A's and 1 A—; Fernandez, 5 A's and 1 B plus.

Mass.

Black shows great promise as a short story writer and an essayist and Fernandez is a tutor in Spanish and an orator with great promise.

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58 FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED BY THE ROSENWALD FUND

Afro-American

Dwight Holmes, DuBois, Johnson, Work, White, in 1931 List.

5-9-31

48 TO TEACHERS

Baltimore, Md.

Awards to Doctors and Nurses Coming.

CHICAGO, Ill. (ANP)—The current fellowship awards by the Julius Rosenwald Fund have just been announced by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund.

These fellowships, Mr. Embree explained, are granted chiefly for the purpose of giving opportunities for advanced study by southern teachers and librarians in northern universities.

A few special awards are made to persons of unusual distinction in literature and the fine arts to enable them to carry on some important piece of creative work. The fund also grants fellowships in medicine and public health nursing with a view to developing teachers in medical schools and hospitals, and community centers. The awards in medicine and nursing will be announced later.

Ten special fellowships for research and creative work in the fine arts were granted as follows:

Richard Barthe, sculptor; W. E. B. DuBois, author; D. O. W. Holmes, dean of Howard University, for special study at Columbia University; Henry A. Hunt, principal of Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Georgia, for a visit to agricultural demonstrations in Denmark;

James Weldon Johnson, author; Augusta Savage, sculptor, for study in Paris; W. Edouard Scott, artist, for study in Haiti; Clarence Cameron White, composer, for study in Paris; John Work, director of music, Fisk University, for study at Harvard University; Monroe Work, sociologist, for special study at the University of Chicago.

Fifty-eight regular fellowships for advanced study for teachers and librarians, were granted as follows:

Ruth Artis, Bennett College, Simmons College or Columbia University—library science; Roger Austin, Southern University, Iowa State College—agriculture; Marjorie Baltimore, Fisk University, tentatively N. Y. School of Social Work—medical social work; Louise Black, Howard University, Atlanta School of Social Work—social work; Eugene J. Bragg, Florida A. & M. College, Iowa State College—chemistry;

Ella A. Brown, Howard University, Columbia University,—library science; Winona M. Brown, Bethune-Cookman College, Oberlin College—music; Huldah Bryant, Tuskegee Institute, University of Chicago—home economics; Alan T. Busby, Alcorn A. & M. College, Cornell University—animal husbandry;

Sally J. Carr, Public Library, Knoxville, Tenn., Western Reserve University—library science; John Coruthers, Arkansas State College, University of Minnesota—agriculture; Harold W. Crawford, Rock Hill, S.C., Kansas State Agricultural College—agriculture; Tourgee DeBose, Talladega College, Dr. Percy GFoetschius, New York City—music;

Mollie Dunlap, Winston-Salem Teachers College, University of Michigan—library science; Ruby Elzy, Ohio State University, Institute of Musical Art, Juilliard Foundation—music; Arthur B. Fox, Little Rock, Ark., Harvard University—vocational guidance; Frank T. Green, Va. State College, Stout Institute—trades;

John Greene, Chicago, Cosmopolitan School of Music—music; F. A. Gregory, Tuskegee Institute, Massachusetts Institute of Technology—electricity;

Will A. Griffey, Fisk University, Columbia University—library science; Henry Hendricks, A. & N. University, Hampton Institute—trades; Alma Hubbard, New Orleans University, American Conservatory of Music—music; James Hulbert, LeMoyne College Hampton Institute—library science; Owen Jackson, Little Rock, Ark., Kansas State Agricultural College—trades;

Dewey R. Jones, Chicago, Columbia University—journalism; Grace C. Jones, Wiley College, University of Michigan—psychology Maud C. Jones, Wiley College, Hampton Institute—library science; Susie W. Jones, Bennett College, Harvard University—vocational guidance; R. O'Hara Lanier, Fla. A. & M College, Harvard University — vocational guidance;

Richard Lowrie, Lincoln University, Atlanta School of Social Work—social work; Jesse J. Mark, Kentucky State Industrial College Iowa State College—agronomy; Marie McMillan, Florida A. & M. College, University of Chicago—home economics; J. A. Oliver, Hampton Institute, Cornell University—agriculture;

Mattie Pegues, State A. & M. College, Hampton Institute—home economics; Mae B. A. Phillips, West Virginia State College, Iowa State College—home economics; L. A. Potts, Prairie View State College, Cornell University—agriculture;

Homer Randolph, A. & N. University, Kansas State Agricultural College—agriculture; Margaret Reynolds, Fisk University, Syracuse University—library science; Harry W. Roberts, Yale University—sociology; Thomas N. Roberts, Georgia State Industrial College, University of Wisconsin—agriculture;

Annie L. Savage, Fisk University, Atlanta School of Social Work—social work; John E. Settle, Va. State College, University of Idaho—animal husbandry; Marion E. Sydnor, Home Demonstration Agent, Va., Hampton Institute—home economics; T. W. Talley, Fisk University, University of Chicago—chemistry;

Thelma Taylor, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio, Western Reserve University—library science; James T. Walker, Little Rock, Ark., Carnegie Institute, Tech—trades; W. H. Williamson, Farm Demonstration Agent, Virginia, Cornell University—agriculture; Allen T. Wood, Kentucky State Industrial College, Cornell University—agriculture.

WINS FELLOWSHIP FOR FOREIGN STUDY

Courier
5-16-31

NEW YORK, May 14.—(ANP)—Stanton L. Wormley of Washington, D. C., is the recipient of a fellowship awarded by the Institute of International Education, the only Negro student among 54 Americans so honored. Wormley, who graduated from Howard with honors last June, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence R. Wormley of Washington.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

AT WELLESLEY

COLORED GIRL REPRESENTS HUNTER COLLEGE IN DRAMATIC CONTEST — READS HUGHES' POEMS

Guardian
5-16-31

Wellesley, Mass., May 12, 1931—Triumphing over many students who competed at three preliminary tryouts, Miss Lidy Winters, a senior, represented Hunter College, the world's largest women's college, at the third annual intercollegiate poetry reading held at Wellesley College on Saturday. All students in the advanced speech casses for interpretive reading were eligible.

Boston,

Mass.

Although Miss Winters had no previous reading experience, her interpretation of three poems of Langston Hughes gave her Hunter's laurels and singled her out as the representative to a reading in which twelve other colleges participated.

They were Smith, Wells, Dartmouth Radcliffe, Mount Holyoke, Harvard Wesleyan, Connecticut College for Women, Pembroke, Wellesley, Vassar Miss Winters was accompanied by Prof. Henrietta Prentiss, head of the Department of Speech and Dramatics at Hunter.

The poems Miss Winters read were "The Dream Keeper," "As I Grew Older," "Dream Variation," "Sea Charm,' "Death of an Old Seaman,' "The Negro Speaks of Rivers," "A Poem."

Miss Winters has been a member of the Hunter College Choral Club for three years. She is also a member of Lambda Chapter of Alpha Kappa Sorority.

Fleming Elected To Phi Beta Kappa

②

Journal

Madison, Wis., May 13 (ANP)—When George J. Fleming, New York was initiated Wednesday into Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic fraternity, he was the first Negro to have been elected by the University of isconsin chapter of the fraternity, and the only one of the sixty six seniors in the School of Journalism to achieve the honor.

5-16-31

Fleming came to the university in his sophomore year after finishing his first year at Hampton Institute. His last two years of high school were also spent at Hampton where he graduated in 1926 at the head of his class.

Savannah, Ga.

On the campus here Fleming has been active and has won other recognition, besides his latest. In his junior year he was winner of the university oratorical contest with its award of $100 and was chairman of the all-university religious convocation. This school year he has been on the varsity debating team, and editorial writer on the university daily paper, and an executive member of

Last year and this year again Flem

Last year and this yeas again, Flem

ing has been numbered among the "Wisconsin Aces,' a section of the univesity annual in which is featured the 100 most prominent persons on the campus. He has also been elected to Phi Kappa Phi, national honorary scholastii society, and to Sigma Delto Chi, national professional journalism fraternity; and has been given ht eVilas medal for forensics, and the Sigma Delta Chi scholarship award for high standing in other studies besides his major.

Fleminy ha had to earn most of his way through the university. In the summers he assisted the manager of a hotel at Buckhroe Beach, Va., and in the winte rtried his hands at a number of things. This year he spoke before civic clubs and schools and colleges in southern Wisconsin.

Fleming has had to earn most of Islands of the United States

EDW. LAWSON, JR WINS HONOR AT RUTGERS COLLEGE

Washington Tribune
5-29-31
Washington, D.C.

Edward H. Lawson, Jr., who completed his sophomore year at Rutgers today with special honors in military science and English, was elected into Pi Gamma, the national jonrnalistic fraternity, yesterday. The election carries with it regular assignments on metropolitan dailies for news and feature work during junior and senior years.

Lawson has been writing features for Illustrated Features, Abbott's, The Bronzeman, and College Humor during the past year, under special direction of Earl Reed Silvers, novelist, and Ernie McMahon, New York feature writer. He was formerly a member of the staff of the Washington Tribune and the Dunbar Observer.

Illinois Scholarship Key Awarded Margaret Clem

Defender

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Clem, 900 S. College St., were the proud recipients of an invitation to attend the Seventh Honors Day convocation at the University of Illinois. The coveted Illinois scholarship key was awarded their daughter, Margaret Ellen.

Chicago, Ill.
5-23-31

Miss Clem is a junior in the L. A. and S. college of the university and merits the right to this key, having had her name appear on the Honors day program three times.

Fleming

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

DR. MOTON'S WIFE GETS MASTER'S DEGREE

Courier 12-5-31 Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Dec. 3—Bennett College for Women honors Mrs. R. R. Moton with master's degree. Reading from left to right: Front row, President David D. Jones, Mrs. R. R. Moton, Dr. G. Lake Imes. Back row, President F. D. Bluford, Dean F. Marcellus Staley, Dr. Will W. Alexander.

GETS DEGREE

(Courtesy A. N. P.)

MRS. JENNIE DEE MOTON
Director of Women's Industries at Tuskegee Institute and wife of Dr. R. R. Moton, who was awarded an honorary degree of master of arts by Benedict College last week, in recognition of her outstanding service in the development of the department which she heads at Tuskegee and in promoting and advancing the standards of home life in Alabama and the South.

Courier 12-5-31 Pittsburgh, Pa.

BENNETT COLLEGE HONORS MRS. R. R. MOTON WITH M.A.

Tribune

Celebrates its Fifty-eighth Anniversary; Plant Now Worth $500,000

12-4-31

GREENSBORO, N.C., Dec.—Fifty-eight years ago in a church basement in this city, Bennett College started. Bennett College for Women today honored its founders with impressive exercises in its half-million dollar plant. Visiting educators, friends of the institution, alumnae and student body packed Carrie Barge Chapel to capacity to hear addresses appropriate to the occasion and to witness the conferring of the honorary degree of Master of Arts upon Mrs. Jennie B. Moton, wife of the noted principal of Tuskegee Institute.

President David D. Jones presided and a graceful word of welcome was extended by Dr. W. G. Jackson, vice president of the board of trustees. Greetings from sister schools were brought by President F. D. Bluford, of A. and T. College; from the alumnae by Mrs. Stella W. Wright, of Newark, N.J.; from the faculty by Miss Willie B. Player; and from the student body by Miss Elfreda Sandifer. The founder's day address was delivererd by Dr. Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta, director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

Washington, D.C.

In conferring the honorary degree of master of arts upon Mrs. Moten, President Jones paid her the following tribute:

"Jennie B. Moton, director of women's industries and the school of home economics of Tuskegee Institute; native of Virginia; loyal daughter of Hampton; teacher and worker with girls; exemplar of womanhood; leader and helper of women of high degree and lowly estate; strong factor for interracial understanding and good-will; intrepid and staunch helpmeet amid threatening dangers; faithful and vigilant mother. By virtue of the authority vested in me by the board of trustees, I gladly admit you to the degree of master of arts in this college and confer upon you all the rights and privileges that belong thereto. In token whereof I present you this diploma."

A Thriving Institution

Under the direction of President Jones, Bennett College has become one of the South's outstanding institutions for the education of Negro women. In five years its college enrollment has increased from ten to 153, its annual budget has doubled, and the income from tuition has been multiplied by four. It is rated as an A-grade college by the State of North Carolina, and has won the confidence of a number of the big educational foundations. The chief support of the college, however, comes from the Methodist Episcopal Church. President Jones is a native of Greensboro and a graduate of Wesleyan College and Columbia University.

Georgia Boy Wins Honors at Worsham

Chicago Defender 12/5/31

Among the recent graduates of the Worsham College of Anatomy, Sanitary Science and Embalming, was Samuel L. Stokes, who completed training with high honors. He was in charge of an important department at the school during his last few months of study.

In announcing his plans, Mr. Stokes, the son of one of Griffin's (Ga.) leading undertakers, said he will leave Chicago immediately to assume charge of his father's business. While in school he lived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Waterford, 5440 Calumet Ave.

In explaining why he entered Worsham the young embalmer said he wanted to obtain the best training possible in his profession in order to render the highest type of service to his people.

Degree Conferred On Mrs. Moton

Independent

Greensboro, N. C.—(By Mary Franklin for The Associated Negro Press)—The epoch-making feature of the Founders' Day exercises, November 24, of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., of which Dr. David Jones is president, was the conferring of the honorary degree of Master of Arts upon Mrs. R. R. Moton, the first person ever to be so honored by this institution.

11-26-31

The Founders' Day address was delivered by Dr. W. W. Alexander, executive of the Interracial Commission and recently elected president of Dillard University at New Orleans, La. Bishop Robert E. Jones, Dr. R. R. Moton, Dr. G. Lake Imes and many other prominent churchmen and educators were in the academic procession.

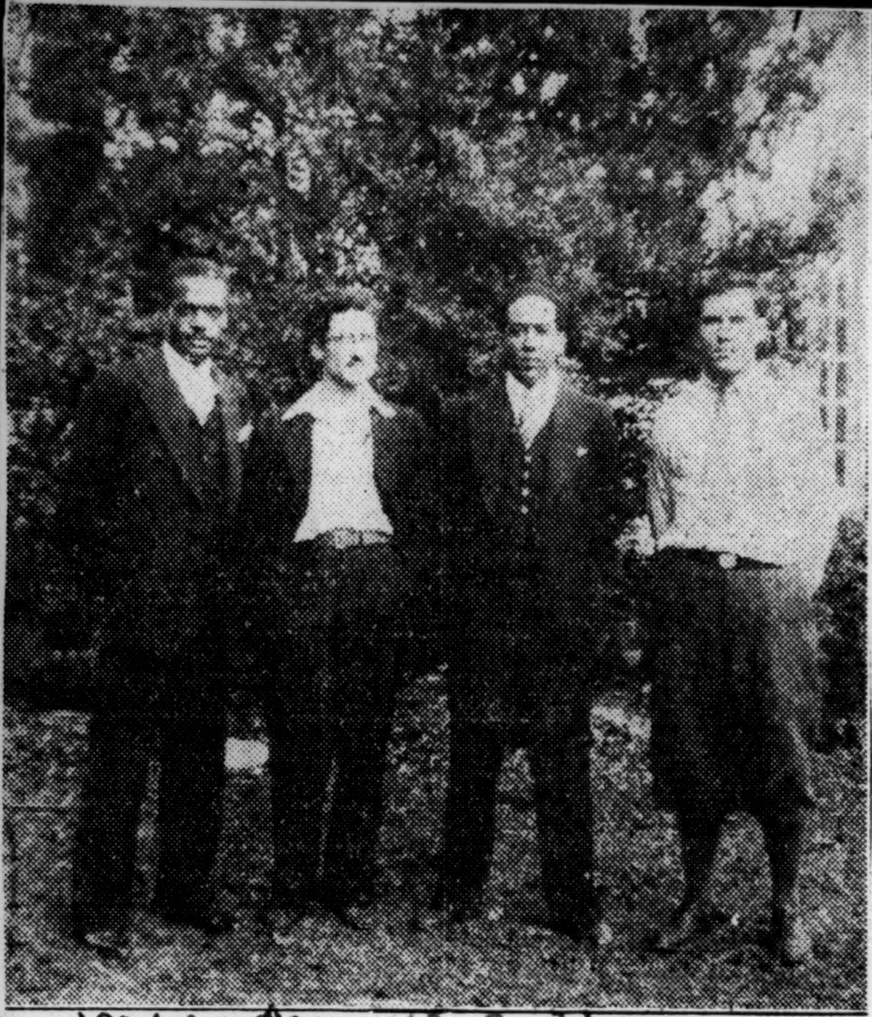
Atlanta, Ga.

Jerome Vass Wins $100 Howard U. Scholarship

Tribune 12-25-31

Jerome Vass, Armstrong High School graduate, last Wednesday night, won the $100 Norman Memorial scholarship to Howard University, as a result of his winning an oration in the contest held at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, under the auspices of the Young People's Forum. Vass spoke from the subject, "The Constitution and the American Negro."

Washington, D.C.



12-5-31

WHIPS JIM CROW—Langston Hughes (third from left), noted poet, was the dinner guest of the editors of Contemp in a leading white cafe in Chapel Hill, N. C., last week. He is shown here on the campus of the University of North Carolina with three of the editors of the magazine. Mr. Hughes is on a lecture tour.

Carl J. Murphy Awarded Medal for Achievemen

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Carl J. Murphy, editor of the Afro-American, has been awarded the Maryland achievement medal awarded by the Pi Chapter of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity to the man or woman who has contributed most to the progress of the state, it was announced last week.

New York

Judges who signed the report making the award were Mrs. K Bertha Hurst, Dr. Broadus Mitchel of Johns Hopkins University, and Dean John W. Haywood of Morgan College.

The medal, which is to be an annual award, will be awarded to the recipient at the closing meeting of the Omega Psi Phi National Achievement Week, on Sunday evening at Grace Presbyterian Church, according to A. B. Koger, chairman of the committee in charge of the award and the Achievement Week exercises.

COLORED GIRL WINS COVETED MUSIC AWARD

11-21-31

By CARL DITON

(For The Associated Negro Press)

New York City.—Following in the wake of the splendid achievement of Negro pianist alumni of the Institute of Musical Art during the earlier period of its organization, Negro voice students have in the past few years made an enviable record, among whom are Charlotte Wallace Murray, contralto, formerly of Washington, D. C., who last year tied with a white student for the faculty scholarship given annually for the best all-round undergraduate student instrumental or vocal and theoretical average. Within several months of that incident, Anne Wiggins Brown, soprano, of Baltimore, captures the much coveted McGill 3-year scholarship established by the alumni association of the institution . The contest is open to alumnae as well to female under-graduates and exstudents, and judging from the names of some of the contestants personally known to the present reviewer the success of Miss Brown could not have esaily been attained.

The recipient is an academic product of the Baltimore Douglass High School, of which Dr. Mason Hawkins is principal, and is pursuing the footsteps of her father who has the honor of being the past vice president of the Maryland Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association affiliated with the National Negro Medical Association and is a member of the Baltimore Health Department staff.

Miss Brown has some ambitious plans for an operatic an concert career and we wish for her a speedy attainment of the same.

Ruby Elsey, another Negro student of the institution, ran a close second to the successful contestant.

Train Hero

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Granville Arnold, train porter on the crack Frisco Sunnyland train who, when the regular fireman on his train was taken ill, stepped into the breach and fired the train on to the next stop. He won mention in the company's magazine and 15 merit credits on his record.

NOV 21 1931

Scientist Gets Grant From Virginia Academy

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—The Virginia Academy of Science, composed of research scientists in the state regardless of race, and of which Dr. T. W. Turner, head of the biology department here is a member, has just made him a grant for studying the distribution of "Scotch Broom" on the peninsula and its relation to soil reaction. 11-7-31

Scotch broom is a shrub which is very abundant along the roads of this general locality. No study of its qualities has been made, and little is known of how extensive it is.

BALTIMORE GIRL WINS McGILL SCHOLARSHIP

Afro-American

11-21-31

NEW YORK.—Announcement was made last week by the Institute of Musical Art that the coveted Margaret McGill scholarship in singing was awarded to Miss Annie Wiggins Brown of Baltimore, after a contest staged at the Julliard School of Music, last Saturday.

Baltimore

The award is a three-year scholarship established by the alumni association of the institution.

N.Y.

Writing of the award, Carl Diton president of the National Association of Negro Musicians, says.

"Following in the wake of the splendid achievement of colored pianist alumni of the Institute of Musical Art during the earlier period of its organization, colored voice students have in the past few years made an enviable record, among whom are Charlotte Wallace Murray, contralto formerly of Washington, D.C., who last year tied with a white student for the faculty scholarship given annually for the best all-round undergraduate student instrumental or vocal and theoretical average.

"Within several months of that incident, Anne Wiggins Brown, soprano of Baltimore, captures the McGill scholarship. The contest is open to alumnae as well as to female undergraduates and ex-students, and judging from the names of some of the contestants personally known to the present reviewer the success of Miss Brown could not have been easily attained."

The recipient is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Harry F. Brown, of Baltimore. Her father has the honor of being the past vice-president of the Maryland Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association, affiliated with the National Negro Medical Association and is a member of the Baltimore health department staff.

Ruby Elsey, another student of the institution, ran a close second to the successful contestant. Miss Elsey was a soloist with the Broadway production, "Fast and Furious," and has appeared in a number of recitals thruout the country.

Wins Honor

MISS PAULINE MURRAY, a junior at Hunter College, who has just been elected a member of Sigma Tau Delta, a national English fraternity. She will be initiated in December. Miss Murray, who lives at 437 West 117th street, is a member of Hunter's Journalism Club.

New York, N.Y.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

CLEVELAND GIRL WINS HONOR AS VALEDICTORIAN OF CLASS

[illegible] 7-4-31

CLEVELAND, July 3. — Miss Cynthia Moultrie, 2319 E. 87th St., is receiving the congratulations of school officials and friends upon being valedictorian of the June graduating class at Central high school.

Chicago Ill.

The announcement of Miss Moultrie as valedictorian came as a complete surprise to her many schoolmates, who thought the honor was to be conferred on Nathan Grundstein (white). So sure was Grundstein that he was to head the class that he had his picture published in the Sunday issue of a leading daily announcing that he was the probable valedictorian.

Miss Moultrie boasted an average of 92.15 per cent and Grundstein's average was 91.75 per cent. Miss Moultrie receives the scholarship at Western Reserve university by her outstanding record. Honors also went to Miss Evelyn Goode, who also won a scholarship. Roosevelt Horne, secretary of the class, won the medal for being the best Latin student in the class. Miss Sarah Swann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Montford Swann, 2197 E. 82d St., and sister of Miss Martha Swann, popular schoolteacher and honor graduate in music, won letters for her outstanding record in physical education. She will enter Wilberforce university in the fall. Willa Hankerson was on the honor roll of the class. Howard J. Gardner had the honor of serving as Central's third Race president of the senior class in history. Lee Boyd was treasurer.

Race members of the class of 87 follow: George B. Acker, Eugene C. Adams, Aisum A. Arrington, George A. Askew, Harold E. Bailey, Louise Bennett, Jessie Carter, Margaret Collier, Marie Dansant, Ophelia Freeman, Oliver Galloway, Howard J. Gardner, Evelyn C. Goode, Mildred E. Gorman, Ruth E. Grant, Ruby A. Hall, Willa Hankerson, Catherine Harris, Florence M. Hill, Lillian G. Hill, Luxora Hill, Gladys Honeysuckle, Theodore Horne, Charlie M. Jackson, Mary R. Kimble, Rial C. Kinkcaid, Benjamin Lawrence, Agnes C. Leavy, Euretta L. Looper, Lillian Mattox, Cynthia B. Moultrie, Agnes V. Murphy, Elederick Myers, Marie Nason, Clarence L. Nellums, Ella M. Newsome, Roberta Niles, William O'Bannon, Laura Owens, Dorothy A. Redd, Jeanne Richardson, Eula B. Richmond, Warren W. Robinson, Amy V. Rollins, John A. Smith, Sarah Swann, Guy L. Truly John E. Washington, Lucille Wilkins, Mildred V. Williams, Vivian E. Woods and Inez Wyatt.

JAMES A. LUVALLE AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN L.L.

Tribune 7-3-31

Mr. Goodsell Writes Open Letter Telling of His Accomplishments

Washington, D.C.

Los Angeles, Calif

Editor of The Optimist:

James LuValle has been voted the W. A. Dunn gold medal because of effort, character, and achievement.

Lest anyone think that he won the medal because of his accomplishments on the track, it is well to give a summary of his other achievements.

When the various departments of the school were asked to name outstanding students as prospective recipients of these awards, several departments handed in James' name without knowing that any other departments were considering him. It will probably be interesting to all to know of the various activities in which James has given his effort. A few of these are listed below:

He has been a member of the Scholarship Society every term Poly except one. He was a member of the scholarship council during his B12 and A12 terms. He received the faculty bronze pin for scholarship in his B12 term and the California Scholarship Federation pin and seal in his A12 term, as well as being named candidate for Ephebianship. He has also been president as well as a member of the Chemistry Society, and he submitted an essay in the state contest. He was also a member of the chemistry team in the Southern California finals during his A1 term.

J. G. GOODSELL.

Young Lu Valle is the son of the Editor of The Washington Tribune. He attended the Garnet-Patterson elementary school in Washington. He came here in 1925 and finished McKiney Junior High with honor.

He will enter California Technical College in Passadena in September and will major in Chemistry.

Reappointed

Amsterdam News

MARK PARKS, who received his master's degree from New York University in June, has been reappointed as instructor in biology at that institution. Mr. Parks, who lives at 231 West 149th street, is at the Marine Laboratories, Woodshole, Mass., working on a problem in biology.

New York, N.Y. 7-8-31

Howard Prof. Is Given Ph.D. Degre

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, July 16—Another member of the Department of Economics of Howard University, in the person of Assistant Professor E. E. Lewis, has just been awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy in economics at Columbia University.

7-18-31

Professor Lewis's dissertation was "A Study of the Mobility of the Negro Population" conducted under a grant from the Social Science Research Council.

white

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19 in Chicago's Who's Who No Women Included in Li

Afro-American Baltimore, Md

List Includes 3 Business Men, 7 Physicians, 1 Professor, Office Holders, 1 Attorney, 4 Clergymen. Several Strange Omissions, Including Mrs. Annie Malone.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Among such notable Chicagoans as the Potter-Palmers Julius Rosenwald, the Swifts, the McCormicks, Mary Garden, and Robert Maynard Hutchins, young president of the University of Chicago, nineteen Negroes of city and national fame are included in "Who's Who in Chicago" for 1931, published by the Albert Nelson Marquis Company publishers of "Who's Who in America."

7-18-31

The three business men listed are: Robert Abbott, of the Chicago Defender; Anthony Overton, president of the Douglass National Bank, the Victory Life Insurance Company, etc.; Harry H. Pace, president of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company.

Seven Physicians

Seven physicians are included; all are members of the American Medical Association, the Illinois and Chicago Medical Associations, and the National Medical Association. They are: Carl Roberts, surgeon; Spencer Cornelius Dickerson, specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and colonel of the Eighth Infantry of Illinois National Guard; Ulysses G. Dailey, surgeon and chief of the staff of the Dailey Hospital and Sanitarium; Albert Wilberforce Williams specialist in tubercular diseases; Midian O. Bousfield, chairman of the executive committee and medical director of Supreme-Liberty Life Insurance Company.

Dr. Julian Herman Lewis is referred to as an "educator," with cross reference to the 1926 edition. He is professor of pathology at the University of Chicago. The late Dr. Daniel H. Williams, much noted for his successful operation upon the heart, also has a cross reference to the 1926 edition.

Three Public Officials

Three men who hold public and political positions are listed. Congressman Oscar DePriest has a brief sketch. Louis B. Anderson, alderman since 1917, and recently loser of his wife, is included.

The date of appointment by Governor Emeron, of Albert B. George, former municipal judge, as member of the Illinois State Board of Pardons and Paroles, is given as January 28, 1931.

Richard E. Westbrooks, who was admitted to the Chicago bar in 1912, is stated as having practiced in the U.S. Supreme Court. He has held various city offices, and since 1922, has been consul at Chicago for the Republic of Liberia.

Lacey Kirk Williams receives the longest sketch among the clergymen. He is the pastor of Olive Baptist Church, and the recipient of the Harmon award "for outstanding work in the religious field," in 1929.

Bishop Randall Albert Carter, C.M.E., has his books listed as "Morning Meditations and Other Selections," 1917, and "Feeding Among the Lilies," and "Canned Laughter," 1923.

Harold Merrybright Kingsley, pastor of the Good Shepherd Congregational Church, is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences along with his other offices.

The late Bishop Archibald James Carey, A.M.E., is given cross reference to the 1926 volume.

One Artist

The Marquis Company that has published "Who's Who in Chicago and Vicinity" every six years since 1905, states in the preface that the volume has been confined to only living persons, and not one name has been paid for nor inserted for any financial consideration.

Under the heading of those mentioned in the preface as being persons distinguished for their intellectual and artistic achievements, William Edouard Scott, artist, is the only name of a colored person listed. He has recently received a Rosenwald fellowship for study in Haiti.

An exclusion of timely interest is the absence of any reference to Richard B. Harrison, star of "The Green Pastures." His home is in Chicago.

No Women Listed

No woman has bene listed, but the recent removal of the Poro Company and the residence of head of the company to Chicago, would certainly warrant the inclusion of Mrs. Annie E Malone.

Other notable Chicagoans omitted are: the Reverend Austin, of Pilgrim Baptist Church Joseph E. Bibb, editor of the Chicago Whip; the longterm senator, Adelbert Roberts, and the alderman, Robert Jackson.

No cross reference was given for the name of Jesse Binga, banker, who less than a year ago, before the failure of his state bank, would have rated as a first citizen.

RACE WOMAN APPOINTED AS MEMBER OF FACULTY AT UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO

Courier
7-18-31
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TOLEDO, O., July 16—As part of an adult education scheme Dr. Doermann, president University of City of Toledo, has appointed Mrs. Constance Ridley Heslip, formerly of Boston, as teacher at the university. The course as conducted by Mrs. Heslip will cover two very important topics: namely, Race Relations and Appreciation of the Negro's contribution to American life. This will comprise a series of 35 lectures which will cover two and one-half hour periods each for the entire semester.

Mrs. Heslip's wide knowledge of race problems, Negro history and literature makes her especially fitted to fill the post as a member of the university faculty. Her many lectures on Negro problems before white women's clubs and various other white organizations are said to have attracted the attention of the university officials and caused them to establish such a course at the university.

Prior to coming here Mrs. Heslip was a worker at Shaw House in Boston, and active in leading discussions at various international student conferences. Mrs. Heslip is the wife of Attorney Heslip, one of Toledo's most prominent lawyers. She will assume her duties at the university September 1.

Howard Architect Leaves for Year's Study of Europe's Housing Projects

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.
7-22-31

Hilyard R. Robinson to Visit Municipal and Co-operative Experiments in Austria, Germany and Holland

Bound for Europe for a year's study of housing problems, Hilyard Robert Robinson, associate professor of architecture at Howard University, and his wife, the former Miss Helena Rooks, to whom he was married on June 29, left Hoboken on Friday aboard the Holland-American liner Statendam.

Mr. Robinson will visit and observe municipal and co-operative housing projects for working class people in Holland, Germany and Austria. After visiting the chief centers for such projects, Mr. Robinson will select the one with conditions most similar to those in America and take up residence there for detailed study.

The study will not be confined alone to technical problems of construction but will include a thorough survey of social and economic factors which make such housing possible and necessary. These projects in European cities are of three kinds: those provided by legislative enactment: those which co-operative organizations of workers have established; and those which have been constructed through the joint efforts of municipalities and co-operatives. The most famous of these projects are those located at Vienna, Austria and Moscow, U. S. S. R. Other significant experiments in proletarian housing are located in Berlin and Frankfurt, Germany; Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Holland; and Manchester, England.

Miss Hilyard Robinson
(Nee Miss J. Helen Rooks)

Mr. Robinson hopes that his findings may be adapted for use to relieve congested and unhealthful housing in urban centers in this country. In Paris he will consult with M. Le Corbusier, international authority on city planning.

On leave of absence for a year from Howard, Robinson was this June graduated from Columbia University with the degree of master of science in architecture. He received his undergraduate training also at Columbia.

Mr. Robinson is a licensed practicing architect. In 1928 work of his submitted in national competition conducted by Architecture, professional journal published by Scribners, was awarded first, second and third prizes. Since 1924 he has been on the faculty of Howard.

ROSENWALD FELLOWSHIPS

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa
8-1-31

NEWS has just reached the public that the Rosenwald Fellowship awards have been announced. Those of us who are familiar with these fellowships know that they are granted chiefly for the purpose of giving Southern teachers an opportunity for advanced study in Northern universities as well as to persons of unusual promise in any chosen field. The fellowships cover post-graduate medical courses, under-graduate medical courses, fellowships in nursing and general fellowships.

There have been five fellowships awarded to post-graduate medical students. These students will do special work in neuro-psychiatry, diseases of the chest, heart diseases, obstetrics and general surgery. Fellowships awarded to under-graduate medical students number six, and these students will take up their studies at Tufts College, Boston; University of Iowa; McGill University at Montreal, Canada; Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio, and Howard University.

The fellowships in nursing are five in number and the students will take up their work at Columbia University, University of Minnesota and at Baltimore. There are about twenty general fellowships covering the study of home economics, sociology, bacteriology, political science, dramatic art, social work, industrial education, college administration, library service and music.

The name of Julius Rosenwald is already written high on the scroll of philanthropists and certainly these fellowships will carry his name and his magnanimous spirit to every quarter of the globe. We congratulate those who are fortunate to receive an award. Needless to say that future years will bring the results intended. Mr. Rosenwald deserves continued appreciation.

Education—1931

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Scholarship Awarded to Brilliant Girl

Defender

1-31-31

Chicago, Ill.

Fort Valley Graduate Forges Ahead

FORT VALLEY, Ga., June 30.—Miss Julia Hatcher, a graduate of the Fort Valley high and industrial school here, now attending Spelman college, has just been awarded a scholarship. It is one of those for worthy students, given annually by the national organization of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, under the supervision of its department of education, headed by Raymond W. Cannon of Minneapolis, Minn.

Miss Hatcher is a fellow student at Spelman of Miss Curtis Miller, also a graduate of the Fort Valley school, and winner of the four-year scholarship in last yera's Elks national contest.

Both Miss Hatcher and Miss Miller have their homes here and have had all their elementary and secondary school training at the Fort Valley high and industrial school under Principal H. A. Hunt, winner of the 16th Spingarn medal.

Miss Hatcher's elder sister, Edith, coming through the elementary and high school departments, graduated with honors from the Fort Valley Junior college and is now successfully teaching at Thomasville, Ga. Another sister, Hattie, is one of the ranking students of the 10th grade class at Fort Valley.

Their father, who died three years ago, was one of the outstanding farm demonstration agents in the state of Georgia. Their mother, though blind, does excellent chair caning and handicraft work in the handicraft department of the Fort Valley school under the instruction of Mrs. Henrietta J. Walden.

This scholarship will allow Miss Hatcher to pursue more clostly her course of study at Spelman college.

Another Fort Valley Girl Wins Scholarsh

Savannah Ga

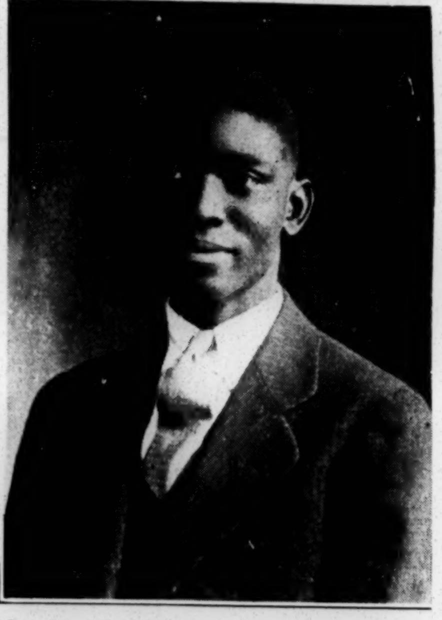
Tribune

1-29-31

Ft. Valley, Ga., Jan. 24—Miss Julia Hatcher, a graduate of the Ft. Valley High and Industial School here, now attending Spelman College, has just been awarded one of the scholarships for worthy students given annually by the National Organization of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, under the supervision of its Department of Education, headed by Raymond W. Cannon, of Minneapolis, Minn. Miss Hatcher is a fellow-student at Spelman of Miss Curtis Miller, also a graduate of the Fort Valley school, and winner of the four year scholarship in last year's Elks' National Oratorical cotest. Both Miss Hatcher and Miss Miller have their homes in Fort Valley, Ga., and have had all of their elementary and secondary school training at the Fort Valley High and Industrial School under Principal H. A. Hunt, winner of the 16th Spingarn Medal.

Miss Hatcher's elder sister, Edith, coming through the elementary and high school departments, graduated with honors from the Fort Valley Junior College and is now successfully teaching at Thomasville, Ga.: another sister, Hattie, is one of the ranking students of the 10th grade class at Fort Valley. Their father who died 3 years ago, was one of the outstanding Farm Demonstration Agents in the State of Georgia. Their mother, though blind, does excellent chair-caning and handicraft work in the Handicraft Department of the Fort Valley School under the instruction of Mrs. Henrietta J. Walden.

This scholarship will allow Miss Hatcher to pursue more closely her course of study at Spelman College.



Mr. B. N. Azikiwe, of Onitsha, has been appointed an instructor in political science and graduate assistant in sociology at Lincoln University, Pennsylvania. Mr. Azikiwe was educated at the Wesleyan Boys High School at Lagos.

WILLIAM E. SCOTT, ARTIST, GETS ROSENWALD FELLOWSHIP

Defender

1-31-31

(Photo on Picture Page)

Chicago, Ill.

William Edouard Scott, N. A., has been awarded a Julius Rosenwald fellowship for study of nature types in the West Indies.

He will also study in French Morocco to complete some mural decorations which he hopes to have ready for the World's fair. He intends leaving the latter part of February and will be accompanied by his wife, who was formerly Miss Esther E. Fulks of Charleston, W. Va., and his young daughter, Joan Edaire.

Scott is one of the few of his Race represented in "Who's Who in America," and has exhibited in most of the art galleries in Europe and America, including the Salon, Paris and the Royal academy, London.

He is winner of the Frederick Magnus Brand prize, Jesse Binga prize, James MacVeagh prize and the Harmon award.

He has mural decorations in the courthouse, Fort Wayne, Ind.: city hospital, Indianapolis; state house, Springfield, and many schools and banks throughout the country.

One of his paintings was purchased by the Herron Art institute, Indianapolis, for its permanent collection.

He recently completed mural decorations for the John T. Shoop school and the Betsy Ross junior high school Chicago, and among a dozen portraits recently finished are those of Capt. Paul Wheeler and Lieutenant Middleton of the Chicago police department, which are now on exhibit in the East, and a life-size portrait of Nana Primpeh, king of the Ashaunti tribe, West Africa.

Mr. Scott hopes to do with paint what Paul Lawrence Dunbar did with verse, thereby perpetuating a type and creating racial pride which will bring about a better understanding between the races.

Rosenwald "Fellow" Will Study Abroad; Name In "Who's Who"

Courier

1-31-31

Pittsburgh, Pa

William Edouard Scott, N. A., Has Exhibited In Many Famous Art Galleries In Europe And America.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 29.—William Edouard Scott, N. A., has just been informed that he has received a Julius Rosenwald fellowship for study of Negro types in the West Indies. He will also study in French Morocco to complete some mural decorations, which he hopes to have ready for the World's Fair. He intends leaving the latter part of February and will be accompanied by his wife, who was formerly Miss Esther E. Fulks of Charleston, W. Va., and his young daughter, Joan Edaire.

Scott is one of the few Negroes represented in "Who's Who in America," and has exhibited in most of the art galleries in Europe and America, including The Salon, Paris and the Royal Academy, London. He is winner of the Frederick Mangus Brand prize, Jesse Binga prize, James MacVeagh prize, and the Harmon Award. He has mural decorations in the Court House, Fort Wayne, Ind.; City Hospital, Indianapolis; State House, Springfield, and many schools and banks throughout the country. One of his paintings was purchased by the Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis, for its permanent collection. He recently completed mural decorations for the John T. Shoop school and the Betsy Ross junior high school, Chicago, and among a dozen portraits recently finished are those of Captain Paul Wheeler and Lieutenant Middleton of the Chicago po exhibit in the east, and a life siz lice department, which are now o portrait of Nana Primpeh, king o the Ashaunti Tribe, West Africa.

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GOING ABROAD

WILLIAM E. SCOTT, N.A.

PRES. HUBERT TO SPEAK AT COLUMBIA

Tribune

2-5-31

Savannah, Ga.

Pres. Benj. F. Hubert, of Ga. State Industrial College, has just received an invitation to deliver an address at Columbia University, New York City, on March 23. He has been asked to speak on the Economic Conditions and Future Outlook For Rural Negroes In The South." The occasion is the annual series of ten lectures arranged each year at Columbia University on Negro education and race relations. The invitation came in a telegram and letter from Miss Mabel Carney, head of the Department of Rural Education, Columbia University. In her letter, among other things, she said, "As you will note, we are trying to get outstanding personalities for these discussions and men and women who have a real contribution to give. I have long classified you in the latter group and this year with economic conditions so serious we feel that you can make a special contribution to our series."

President Hubert has accepted the engagement.

President Hubert is at present doing special work at Harvard University.

Negro Boy Wins Spelling Match

Tribune

Trenton, N. J. Jan. 2—Elizabeth G. Wright, thirteen, of Allentown couldn't spell "reminiscent" and Allan A. Roslof, fifteen, of Freehold, couldn't spell "idiosyncrasy" and as a result Joseph C. Stanton, seventeen, Negro boy of Vineland, is the champion speller of the New Jersey Granges. 2-5-31

Savannah, Ga.

The spelling bee was held in the Y. M. C. A. in connection with the annual agricultural week of the Granges. Dr. William J. Bicett, superintendent of the Trenton schools was the judge.

Advisory Member

JOSEPH J. RHOADS

Informer

2-21-31

Marshall, Texas.—President Joseph J. Rhoads of Bishop College, has recently received appointment to the national advisory committee on the education of Negroes by Secretary Ray Layman Wilbur, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

The purpose of the committee is "to give advise and counsel with respect to the policies to be pursued in connection with certain major problems and questions which will arise from time to time" in the office of education, in direct cooperation with Dr. Ambrose Caliver, the specialist in the education of Negroes.

President Rhoads' major contribution will be in secondary education, the field in which he is widely regarded as an authority.

Houston

The committee is composed of twenty-three educators of national repute who represent both races, various sections and expert knowledge in several phases of education. Miss Fannie C Williams, president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, New Orleans, La., and President Rhoads are the only members west of the Mississippi River.

COLORED STUDENT WINS HIGH SCHOOL HONORS RECENTLY

Informer

New York City.—Through Isadore Martin, member of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the association learns that a Negro student, Arthur Thomas of Philadelphia, has won five awards which were presented at the mid-year commencement exercises of the Northeast High School.

2-21-31

Thomas won the Alliance Francaise bronze medal for excellence in French literature and language; the Phi Beta Kappa award for excellence in Latin, mathematics and literature, and the Harvey Gottshall English award. He also ranked second highest in scholarship in a class of 149 pupils and delivered a salutatory address on "Thomas Gray and his Elegy."

Houston Texas

This prize winning Negro student is one of seven children, of whom 3 are teaching in public schools. The father is a printer. Thomas is planning to study medicine.

TO FIND OUT WHAT ADULTS IN 'CHI' READ

Defender

Under the direction of Dr. William Scott Gray, dean of the college of education, University of Chicago, G. Thurston Wiggins, of the Florida A. and M. college, and Miss Alva Beatrice Hudson of Tuskegee Institute, have been delegated to determine "the reading habits, achievements and interests of adults in the city of Chicago." 2-14-31

The work that these two students have embarked upon, when completed, will afford material which will be utilized by the American Library association of New York as textbook material by Dean Gray and as theses material for the compilers. The work is to be prepared for a two-volume report which, even though these students complete their requirements for their M. A. degree by June, will probably engage their attention until September to completion.

Chicago, Illinois

Monroe Work of Tuskegee Institute, author of the Negro Year Book and compiler of the serviceable bibliography of the Negro, is now at the University of Chicago studying and has agreed to co-operate with and assist these students in their research activities.

Wiggins is a native of Florida and a graduate of Syracuse university, and as is the case of his associate in this work is pursuing his advance work as a result of a fellowship grant by the general education board of

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AWARD ARISTO PRIZES

2 BOYS, PEGGRAM AND REED FIRSTS, ALFREYDA WARD AND VIOLET HARRISON WIN THE SECONDS—PROF. LOGAN THE SPEAKER

Guardian

On Sunday afternoon, February 15, Aristo Club brought its observance of Race History Week to a close at the Baldwin Memorial Library, 558 Mass. Ave., Boston, when prizes were awarded for its Fifth Essay and Book Review Contest. The principal speaker, Prof. Rayford S. Logan of Union University, Richmond, Va., on leave of absence for his Ph.D. at Harvard University, was introduced by the Chairman, Miss Alberta M. Carrington. His address, "Selected Opportunities for Negroes" was most inspirational and replete with suggestions to the Race youth as to fields of service in which he could blaze a trail. 2-21-31

First and second prizes of $5 and $2.50 in gold were awarded by Mrs. Sarah V. Schneck as follows:

Book Review—1st prize, Reed E. Peggram, Boston, "The Fire in the Flint"; 2nd prize, Alfreyda Ward, Lawrence, "Up from Slavery."

Boston Mass

Essay—1st prize, Victor E. Kerr, Boston, "Samuel Wilson Rutherford"; 2nd prize, Violet Harrison, Boston, "Frederick Douglass."

The judges for the contest were: Book Review, George W. Goodman, Joseph S. Mitchell, Edward H. Wilson; Essays, Alfred Haughton, Edith M. Brown, Mrs. Sarah V. Schenck.

Miss Wilhelmenia M. Crosson outlined Aristo Ideals, after which the members joined in singing the club song. Musical selections were rendered by the Morgan Vesper Quartette composed of Albert J. Randolph, Joseph Singletary, F. Dewey Gibson and Moses Jones, and were most pleasing to the audience. Miss Josephine Allen, President, brought greetings. The committee in charge of the contest was: Chairman, Alberta M. Carrington; Gertrude Smith, Beatrice Simmons and Helen Chandler.

'LORD'S' UNDERSTUDY STUDYING FOR PH.D.

Afro-American

Charles Winter Wood was Friend of Booker T.; Once Studied for Ministry

2-7-31

NEW YORK. (ANP)—The following tribute to one of the best-prepared of the players supporting "The Green Pastures" was published in the "American" this week.

The Understudy's Bushel

There is no reclame for the Broadway understudy. Unless he gets his chance his light burns itself out under the well-known bushel, and he finishes his career in obscurity.

Probably the most distinguished understudy on Broadway today is Charles Winter Wood, B.A., M.A. He is none other than the understudy to Richard B. Harrison, who plays the Lord in "The Green Pastures" at the Mansfield Theatre.

At the age of thirteen he was a bootblack in Chicago, but he was ambitious. Judge Blume, whose shoes he polished, was entertained with the boy's reciting of Shakespeare. Through the judge, the talented boy met Dr. Frank G. Gunsaulus, a local pastor, and Frank S. Hanson, who decided that Wood deserved an education. His tuition was arranged and he agreed to work his way through Beloit.

Entered Divinity School

William Jennings Bryan and Senator, John J. Ingalls marked him 100 per cent in an oratorical contest in which twelve states were represented. But he was given second place because the third judge, Governor Frank D. Jackson of Iowa, gave him ninety-nine.

Charlie Wood, at the time the only Negro lad in Beloit, took the leading part in Sophocles' "Oedipus." He was graduated and entered the Chicago Divinity School. The Beloit Greek department prepared "Alcestis." The leading player fell ill and Wood was sent for. He learned the part in one night and saved the performance.

Baltimore, Md

Preparing for Ph.D.

It was on the urgent call of Booker T. Washington that Charles Winter Wood left college and went to Tuskegee, where he devoted his talents to the uplifting of his own race. He was chosen professor of English, and trained students in dramatics. Dr. Washington selected him for the John Crosby Brown scholarship at Columbia, where he received his master's degree.

Between the performances at the Mansfield Theatre, the sixty-year-old understudy is now preparing for his Ph.D., and appropriately enough the subject of his thesis is the play in which he is the understudy to the chief player.

Education-1931

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Negroes Save Girl

Three Make Human Chain to Get Her from Burning Home

Negro World

1-10

New York, N.Y.

Three Negroes, forming a human chain, rescued a young woman from a fire early yesterday at Hightstown N. J., and left the scene without having given police their names.

The house, a two-story frame structure, was occupied on the ground floor by Walter Giernan as a delicatessen and restaurant and the upper floors as living apartments for the family. Giernan and his wife were visiting, and their daughter, Elma, nineteen, was alone in the house.

Early yesterday she was awakened by the smell of smoke and when she tried to get down the stairs to the street, found the stairs ablaze. She went to a front window and called for help. The three Negroes were passing in an automobile. One of them stood upon the shoulders of the other two and managed to lift the frightened young woman out of the window and to the street.

SCIENTIFIC MEN HONOR WORK OF MOREHOUSE PROF

Herald-Commonwealth

1-3-31

Baltimore, Md.

Exhaustive Research Suggests Important Possibilities in Acoustics.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 20.—The possibility of improving the acoustics of unsatisfactory auditoriums by regulating their humidity was the interesting suggestion embodied in a paper read before the Indiana Academy of Science at its annual meeting last week, by Prof. Halson V. Eagleston, of Morehouse College, this city. Entitled "The Effect of Humidity on the Reverberation period of a Room," Prof. Eagleson's paper aroused great interest at the meeting of the Academy, which was attended by more than four hundred scientists from over the State. It will be published in the proceedings of the body.

The study comprehended several hundred delicate experiments with the reverberation periods of rooms under varying conditions of humidity. These revealed the fact that the degree of moisture in a room so affects it period of reverberation as to make decided changes in its acoustic properties.

The work was done under the advice of Dr. Arthur L. Foley, head of the physics department of Indiana University, from which Prof. Eagleson graduated in 1926 with the A. B. degree, and in which he is continuing post-graduate work looking to the masters degree. Dr. Foley, expressed great interest in the experiments, it is understood, and has offered his cooperation in carrying them to more exact and unmistakable conclusions. Since 1927 Prof. Eagleson has been a teacher of physics and mathematics in Morehouse College.

Girl Wins Omega Psi Phi's Essay Contest Prize

Journal and Guide

TALLADEGA, Ala.— Miss Coragreen Johnson, a student at Talladega College won first prize in the national essay contest on Negro achievement sponsored by the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

1-10-31

Two hundred and twenty-one contestants representing twenty-three states participated in the contest. Miss Johnson won the first prize of $50 using for her subject "The Negro on the Stage."

Norfolk, Va.

The judges for the contest are all national figures, and include Dr. Mason Hawkins, principal of Douglass High School; Mrs. Ralph V. Cook, vice-principal, Booker Washington high school; and Prof. John W. Hayward, Dean of Morgan College, all of Maryland.

WINS NATIONAL ESSAY CONTEST FIRST PRIZE

Recorder

1-10-31

Indianapolis, Indiana

TALLEGA, Ala., Jan. 9.— Miss Coragreen Johnson, a student at Talladega College won first prize in the National Essay Contest on Negro achievement, sponsored by the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

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The judges for the contest are all national figures, and include Prof. Mason A. Hawkins, Ph. D., principal of Douglass High School; Mrs. Ralph V. Cook, A. M., vice-principal, Booker Washington High School, and Prof. John W. Hayward, A. M., Dean of Morgan College, all of Maryland.

Florida Girl Is An Achievement Winner

Recorder

1-10-31

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 9.—(ANP)—Third place in the Negro Achievement project, sponsored by Omega Psi Phi fraternity, was won by Miss Ida Lee Coker, sophomore student of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College here. First prize was earned by a student of Talledega College, and second by a Harvard student.

Indianapolis, Indiana

Miss Coker's subject was the stone pyramid and an allegorical depiction of the progress of Negro womanhood.

Tuskegee Editor Studies In Chicago

Advertiser

1-10-31

Dr. Monroe N. Work, editor of the Negro Year Book and director of the department of records and research, left Tuskegee Institute Saturday, Jan. 3, to study at the University of Chicago during the Winter quarter. While there he will work on the project, "Changes in Population and Land Tenure in the Counties of the South," which was begun several years ago and upon which he has already done extensive research. He is studying under a scholarship awarded by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. This scholarship covers the period of one year.

Montgomery, Ala.

In 1927 after having exhausted the resources of American libraries, the Phelps Stokes Fund and Tuskegee Institute made it possible for him to go to Europe to complete his work on the "Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America."

There he collected data on Africa from the representative libraries of Europe such as the British Museum, the British Colonial Office, the Royal Colonial Institute of London, the Colonial Institutes of Brussels and Hamburgh, the Bibliotheque National of Paris, the Library of the League of Nations, etc. He also consulted with European authorities on Africa, thus insuring that the Bibliography would rank with other representative publications of its kind. In June, 1928, the Bibliography was published.

In 1929 the Harmon Foundation awarded him a gold medal and $400 for "scholarly research and educational publicity through his periodic compilation and publication of "The Negro in Africa and America."

OMEGA ESSAY PRIZE WINNERS ANNOUNCED

221 Contestants in 23 States—Brother and Sister Win—Achievement Project Far Reaching

BALTIMORE, Md.—Students from Massachusetts to Florida and from coast to coast entered into the National Essay Contest on Negro Achievements held this year in connection with the National Negro Achievement Week celebration as sponsored by the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

The celebration is observed annually the second week in November and is designed to stimulate a deeper appreciation in the Negro youth for its own possibilities and accomplishments.

Pacific Defender

According to Attorney Linwood G. Koger, National Director, 221 essays were submitted and 23 States were represented through 81 schools and colleges. The offerings this year excelled previous years, he declared, in preparation and appearance. Only two were not submitted for failure to observe the rules. Two males won honors against four females, while there were twice as many submitted in the High School Division as were offered in the Collegiate group. Many of the essays were typewritten, two hand printed while one was accompanied by pen sketches. Several had highly decorated cover designs.

1-8-31 Los Angeles, California

Co-ed Gets Highest Honors

In contrast to former years, the prize winners are widely distributed first prize of $50 going to Miss Coragreen Johnstone, a co-ed at Talladega College in Alabama. She used the subject, The Negro On the Stage. Mr William Edward Harrison, a sophomore at Harvard College, Massachusetts took second place and a $35 cash prize with a biography of William Edward Burghart DuBois. The next honor, however, returned to a Dixie co-ed at the A. & M. College at Tallahasse, Fla. Miss Ida Lee Coker, the winner used as a subject, The Great Stone Pyramid, and treated African history.

Sister Brings Second Honor to Family

Little Miss Viola M. Harrison broke records by bringing to her family a second honor by walking away with the first prize in the High Schoo

Division. Hers, as was that of her older brother mentioned above, was a biography. She treated the life of Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson. Miss Harrison is to receive a cash prize of $25. Other winners in this division included Miss Mildred Cliff of the Lincoln High School, Princeton, Ind., who wrote on Negro Achievement in Education, and Master George Rubel Woolford, Central High School, Louisville, Ky., his subject being The Achievements of the Negro.

Educators as Judges

The National Judges whose opinions are final are prominent educators of this section and include Prof. Mason A. Hawkins, Ph.D., principal of Douglass High School; Mrs. Ralph V. Cook, A.M., vice principal, Booker Washington High; Prof. John W. Haywood, A.M., S.T.D., Dean of Morgan College.

Project Widespread

The National Director was jubilant at the extent of the Achievement Project this year. With the programs being held throughout the country, through the 100,000 pamphlets and folders distributed and the nine radio concerts broadcast, he estimated that fully ten million persons were reached this year. In Atlanta, Ga., programs extended to all schools and churches of the city; in Denver, Colo., an exhibit of Negro Art in the Public Library caused widespread favorable comment, and at Richmond, Durham and several other large cities, many new and added features characterized the growth of the project over former years.

WINS HONORS

PROF. FRED HALL

—o—

Atlanta, Ga.—Prof. Fred Hall, director of music of Clark and Morris Brown universities and Gammon Theological Seminary, begins the New Year under the favorable auspices of two new degrees—master of arts and supervisor of music. The first was conferred upon him by Columbia University, New York, at the end of an 8-month resident post-graduate course made possible by a fellowship from the Rosenwald Fund. From Columbia Teachers College he received the honorary degree of supervisor of music, the highest degree which that institution confers in the musical field. While taking his post-graduate work Prof. Hall served effectively as organist and chorister of Mount Calvery Methodist Church on 140th Street, New York City. 1-10-31

Graduating from Morehouse College in 1921 with the degree of bachelor of arts, Prof. Hall was called to Jackson, Miss., where he became director of music in Jackson College and Supervisor of music in the colored city schools. In these positions he served with distinction until 1925, when he came to Atlanta to take charge of the departments of music in Clark and Gammon, later adding the musical directorship at Morris-Brown.

LEE GIVEN LIFE MEMBERSHIP IN EDUCATION ASS'N

Courier
1-10-31

Pittsburgh, Pa.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 8—(A N. P.)—Thirty years of membership in the National Education Association on the part of President J. R. E. Lee of the Florida A. & M. College was rewarded by the holiday presentation of the $100 life membership in this educational organization by the faculty of this school.

President Lee's educational career has carried him from a one-room school in Texas to the directorship of the academic department of Tuskegee Institute, the principalship of Lincoln High School, Kansas City, Mo., and finally to the presidency of the Florida A. & M. College, his present position.

WINS HONORS

PROF. FRED HALL

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

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GIRL AND BOY WIN PRAISE FOR ROLES IN RESCUE WORK

Journal and Guide

Patient Lights Cigaret In Room Full Of Oxygen

1-3-31

GETS BURNED

Norfolk, Va.

Learns Effect Of Gas On Combustion Too Late

Special to Journal and Guide

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bernard Harris' primary experiment in the effect of oxygen upon combustion at Harlem Hospital here Monday got him severe burns, but it gave Miss Ruth Simonds, a nurse, and Earl Evans, an orderly, commendation for heroic efforts from Dr. J. G. Greeff, commissioner of hospitals.

Harris, along with Frank Haltan and an eight-months-old white baby were inmates in a room supercharged with oxygen for the treatment of pneumonia patients. Harris lives at 344 St. Nicholas Ave. and Haltan at 101 Edgecombe Ave.

Harris, who was admitted yesterday to Harlem hospital, felt a vast improvement soon after he got into bed in Ward 3 on the third floor of the five story building, a "sealed" ward.

He struck a match and immediately became the most amazed and horror stricken person in Harlem. The match flame flared like a gasoline torch. The box of matches became a conflagration Harris's pajama sleeve and bed clothes burst into flame which spread almost instantaneously to the coverings of the the other two beds in the room.

Nurse Rescues Infant

Miss Simonds, the nurse in charge of the ward, whose preoccupation at its opposite end had encouraged Harris to sneak a smoke, turned to find the whole room ablaze. She snatched up the baby and cried to Harris and Halton to follow her out of the room. Turning over the child to another nurse, Miss Simonds gave the alarm, snatched up a fire extinguisher and returned to the oxygen room, followed by Harris, who, in spite of severe burns of the left hand and arm, assisted Miss Simonds and Dr. Levine, of the hospital staff, in the opening fight on the fire.

Harris was dragged out of the van of the fire-fighters, somewhat against his will and was treated for burns, as were his ward mates, neither of whom was injured so severely as Harris.

Greeff Opens Inquiry

By the time the firemen arrived the fire was almost out and they ended it within a few minutes. Dr. J. G. Greeff, Commissioner of Hospitals, instituted an immediate inquiry and commended Miss Simonds and Evans who had helped the nurse get her patients out of the ward.

About 5 o'clock, when the excitement was over and Harris had taken a New Year's resolution to abstain from cigarettes, his wife, Mrs. Dolly Harris called to see how he was getting on.

It was a good deal of a shock to the young woman to learn that her husband had suffered such severe burns that he couldn't receive callers that day. She jumped to the conclusion that the hospital authorities were responsible, having indulged probably in some experiments to determine Harris's inflammability.

Wife Locked In Cell to Cool Off

Mrs. Harris went into violent paroxysms of grief and indignation and stamped up and down the corridor shrieking her opinion of public institutions in general and Harlem hospital in particuler. There was no restraining her and a policeman was called at last who took her to the West 136th Street police station.

There was no intention then of arresting her. The idea prevailed that the insite of a police station would have a sobering effect on Mrs. Harris. It didn't. To her it merely was another public institution and probably just as malevolent as Harlem hospital. She raged with new violence and finally a charge of disorderly conduct was entered against her name in order to have an excuse for putting her in a cell.

Heroism of Negro Pastor Saves Two Men From Flame

Telegraph
1-11-31
Macon, Ga.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 10 (AP)—The heroism of the Rev. John H. Charlton, Conway, S. C., Negro minister, today saved two white men from death in their wrecked, blazing automobile.

Giving no thought to the peril involved, the minister leaped from his own machine, rammed from the rear by that of the white men, plunged straight into flames that enveloped the other car, and pulled to safety the unconscious forms of A. H. Powell, Jr., and C. A. Horne, of Whiteville, N. C.

Charlton suffered badly burned arms. Nevertheless, he summoned aid, saw that the two men were brought to a hospital here, and not until then looked to having his own injuries treated.

None was hurt seriously, hospital attaches said.

Education—1931

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

GETS DOCTORATE FROM PORTUGUESE UNIVERSITY

Amsterdam News

10-7-31

New York, N.Y.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—To Dr. Aaron M. McMillan of Omaha, Neb., serving under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, belongs the distinction of successfully completing work at the Medical University in Lisbon, and receiving from that institution his doctorate as a bona fide Portuguese physician.

McMillan, who is the son of Mrs. Sarah F. McMillan, 1029 Frederick street, Detroit, is now on his way to his permanent station in Galangue, Portuguese West Africa, where he will become a member of a mission station wholly manned by American Negroes, namely, the Rev. H. C. McDowell of Epes, Ala., and Samuel B. Coles of Tilden, Ala. The mission has been looking for a long time for a doctor.

DR. ERNEST JUST RETURNS FROM GERMANY

Herald Commonwealth

10-3-31

Baltimore, Md.

Arriving from Spain last week was Senior Eusebio Fuertes, who has been appointed to the faculty of the department of romance languages, of Howard University. Senor Fuertes is a graduate of San Bernardo College, and San Sebastian, in Spain, and has done post graduate work at the University of Madrid. He is a native of Spain.

Dr. Percy Julian, together with Dr. Josef Pilkl, and Dr. Walter Passler arrived last week from Vienna.

Dr. Ernest E. Just, head of the department of zoology at Howard University, has just returned from Germany where he spent the summer months conducting biological investigations as a colleague of Professor Rartman.

Howard Gregg Wins "Distinguished" Mark

Tribune

10-2-31

Washington, D.C.

Howard D. Gregg, professor of education at Howard University, is reported as having made an excellent record at the University of Pennsylvania where he did post-graduate work this summer. He persuaded the dean of the graduate school to permit him to take three courses instead of the two usually allowed. He pursued work in "General History of Education from the Renaissance to the Present;" "Practicum in Secondary Education;" his thesis course, and "Character Education and Civic Training Through the Teaching of Democracy." In each of these courses he was given a grade of D, which according to the rating system is "distinguished"

A SPELMAN STUDENT HONORED

[illegible]

Independent

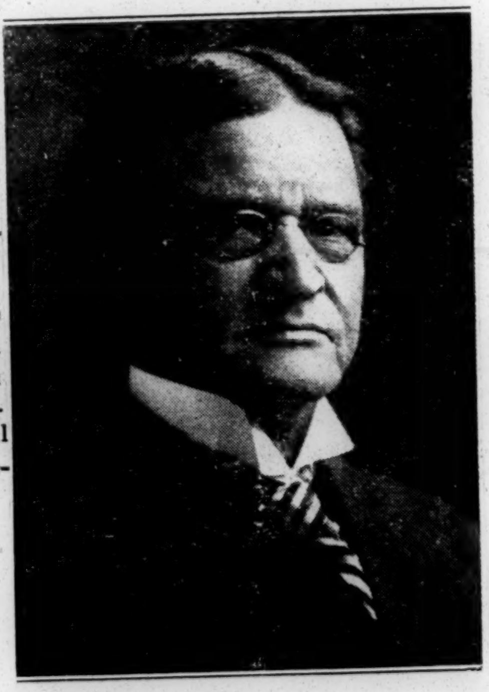
1931

Atlanta, Ga.

On the basis of scholarship and personality, Mount Holyoke College, of South Hadley, Mass., an institution of highest grade for women, has awarded a scholarship of $1,000 to Miss Ida Louise Miller, now a Junior in Spelman College. This scholarship has been established as a permanent feature in the New England College to encourage Negro girls in aspiring for the best. Miss Miller is the first to receive the honor and recognition.

THE GRAND OLD MAN!

1871–1931



Tuesday, October 6, 1931, ending the span of sixty years that began with October 6, 1871, marks the period during which Hon. Geo. W. Hayes has been an honored member of that judicial family nationally known, and widely respected. as the U. S. District Court.

The Union

10-15-31

Cincinnati, Ohio

"Since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," Hayes has been Court Crier and most nobly has he played his part.

On Monday, October 5, Mr. Hayes was at Court and there had the pleasure of meeting Judge Hough of Columbus, who on that memorable day created seventy-five new citizens.

The next day, Tuesday, marked an epoch in the life of our "Grand Old Man," for on his arrival at court, **Judge Robert R. Nevin ordered that he be seated at, and open Court, from the clerk's desk! There before him reposed a magnificent basket of roses, a present from the Judge, his clerk, Harry F. Rabe, his associates, Mr. T. V. Lamb, Mr. Howard Parker, Miss Sallie. Dotzengall,. Miss. Antoinette Jackson, Librarian, and Miss Bessie M. Collins, private secretary to Judge Hickenlooper and Reporter of U. S. District Court.**

The very air was redolent with the fragrance emanating from the beautiful flowers and the cordial compliments and commendations from those who had long known and valued the sterling qualities of the veteran, who for three generations had ever been found at his post of duty!

Words fail to express the gratitude of the recipient of these honors, but deep in his heart that has throbbed for eighty-four years, there is wealth of gratitude to all of the Judges, as Hayes says, the noblest that God has made, to the many officials and court attaches who have made most pleasant, the duties that God so kindly called him to perform. Dabney.

Harvard Theolog Leads Class

Afro-American

10-17-31

Baltimore, Md.

BOSTON, Mass.—Harry V. Richardson, a senior in the Theological School of Harvard University, has just been appointed to receive one of the two highest scholarships granted in that institution. This is his second high honor within a year.

Last May he was awarded first place in the Billings Contest for "excellence in pulpit delivery" in a contest with nine competitors. The present scholarship comes as a result of his having stood highest in the difficult General Examinations last June.

COLORED GIRLS BEST KANSAS U. STUDENTS

Call

10-16-31

Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas Citians in Group Making High Honors

By **LUCILE BLUFORD**

LAWRENCE, Kas. — For the second time within three years, Delta chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority ranked first in scholarship among the fifteen national sororities at the University of Kansas during the school year, 1930-31, it was announced from the office of the university registrar last Saturday.

The average of the group of eleven women was 1.85, which is .15 of a point less than a "B" grade. The rating of the second highest sorority, Alpha Omicron Pi, white, was 1.73 and the average of the highest ranking national fraternity, Alpha Kappa Lambda, also white, was 1.54. The colored group thus maintainel the highest average among all social Greek letter organizations on the K. U. campus.

Grade Point System

The grading system is based upon alloting 3 grade points for each hour of "A" grade; 2 for "B"; 1 for "C"; O for "D" --1 for "F."

Two years ago, during the year 1928-29, Alpha Kappa Alpha also placed first scholastically at K. U., with an average of 1.77. Year before last, however ,the group dropped to last place rating. 1.54. The ranking is computed from the average of the grades of the active members of the organization.

Last June Graduates

The active members of the group which stood highest last year are: Aulette Abernathy, teacher at Sumner high school, Kansas City, Kas.; Anna Jeanne McCampbell, teaches at Florida A. and M. college, Tallahassee, Fla.; Etta G. Moten, broadway star, New York; Yvette Jenkins, Kansas City; all the foregoing having been graduated from the university last June: Gwendolyn Butler, Kansas City; Frances Gordon, Leavenworth; Alberta Everett, Lawrence; L. Bluford, Kansas City, all seniors at K. U.; Sylvia Burdette, Kansas City, junior; Margaret Smith, Kansas City, who because of illness is not in school during the ensuing semester; and Dorothy Cropp McCalep, Lawrence.

A. K. A. Girls Smartest On College Campus But Fail To Get Cup

Courier 10-24-31
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Colored Girls at Colorado Teachers College Ignored Purposely As White Sorority Gets Coveted Prize—Has Been Mooted Question For Six Years.

GREELEY, Col., Oct. 22—(ANP)—With the announcement of the averages of scholarship for the last quarter at Colorado Teachers' College, the interesting fact is revealed that, for the sixth consecutive quarter, Alpha Kappa chapter of Alpha Kappa sorority again leads all social sororities on the campus, and for the sixth consecutive time Alpha Kappa has been ignored in the awarding of the scholarship cup that supposedly goes to the woman Greek letter organization having the highest average.

It will be recalled that a year ago last spring President Frazier, of this great American institution of higher learning, "abolished" the awarding of the cup because the colored sorority had been so tenaciously consistent as the high ranking organization on the campus. It will be recalled that this final desperate gesture was the outgrowth of the chapter's efforts to find out just why they had not received that which they had earned. It also will be recalled that every reason and "explanation" advanced for the non-awarding of the trophy was rebutted proved to be a mis-statement, a gross misrepresentation or a deliberate falsehood and that Frazier was finally forced to admit that there was really no reason why the trophy had not been presented (other than the unstated reason that the chapter was one of Negroes).

Evidently this "abolition" (by the same weird processes that effected it) has been rescinded, for at a recent chapel exercise, with all pomp and ceremony, this award, that nobody else cared anything about, was given to Delta Phi Epsilon—this cup which had only been won again by the sorors of Alpha Kappa Alpha.

H.U. PROFESSOR IN PARIS

Afro-American
10-17-31

(Paris Bureau of the AFRO)

PARIS— Hilyard Robert Robinson, professor of architecture at Howard University has arrived in this city after a tour of Germany, Holland, and Belgium where he has been making an investigation of the economical and social consequences of housing by the government for persons with low incomes, with special emphasis on the development of an improved technique in dwellings which he intends to apply to colored communities when he returns to America.

Baltimore

Among the cities he visited and in which he was cordially received by the officials are: Berlin, Hanover, Dessau, Frankfort-on-Main, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Delft, and the Hague. After leaving Paris he will go to Austria, and Czecho-Slavakia for the same purpose.

In Frankfort he went to the headquarters of the International Housing Association, of which he is a member, and in Berlin the Bau-Ausstelling. In Paris he visited the Exposition where he declared himself very much impressed by its architecture.

This research and study into low cost housing, which by the way, is being financed out of Prof. Robinson's own savings, will be put into practical application first in Harlem, which, he says, "represents the most difficult aspects of housings conditions among American colored people."

At the end of the tour he will return to Berlin where he will study for one [illegible]

COLORADO AND KANSAS GROUPS RANK HIGHEST

10/24/31

GREELY, Colo.—(ANP)—With the announcement of the averages of scholarship for the last quarter at Colcrado Teachers' College, it is revealed that, for the sixth consecutive quarter, Alpha Kappa chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority again leads all social sororities on the campus—and for the sixth consecutive time Alpha Kappa has been ignored in the awarding of the scholarship cup that supposedly goes to the woman Greek letetr organization having the highest average.

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HOWARD SCIENTIST MAKES NOTABLE DISCOVERY

Tribune

With the aid of a miiroscope, Dr. M. A. Raines, associate professor of botany at Howard University, has discovered on a lampshade an artificial sand made of glass, particularly adapted to laboratory work in measuring the swelling of seeds and other investigations in connection with the study of the growth of plants.

10-30-31

The sand consists of solid glass beads, as small as one one-hundredth of an inch in diameter which are manufactured in Italy and Czechoslavakia, being used in this country in the crystal frosting finish to paper and fabric surfaces.

Washington D.C.

The fact that the grains are perfectly spherical and will glide and roll easily over one another, under water as well as when dry, much more so than any sand hitherto commercially obtainable, makes the discovery of scientific value.

Hutchinson Girl Has Prize Essay in Fire Prevention Contest; 15 Whites Entered

Call
10-16-31
Kansas City, Mo.

HUTCHINSON, Kas.—Miss Joe Ann Watts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. T. Watts, here, won second prize in a fire-prevention essay contest sponsored by the school board, at the Chamber of Commerce last Wednesday. Miss Watts was the only colored student entered and was in competition with fifteen other children. She won a cash prize of $2.00.

YEAR BOOK EDITOR IS GRANTED LEAVI

Informer
10-17-31
Houston, Texas

Tuskegee, Ala.—(CNS)—Professo Monroe N. Work, director of the de partment of records and reasearch a Tuskegee Institute, has been grante year's leave of absence to pursu graduate study at the University o Chicago. He will spend his time i research on the subject of the "cul tural background and traditions of th South." His work is being finance by the Julius Rosenwald Foundatior

Prof. Work, who is best known a the editor of the Negro Year Book received the Harmon award in 192 for "scholarly research."

H.U. Professor Discovers an Artificial Sand

Afro-American
10-31-31

WASHINGTON, D.C. (ANP)—With the aid of a microscope, Dr. M. A. Raines, associate professor of botany at Howard University, has discovered on a lampshade an artificial sand made of glass, particularly adapted to laboratory work in measuring the swelling of seeds and other investigations in connection with the study of the growth of plants.

Baltimore Md

The sand consists of solid glass beads, as small as one-hundredth of an inch in diameter, which are manufactured in Italy and Czechoslovakia, being used in this country in the crystal frosting finish to paper and fabric surfaces.

Harvard Student Gets 2nd High Honor In Year

Pittsburgh Courier
10-17-31

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 15—Harry V. Richardson, a senior in the Theological School of Harvard University, has just been appointed to receive one of the two highest scholarships granted in that institution. This is the second high honor within a year that has come to Mr. Richardson.

Last May he was awarded first prize in the Billings Contest for "excellence in pulpit delivery" in a contest with nine competitors. The present scholarship comes as a result of his having stood first in the difficult general examinations last June.

It is quite a distinction to receive either of these honors, and to receive them both within a year is an achievement of the highest order.

Mr. Richardson is not only a brilliant student, but is a gifted public speaker as well. He is favored with a pleasing personality, and has the rare ability to interpret religion in a profoundly practical way. He bids fair to be one of the religious leaders of his day.

In winning these honors he brings credit both to himself and to his race in one of the greatest schools of its kind in the country.

Education-1931

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

WEST POINT'S DRUG STORE IS IN CHARGE OF NEGRO SERGEANT

Courier 10-31-31
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A six-foot Negro staff sergeant, S. G. Chadman, from Alabama, is in charge of the drugs and prescriptions at West Point, the nation's training school for officers, according to an article in the "American Druggist" for October, received by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Sergeant Chadman, says the article, summarized by the N. A. A. C. P., once worked in a drug store in his home town. When he enlisted in the army and his experience became known, he was sent to an army medical hospital where he studied under the direction of a registered pharmacist.

"And while he is not a registered pharmacist," says the article, "and has never attended a regular school of pharmacy, he has the confidence of all the officers at West Point, and they say he has never made a mistake in filling a prescription. He mixes all the bulk medicines that are doled out to ailing soldiers and their families.

"The sergeant fills an average of forty prescriptions a day, besides attending to the emergency wants of patients in the hospital. The hospital can accommodate 175 patients, and while it is never full there is always enough work in the pharmacy to make a busy day."

ALA. SOLDIER IS HEAD OF W. POINT ARMY DRUG STORE

Chicago Ill

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 27—(CNS)—S. G. Chadman, Negro Staff Sergeant, whose native home is in Alabama, is in charge of the drug and prescription counter at West Point, which serves all the officers, enlisted men and their families stationed at this barracks. An article appearing in a recent issue of the American Druggist carries a complete account of Chadman's work.

"While he is not a registered pharmacist," says the article "and has never attended a regular school of pharmacy, he has the confidence of all the officers at West Point, and they say he has never made a mistake in filling a prescription. He mixes all the bulk medicines that are doled out to ailing soldiers and their families.

"The Sergeant fills an average of forty prescriptions a day, besides attending to the emergency wants of patients in the hospital. The hospital can accomodate 175 patients, and while it is never full there is always enough work in the pharmacy to make a busy day."

YEAR BOOK EDITOR GRANTED LEAVE TO STUDY AT CHICAGO

10-31-31

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—(DPS)—Dr. R. R. Moton, principal Tuskegee Institute, has granted a year's leave of absence for study at the University of Chicago to Monroe N. Work, director of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Work, accompanied by Mrs. Work, left Tuskegee recently to pursue a year of extensive study on "The Cultural Background and Traditions of the South." The work is being conducted under a grant by the Julius Rosenwald Fund in cooperation with Tuskegee Institute, and will follow lines along which little definite and organized effort has been previously directed.

Before taking their leave Mr. and Mrs. Work were guests of the research department staff at a dinner party at Dorothy Hall.

The dinner was a testimonial of the high regard of his staff for Mr. Work and was also a tribute to him upon his completion and publication of the eighth edition of the Negro Year Book, a standard reference on the Negro, which has for nearly twenty years been published by Tuskegee Institute with Mr. Work as editor. This latest edition is the most comprehensive yet issued and contains much new matter. The typesetting and press work was done by the institute's division of printing and exhibits a high grade of craftsmanship and supervision.

The William E. Harmon Award for distinguished achievement among Negroes was awarded, in 1928, to Mr. Work for scholarly research and educational publicity through his periodic publication of the Negro Year Book and his recent 'Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America.'"

During Mr. Work's absence the department will be in charge of Ralph N. Davis who has been connected with it for a number of years.

Drowning Hero

Journal and Guide

Citizens are still praising the heroism of Joseph Brown, of 1616 Barre St., who dove into the chilly waters of the Lafayette River under the new Granby Street Bridge a score of times in an effort to save a young white boy, Willis Marvin Scarborough, Jr., Wednesday afternoon of last week. The youth fell from the bridge when he was trying to climb onto it. He had disappeared under the water when Brown came along, partly disrobed, and began diving with William Husing, white, for the body.

NOV 21 1931

Norfolk, Va.

Policemen and firemen found the body after 15 minutes of dragging, but efforts to revive the boy were unsuccessful. Meanwhile, Brown and Husing, shivering from cold and exposure, aided in dragging. Brown did not dress until the body was found, and then he was put into an automobile, given a police motorcycle escort, and sent home where he could guard against pneumonia or other ill effects from his exposure.

NEGRO STUDENT IS ELECTED TO HONOR SOCIETY

Tribune
11-25-31
Washington, D. C.

Columbus, O., Nov.—Hunter Hopson, a colored student at the Ohio State University, despite discouragement of Negro students desiring to enter the engineering courses, has won the distinction of being elected to Eta Kappa Nu, national electrical engineering fraternity. He was informed of this high honor, reserved to only ten members in any one class, at a dinner by the fraternity to which he was an invited guest.

Mr. Hopson was going to forego the honor as he could not afford to pay the initiation fee, but C. E. Dickinson, president of the Ohio State Conference of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reports that the necessary funds were made available by a group of colored business men.

Mr. Dickinson reports: "This is the third time we have been able to help colored students this year. Ohio State University had not in twenty years had a Negro student in its band. Last year, after considerable trouble, we got a young man from Columbus in the band but he was not able to purchase his uniform so we loaned him the money. Also, a student, Vernon Lewis, exhibited considerable promise in track but could not make his second quarter. We paid his fees and he won the one-half mile championship.

"This money loaned is paid back to the local N.A.A.C.P. branch often with some addition and this rotating fund offers help for other students."

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Mrs. Moton Given Honorary Degree

Afro-American

Bennett College Confers M.A. Degree on Wife of Tuskegee Principal

11-28-31

GREENSBORO, N.C.—(By Mary Franklin for ANP)—With her husband, together with Dr. G. Lake Imes and Bishop Robert E. Jones in the academic procession of the Founder's Day exercises, Mrs. R. R. Moton, wife of the Tuskegee principal, received the master of arts degree at Bennett College for Women here, Tuesday.

Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Moton, who not only presides over the family of the Tuskegee head, also is the director of the Department of Women's Industries at the school, president of the Tuskegee Women's Club, a member of the executive committee of the athletic association and president of the Alabama State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Dr. Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta, delivered the principal address at the Founder's Day exercises.

Student in Leading Engineering Fraternity

Afro-American
11-28-31

COLUMBUS, O.—Hunter Hopson, an engineering student at Ohio State, has been elected to Eta Kappa Nu, national electrical engineering fraternity. Only ten members in any one clas are admitted to the organization. Hopson was about to forego the honor because he lacked the inititition fee, but the Ohio State Conference of Branches, N.A.A.C.P., advanced the necessary money.

Honor Tablet Planned for Dead Diplomats

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—(CNS)—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson announced last week that an honor roll on a tablet would be erected in the department of state listing the names of all members of the foreign service of the United States who died at their post either "because of unusual diseases in foreign climes" or under tragic and heroic circumstances while in line of duty.

A partial list made public last week included the name of one Race man, Henry Highland Garnett, former minister to Liberia.

Defender

The list, in process of completion, will contain the names of many more Race men who gave their lives to their country in foreign service, inquiry at the state department revealed. Difficulty was being experienced, it was said, in finding out which of the number of men of our Race who died in the service abroad would be entitled to a place on the roll of honor, because the circumstances surrounding their death in many instances were clouded. A partial list of those likely to receive a place on this memorial tablet follows:

9-26-31

To Include Notables

Henry Highland Garnett of New York, appointed minister resident and consul general to Liberia Oct. 26, 1881. A letter from his daughter, Mary Highland Garnett, dated Feb. 21, 1882, stated that he died of fever at his post Feb. 13, 1882. Alexander Clark, minister to Liberia from Aug. 16, 1890, to June 5, 1891. Clark wrote the state department here in April of 1891 that he was ill from "African fever." On June 5, 189-, Vice Consul Payne cabled the department that he had died, but stated none of the circumstances surrounding his death.

Chicago Ill

William D. McCoy of Indiana, minister to Liberia, appointed Jan. 11, 1893, died at Monrovia, Liberia, May 16, 1893. A letter from the secretary of the legation stated: "Minister McCoy died from a bilious attack excited through climatic influences."

James L. Curtis of Chicago, brother of Dr. A. M. Curtis of Washington, minister to Liberia, was appointed Oct. 25, 1915, and died Oct. 24, 1917, "en route to Freetown for operation." No further advices concerning the cause of his death were known at the state department. William T. Francis of Nashville, Tenn., was appointed to Liberia July 9, 1927, and died at his post of yellow fever July 15, 1929. He held the rank of minister to Liberia.

Race Diplomats Colorful

The history of diplomats of our Race in the foreign service of the government is one pointed to with pride by officials of the state department. Many have carried on for the United States numerous delicate diplomatic negotiations. The first to receive a diplomatic appointment was Ebenezer Don Carlos Bassett, who was appointed minister to Haiti on April 16, 1869, by President Grant. He served until Nov. 27, 1877, at which time he presented his letters of recall to the then President Hippolyte of Haiti. He was succeeded by Frederick Douglass, who was appointed minister to Haiti June 26, 1899 by President Harrison. Later, on Sept. 20, 1899, he was appointed charge d'affaires to the Dominican republic at St. Domingo. He relinquished both posts on July 30, 1891. William D. Crum of Charleston, S. C., was appointed minister to Liberia June 13, 1910. He died Dec. 7, 1912, while at home in Charleston on leave. Solomon Porter Hood of Trenton, N. J., was appointed minister of Liberia Oct. 26, 1921. He relinquished his post two years later because of ill health.

Many other men of Color have served in the diplomatic corps of the United States. Notable among these is James Weldon Johnson, who at one time served as a consul in Nicaragua. Information with respect to the lives of other foreign service officers of Color will be appreciated by the division of current information of the department of state, officials of that division stated last week.

Miss Esther Emmalyne Bryant Wins Fire Prevention Trophy

Tribune 11-12-31

Savannah Ga.

Takes First Prize In Annual Rotary Club's Essay Contest

BRINGING MUCH HONOR TO CUYLER

Several Other Awards Are Made to Children For Excellent Papers

The Savannah Rotary Club's Cup for the best essay on fire prevention will be held by Cuyler High school for the next twelve months in view of the essay submitted by Esther Emmalyne Bryant which was adjudged the best of all submitted by the students participating, both white and colored. She is a member of IIB class of the senior high school and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Bryant of 820 East 38th street.

First prize among the colored junior high school students was won by Dorothy Lucile Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Scott, 3A-1, Cuyler Junior High, and first prize among elementary schools was awarded to Rebecca Walker of Flowersville school.

There were no essays submitted this year by the white senior high schools in this essay contest which is held annually during Fire Prevention Week. The trophy awarded is the William S. Rankin cup and is open to all senior high school students. The report of the committee in charge of the contest is as follows:

> We beg to submit the following unanimous decision of two of your judges on essays written on fire prevention.
>
> In the report you will notice that Savannah Senior High School has contributed no essay. We regret this as we believe that the older pupils should be able to write essays more easily and with better skill than the children of the elementary grades. It seems to show that the interest has been mostly with the younger children and that the older pupils have had no time to bother much.
>
> This is only true of the white schools. The colored schools showed the opposite. The essays of Cuyler High School seem to us to be exceptionally good, and we believe this is due in large measure to the maturity of the pupils. Following is the list of those we have chosen:
>
> White Junior High—First, Champ McAlpin, 3B1, Chatham Junior High; second, Amelia Wooten, 1B-1, Henry Junior High. White elementary—First, Catherine Woodruff, 6B, Thunderbolt School second, Corine Swindelle, 6B-1, Waters Avenue School.
>
> Tribune
>
> Colored Senior High—First, Esther E. Bryant IIB, Cuyler Senior High; second, Ruth Taylor 12B, Cuyler Senior High. Colored elementary—First, Rebecca Walker, Flowersville School; second, Lucile Floyd, Flowersville School.
>
> 11-12-31
>
> Best essay of all submitted, Esther B. Bryant, Cuyler Senior High School.
>
> Savannah Ga.
>
> The delay in completing our work has been due to the necessity in many cases to read the essays thoroughly and to reread many of them. It has taken one judge about the same time to complete the work as the other. We have given all papers our careful consideration.

A REAL NEGRO SCHOLAR

Christian Recorder
12-31-31
Philadelphia
Pennsylvania

Scholarship among Negroes is a very rare thing. To the descendatns of slaves book learning is so new, that most Negroes who have received a little of it, have their bump of conceit so greatly enlarged that it is difficult for them to retain the intellectual humility so necessary to scholarship. Again the constituency with which Negroes have to deal, as a rule, has such low intellectual standards that it is difficult for them to rise above the demands of otheir constituents. Scholarship, therefore, is something very mediocre and will be for many years to come. There are, however, signs of great improvements.

Mr. Monroe N. Work, Director of Research in Tuskegee, is one of the few Negroes who have shown real signs of scholarship. In research he has been painstaking and, in the main, accurate. He has shown rare patience and self restraint and has resisted the temptations of cheap newspaper notoriety more largely than any Negro we know.

His publication of the "Bibliography of the Negro" was a real achievement, and ranks as one of the best pieces of research in the bibliographical field. Those who cannot appreciate it from the point of view of scholarship will believe it is some thing when they learn that it was published by H. & W. Wilson and costs $12.50 and is the highest-priced book ever published by an American Negro. It is indispensible, also, to any library on the Negro.

The "Negro Year Book," on which Mr. Work has been working for 15 years or more, has just come off the press, improved and enlarged. It represents another fine achievement. It sells for $2.00.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Wins Latin Honors in Media, Pa., High School

Age 6-6-31

New York, N.Y.

Media, Pa.—Clarence Guy, a Negro senior in the Media High School, Media, Pa., is the most proficient student of Latin that has ever graced the halls of the school.

Such is the statement made by the principal, Dr. W. H. Michaels, in a recent address before the Cheyney Community League, of which Dr. Leslie P. Hill is president. Mr. Guy has proven his ability as an orator, having won first prizes in contests sponsored by the Media Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Lodge of Elks. He is nineteen years of age and a dependable player on the football and baseball teams of the High School.

Mr. Guy is proficient in all of his other studies as well, only "A" and "A plus" appearing on his report during the year. He plans to enter Harvard University in the fall

Miss Belle Tobias Wins Biology Scholarship At Wellesley College

Age 6-6-31

New York, N.Y.

Miss Belle C. Tobias, who receives the degree of bachelor or arts from Barnard College, Columbia University, this week, has been awarded the scholarship in biology for graduate study next year at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

During her career at Barnard Miss Tobias has achieved considerable distinction. In her freshman year, she was sent to Detroit as a delegate to the Student Volunteer Convention. In her junior year, she was one of eight students chosen to represent Barnard at the Student League of Nations Assembly at Yale University. For three years she was a member of the College Glee Club, and at the last commencement received the Herman prize for the best work in botany for the college year.

An additional honor won by Miss Tobias was in her election to Phi Beta Kappa.

Miss Tobias is the second colored student to receive a degree from Barnard College, the first being Miss Zora Neale Hurston, protege of Fannie Hurst, the novelist.

Miss Tobias is a daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Channing H. Tobias of 203 West 122nd street.

Elise Ayer Is First Negro Woman On Principal's List

Age 6-6-31

New York, N.Y.

Licenses to serve as elementary school principals in the New York city school system were granted to one man and four women by the Board of Examiners on Tuesday. Among this group is Mrs. Gertrude Elise Ayer, wife of Dr. Vernon Ayer of 221 West 135th street, and who is now assistant principal of Public School 90. When appointed principal, Mrs. Ayer will be the first Negro woman to serve in this position in New York City.

She is the daughter of Dr. P. Johnson and has been in the city school system for the past ten years.

Mrs. Ayer took the examination for principal four years ago and made a general average of 68 per cent.

The retirement of Miss Elisa Kornmann as principal of Junior High School 136, at the end of the present school term and the promotion of a principal from one of the Harlem elementary schools to Miss Kornmann's place, is believed to make possible her appointment to a principalship this fall. Principals of the elementary schools in New York earn $5,000 yearly.

Hunter Girls Get Additional Honors

Amsterdam News

College Juniors Named English Fraternity Unit Officials

4-7-31

Dorothy Williams and Lula Burton, juniors at Hunter College and the first two Negro girls to be elected to Sigma Tau Delta, the national honorary English fraternity, have been further honored with the respective offices of treasurer and secretary of the Theta Beta chapter.

As fellow-classmates and English majors, Miss Williams and Miss Burton have similar scholastic careers. Miss Williams writes "Irrelevancies," a column in Bulletin, the college newspaper, and is feature editor of Wistarion, Hunter's senior year book. She is a graduate of the Hand Academy in Madison, Conn., where she edited the school weekly, The News, and was editor-in-chief of The Lantern, the senior year book. Miss Williams was active in athletics, receiving her letters in hockey and basketball.

New York, N.Y.

Miss Burton is a reporter on Bulletin, and until her recent resignation was editor of "Organizations and Publications" on the staff of Wistarion. For three semesters she held the presidency of the Brooklyn division of the English Club and is now treasurer of the English Club at the Mann building. In the January issue of Echo, the college quarterly, a story, "Ma Anna May,' written by Miss Burton, was published. She took part in the annual varsity show "Alice in Wonderland," at the college on Friday and Saturday evenings.

Miss Burton edited her high school magazine, The Lane Mirror, held the presidency of two clubs and received at graduation a D. A. R. medal for excellence in history and a Bosson certificate. Last year she was awarded the Alpha Kappa Alpha scholarship of $150, given to the Negro girl graduate whose academic rating is the highest in the city high schools.

Granted Doctor's Degree at U. S. C.

Ellis Oneal Knox Is First on Pacific Coast

3

Defender

6-20-31

Chicago, Ill.

LOS ANGELES, June 18.—Among the graduate students to be granted degrees of doctor of philosophy at the 1931 commencement of the University of Southern California was Ellis Oneal Knox, who is the first member of his group to be so honored. Dr. Knox received his bachelor's degree at the University of California in 1922 and his master's degree at U. S. C. in 1928.

A native son of this state, Dr. Knox completed his preparatory work in the schools of Lake county. In 1922 he was appointed on the faculty of the Phoenix Union high school of Phoenix, Ariz., as an instructor in mathematics and military science. Four years later he became a teacher in the local city schools and enrolled in the graduate school at the University of Southern California in the department of education.

Dr. Knox majored in the history of philosophy and education and submitted for his degree a dissertation on the trend of philosophical doctrines in American denominational colleges with a chapter showing the application of these doctrines to American youth of color.

Defender

6-13-31

Chicago, Ill.

PHI BETA KAPPA—MISS Josephine D. Matson, 231 E. 59th St., Chicago, who was initiated into the Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic society. She graduates from the University of Chicago this month.

2 Brothers Get M. A. Degree

Defender

6-20-31

Chicago, Ill.

NEW BEDFORD, Conn. June 18.—Two brothers, one at the Leland Stanford university and the other at Brown university, received their master's degrees this month.

Lawrence H. Knox and Clinton E Knox are the brothers and they both are residents of this city, sons of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Knox, 183 Campbell St.

Lawrence is a graduate of the New Bedford high school. He received his bachelor of science degree, cum laude, from Bates college in Maine in 1928. After teaching for a short period at Morehouse college, Atlanta, he resigned to enter Stanford university. He was granted his master's degree at the convocation ceremonies last Monday.

Clinton finished from the same high school in 1926 and then enrolled at Williams college where he was given a bachelor of arts degree last June. In his junior year he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary society, and at the annual commencement exercises he was awarded the Horace Clark prize scholarship of $500 and a fellowship from Brown university for $550. He took special graduate work at the Harvard summer school last year and in the fall entered Brown. He received his master's degree last Saturday.

Fifteen Negro Girls to Receive Bachelor of Arts Degree

Amsterdam News

6-17-31

New York, N.Y.

Fifteen Negro girls will be graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts this evening when Hunter College holds its commencement exercises at Carnegie Hall. There are 840 girls in the class.

The graduates shown above (left to right, front row) and their major subjects are: Ruth Ford, 760 East 221st street, Latin; Arline Morrison, 10 West 131st street, mathematics; Una M. Nanco, 227 West 116th street, Spanish; Dorothy M. Coleman, 1706 Dean street, Brooklyn, political science; Katherine M. Linder, 413 West 118th street, music; Ethelyn Mulholland, 230 West 150th street, mathematics; Cynthia D'Aquin, 824 St. Nicholas avenue. In the back row (left to right) are Constance V. Jackson, 669 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, chemistry; Theodora Moorehead, 109 East 129th street, Latin; Lois M. Gairy, 14 East 139th street, Latin; Vivian C. Keith, 152 West 131st street, Spanish; Frances R. Jackson, 853 St. Nicholas avenue, Latin; Roslyn H. Morrison, 10 West 131st street, mathematics; Ferris Warren, 223 West 137th street. Iris Terry, 416 West 146th street, who majored in chemistry, is not in the photograph.

Dorothy Coleman and Ruth Ford have made enviable records in the college. Miss Ford, an Alpha Chi Alpha scholarship student, is a member of the junior Phi Beta Kappa, an officer of Eta Sigma Phi's Hunter chapter, and the Classical Club. As a member of the Journalism Club she reported school news for The Amsterdam News one year, and for the New York Age during the next term.

Miss Coleman is a member of Alpha Chi Alpha and the Make-up Box, the dramatic club. Miss Keith was secretary of the Spanish Club in her sophomore year.

Mrs. Jackson is the wife of the Harlem restaurantei., Johnnie Jackson.

MORE GRADUATES

The Guardian

FROM GRAMMAR, HIGH, VOCATIONAL OR OTHER SCHOOLS

BOSTON TRADE SCHOOL

Joseph Lewis, George Hunter, John Joffman, Harry Joyce.

BOSTON LATIN SCHOOL

Ralph Johnston, Oscar Jordan, Reid Peggram.

6-27-31

MECHANIC ARTS HIGH SCHOOL

Guardian

James Johnson, Manza Thomas, Joshua Edwards, E. Ashley, Leo Allen, Peter Irish.

Boston Mass

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL

Kenneth E. Bowden, Herbert D. Bynol, Alonzo M. Clarke, Reginald M. Coles, Kenneth D. Cooke, Edward W. Cooper, Lincoln L. Hinds, Lloyd T. Horton, Jr., Paul H. Jones, James T. Owens, James E. W. Stewart, Henry B. Tyrell.

HIGH SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ARTS

Alice Raynor, Mary Davis, Esther Bell, Doris Jones, Mary Nathan, Odessa Skeete, Althea Murray, Marjorie Ausby, Elsie Brown, Edith Washington, Emma Brown.

CHELSEA HIGH GRADUATE

Miss Mazie Johnson graduated from the Chelsea High School. Miss Johnson was the only Colored girl in a class of 386 pupils. She expects to take up nursing.

ROXBURY MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL

Craig York, Robert Joyner, Edmund Cheltenham, Herbert Wilkins, Kenneth McClane, Bertha Robinson, Althea Harris, Delphine Coleman, Florence Mayo, Eleanor Hebron, Eleanor Davis, Evelyn Simons, Christine Benders, Dorothy Dinkle.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL

Olga Wint, Agatha Guilford, Rebecca Myrick, Cherrybelle Mason, Nellie Mae Harriston, Gwendolyn Robinson, Mazie Di Costa, Daisy Johnson, Ina Prescott, Elizabeth Goff, Verona Skinner, Pearl Wilson.

DWIGHT GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Fred Richardson, Leon Baily, Keith Williams, Joseph Booker, Winston Andrews, Raymond Wilder, Gordon Robbins, Samuel Hawkins, William Markham, James Fox, William Lovette, Joshua Sutton, Clifford Sinclair, Arnold Steeves, Kenneth Gordon, Wesley Marshall, Charles Perry, Lawrence Bardoville.

HYDE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Naomi R. Johnson, Ethel Carter, Bernard R. Lewis, Carol A. C. Ingram, Sylvia I. Bynol, Lillian T. Wilson, Julia J. Joseph, Nellie Lewis, Lenora E. Griffith, Dorothy A. Batson, Eunice L. Martin, Mary Waters, Miriam D. Reddick, Vera F. Wright, Gladys A. Chandler, Ruth E. Phillips, Delores H. Phillips, Lucretia R. A. Lee, Lottie G. Dremery, Dorothy Ware, Mildred Reynolds, May E. Williams, Anna M. Jackson, Gertrude Jones, Eleanor Price, Edythe L. Harris, Gladys McIlvane, Gladys Ward, Willia L. Dremery, Gladys Johnson, Irma Crufud, Jean McCall, Isabell Seymoure, Eloise Mayers, Enquilla Stephens, Eleanor Thompson, Stella Henry, Dorothea Glover, Reubenetta Payne.

SHERWIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Roger Faskey, Howard McIlvaine, Charles Abbott, Ernest Royal, Calvin Grimes, Clarence Maines, David Haynes, Clarence Tappin, Harold Walbey, Patrick Freeman, Alfred Clarke, Lionel Cox, Henry Widdiso, Clarence Dockett, Judah O'Neil, Arthur Payne, William Welch, Charles Herbert, Alphonso Irving, Clevia Johnson, Major Cousens, William Hadley, George Gooding, William Morrison, John Benders, James Eaddie, Wallace Rose, Lester Averett, Eugene Wood, Harold Wheaton, Wilmouth Craigwell, Robert Hill, Kenneth Williams, Alvin Medley, Clarence Grant, Herbert Greene, William White, Ernest Merchant, Jack Augustus.

A GRADUATE

Miss Rosalia Mayberry of Washington, D. C., has returned to Boston. Afteh graduation from Sargent School of Physical Education, she took some weeks at the Peterboro, N. H., Camp, of the Sargent School. She leaves for Washington and for Wilmington, her home.

CAMBRIDGE GRAMMAR GRADUAATION PARTY

Miss Hazel McCree, the second smartest girl in Ellis Grammar School, North Cambridge, was given a party in honor of her graduation by her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith. Dancing and games were enjoyed by all after which a most delectable collation was served. The young hostess received many beautiful gifts.

GRADUATES OF 1931 EVERETT GRAMMAR SCHOOL, GRADE 8, ROOM 5.

Joan Daughtry, Rita Still, Geraldine Bryant, Marjorie Moore, Gwen Oliver, Gertrude Smith, Alice Goldsboro, Edith Smith, Myrtle Goldsboro, Clarice Haynes, Helen Wentworth, Edna Phillips, Willa Hopkins, Donellda Kennel, Rose May Brown, Cynthia Bolt, Eleanor Hayes.

HELEN HOLIDAY FROM EVERETT GRAMMAR

Helen M. Holiday, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Holiday of 592 Columbus Ave., completes her eighth year of grammar school and graduated from Everett Grammar. Helen was born on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1918, in Wash., D. C. She was the only colored child awarded the baby prize in a health contest given in Mechanics Hall in 1923 by Mayor Curley. She is a member of the Silver Star Girl Reserves at the Y. W. C. A., also a member of the Girl Scouts of Ebenezer Baptist Church and Sunday School. She is the youngest member of her school class. She has very promising abilities as a young artist, and won high applause at a pupils' recital given by Miss Agnes Van Derziee. She has a wonderful touch and is trying hard to win honors next year in her music.

GETS MEDAL AT EMERSON

The Guardian

CHILDREN'S THEATRE DIRECTOR PRESENTS MEDAL TO GENA MAY BROWN — DONATED BY NOTED SOCIETY WOMAN

6-27-31

Gena May Brown, a senior of Emerson College was awarded a medal recently at the college. Mrs. Larz Anderson was the donor and it was presented by Mrs. Gertrude Kay, general director of the Children's Theatre.

Guardian, Boston

This citation was in recognition of her distinguished and faithful work in the Children's Theatre. Only students showing exceptional dramatic ability are accepted as members in the department of the Children's Theatre. Mrs. Brown was appointed to coach plays for children at the Community House, at the Doris School, West Newton, Mass. She recently presented her dramatic class in an outdoor pageant of Indian life, on the lawn at the Davis School.

SIX DUNBAR GRADS GET HARVARD DEGREES

6-27-31

WASHINGTON—Six of the graduates of Harvard University, who received degrees at the commencement exercises on Thursday are former students of the Dunbar High School here.

Baltimore, Md.

Two of the students received high honors: Rupert Lloyd, Williams College, '30, who received his masters degree, has been awarded a fellowship for study in France, 1931-1932. Robert Weaver, B.S., Harvard, who has completed his residence work for Ph.D. degree in economics received his M.A. degree. He passed his general examination in economics this spring and is the first Negro to pass such a test at Harvard.

The other former students of Dunbar who received degrees are: Howard Fitzhugh, B.S., cum laude, who has been admitted to the Harvard graduate school of business administration; R. Percy Bonds, Amherst, '21, M.A. Harvard, 1930, who completed his work for the Ph.D. degree in chemistry.

Rayford Logan, Williams College, '17, a student in the graduate school of arts and science, has completed his residence work for the Ph.D. degree in history. Collins C. George, Howard, '29, who received his M.A. degree in the exercises, Thursday, plans to complete his Ph.D. in that institution.

DUNBAR MEN AT HARVARD

Tribune 6-27-31

Washington, D.C.

Howard Fitzhugh will receive B.S. cum laude, in June. He has been admitted to the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Rupert Lloyd, Williams, 1930, receives his Master of Arts degree from Harvard in June. He has been awarded a fellowship for study in France in 1931-32.

R. Percy Barnes, Amherst, 1921. M.A., Harvard, 1930, is completing his work for the Ph.D. degree in chemistry at Harvard.

Rayford Logan, Williams, 1917, is in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, completing his residence work for the Ph.D. degree in history.

Collins C. George, Howard, 1929, will receive his Master of Arts degree from Harvard, June, 1931. He plans to complete his Ph.D. at that institution.

Robert Weaver, B.S., Harvard, has completed his residence work for the Ph.D. degree in Economics. He passed his general examination this spring. He receives his M.A. from Harvard in June, 1931. Mr. Weaver is the first Negro to pass the general examination in Economics at Harvard.

Of the three Negro college graduates receiving honors at Harvard in the past six years, two, Robert Weaver and Howard Fitzhugh, are Dunbar graduates.

PHI BETA KAPPA GRADUATE—George James Fleming, New York city, Phi Beta Kappa student and bachelor of arts in journalism, who was among those awarded senior honors.

7-4-31

Chicago

WON RACE SCHOLAR

Guardian

MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE OF AWARDS $1000.00 TO IDA M OF ATLANTA FOR TUI MASS. COLLEGE

7-4-31

Boston Mass

Atlanta, Ga., June 30, 1931—basis of scholarship an Mount Holyoke College of Sou ley, Mass., has awarded its racial minority scholarship Louise Miller of 956 Ashby Circle, N. W., Atlanta, a sophomore at Spelman Colleeg. The scholarship of $1,000 was established at the famous New England college for women for the purpose of giving to a colored girl of outstanding scholarship and unusual personality the advantages of that institution. This is the first time that this scholarship has been awarded.

Miss Miller is the daughter of Mrs. Rosalie P. Miller.

WINS GOLD MEDAL

JAMES ARTHUR LE VALLE, who was awarded the Dunn Gold Medal of the Polytechnical High School in Los Angeles, Calif., for the best all around student in school.

7-4-31

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Chicago University Graduates Three Doctors of Philosophy

Afro-American

CHICAGO (ANP)—Nine persons were among those receiving graduate degrees at the Autumn Convocation of the University of Chicago, the 165th graduation exercise of that institution.

Dr. Frazier

Edward Franklin Frazier, Baltimorean and of Fisk University, received a doctorate of social science. His thesis was "The Negro Family in Chicago."

Joseph Lealand Johnson, of Philadelphia, received two degrees, that of doctor of philosophy and doctor of medicine. Dr. Johnson, who formerly taught in Kansas City, goes to Howard University this fall.

Baltimore, Md

Prof. Thomas Washington Talley, of Fisk, received his doctorate in chemistry.

9-19-31

Mrs. Myrtle Redmond Phillips an instructor at Howard University, was awarded a master's degree in education, completing also the major portion of her work on a dctorate using as a thesis subject, "The Development of Public Education for Negroes in the State of Kentucky."

Miss Melissa Mae Elliott won a master's degree in sociology upon her thesis, "News in the Negro Press." Msis Elliott will go into social work in St. Louis this fall.

Miss Lillian Leondra Burwell, a teacher at Howard, received a master's degree in zoology. She is an associate of Prof. Just.

David King Cherry, president of Kittrell College, was awarded a master's degree in education.

Mrs. Maudelle Brown Bousfield received her master's degree in education, co-incidentally with her promotion to the principalship of Douglass grade school in the Chicago Public Schools. Mrs. Bousfield is national president of A.K.A.

Joseph Andrew Reid, a graduate of the College of the City of Detroit, specializing in Spanish, won a master's degree in romance languages.

Elmer Smith, 21-Year Old Negro From Montclair, Is Hero in Belize, Honduras, Disastrous Catastrophe

New York Age

New York, N.Y.

9-19-31

Out of the terrible havoc and destruction which made Belize, Honduras, a waste wilderness of horror and death, comes a story of the heroism and ability of a young colored man, Elmer Smith, 21 son of Mr. and Mrs. Lansing Smith of 131 Claremont street, Montclair, N. J., who rigged up a temporary, hand propelled generator and radioed a summons for help to an astounded world.

Sent to the South American country last December by the Canadian Navigation Co. as its chief technician, young Smith has proved his right to be rated by his company as one of the most expert wireless operators in the world. In fact, so satisfactory were his services the very first month of his employment that his employes voluntarily gave him a bonus of $50 over his contract salary.

Set Up Hand Machine

And when Belize was laid low by the angry waters of the raging ocean, wrecking practically every house in the city and killing thousands, it was Elmer Smith who, calling another man to his assistance, set up a generator in the only house left standing in an area covering two city blocks, and with the man working the generator by hand, developed enough electricity to enable him to put the story of Belize's need on the air to be picked up in Florida and relayed from there to the rest of the world.)

Some mention of his feat was told by the New York Herald Tribune, which mistakenly referred to him as an "amateur." qualities of which heroes are made.

He is married and the father of one child, with wife and babe there in Belize with him. When he reached Guatamala, where he had to change ships on his way to Honduras, the hand of prejudice reached out, and, because of his color, he was not permitted to land until a sum in excess of $13 had been paid in form of some alleged tax.

Since then so outstanding has been his work in Honduras, that Gautamala has made a strong effort to secure his services, but to no avail. He would not leave Belize.

Mr. Smith received his training in the Radio School of America in New York City. His father in Montclair is a well known caterer, and a sister, Miss Bessie Smith, is an art student.

Doctor's Language Degree Awarded to Prof. Spratlin

Amsterdam News

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Middlebury College has awarded the degree of doctor of modern languages to Associate Professor Valurez B. Spratlin, head of the department of romance languages at Howard University, according to information received yesterday.

In order to qualify for the degree, Professor Spratlin spent four summers at Middlebury, with one summer and a full year in Spain. The year was spent at the University of Madrid.

9-23-31

His dissertation was upon Juan Latino, a Negro scholar of the sixteenth century, who was purchased as a slave by a Spanish master. The slave was emancipated as a result of his display of talent, and was at one time a teacher in the University of Granada.

New York, N.Y.

Professor Spratlin received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1919, and master of arts in 1923, both from the University of Denver.

Wright Here to Arrange for Exchange of Professorships

Students Included in U. S. and European Interchange

Amsterdam News

Back in this country after fourteen months at the University of Heidelberg in Germany, Prof. Milton S. J. Wright, dean of Samuel Houston College and former assistant instructor of sociology at Columbia, is nearing the completion of his work in establishing student and professorship exchanges between foreign colleges and Negro institutions in the United States.

9-23-31

Professor Wright, who returned on the Deutschland direct from the council and assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, revealed in an interview that negotiations for the interchange have been completed with English, French and German authorities. As soon as the few objections which have been registered by American whites are overcome the exchange will start, he said.

New York

Although ~~white~~ universities and foreign schools have always exchanged students and professors, the practice has never been attempted with American Negro schools. A movement toward this end was started by Prof. Wright after he noticed the eagerness of German students to learn more about the Negroid constituency of the United States.

The dean, who is on leave of absence from Samuel Houston College in Austin, Texas, will immediately start upon a tour of the chosen schools so that he will be able to return to Heidelberg in November to complete his work on his doctor of philosophy degree. The schools with whom it is hoped that the experiment will be started are Howard, Lincoln, Fisk, Atlanta and Wilberforce Universities and Morgan College.

Negroes in Germany are regarded as a curiosity, he stated. Natives follow you around the streets, feel your skin, look at the bed where you sleep, and ask you if your color will wash off. "There are few Negroes in all Germany," stated Prof. Wright, explaining that he was the only one in the city of Heidelberg.

Racial prejudice is fostered by American and South African students, he continued, and by Adolph Hitler's National Socialist Party, which the Jewish students call the "Ku Klux Klan of Germany." The former express their antipathy because of their background, he elaborated, but the political party claims to oppose the Negro because of the contention that Negro jazz music has corrupted the ancient German culture.

Professor Wright experienced the prejudice of the students in March, 1930, when several American and South African students threatened to withdraw from the Club for Foreign Students if a Negro were allowed membership. Encouraged by the Germans, he applied for membership and was immediately accepted. None of the students withdrew.

PICKENS—"THE MOST MAGNIFICENT VOICE"

Reporter

10-17-31

[illegible]

New York, Oct. [illegible]—Travelers returning from Europe tell of visiting the "Hygienic Exhibit" in Dresden, Germany, where are hung pictures of people chosen to represent the highest attainments in various excellences of personal powers. Among the selections made from all over the world hangs the picture of William Pickens, of the United States (Die Vereinigten Staaten), as an example of "the most magnificent voice."

AWARDED SCHOLARSHIP

[illegible]

10-8-31

St. Louis, Mo.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8—The Commonwealth Fund of the State of New York has awarded a fellowship of $2,000 to Dr. Oliver W. Bousch of the [illegible] class of '32 and a graduate of the Meharry Medical College, who is now enrolled in the Howard University School of Medicine as a post graduate student.

This is the first time that such a grant has been made to a colored physician. Dr. Bousch will spend months at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

New Jersey Boy Hero in Central American Hurricane

Afro-American

9-19-31

Youngster, 21, Mystery Operator who Told World of Disaster.

Baltimore, Md

MONTCLAIR, N.J. — Emerging dramatically from practically obscurity in Central America to the front page of the news world, was the feat of Elmer Lansing Smith, 21 formerly of Montclair, N.J.

Smith was the "mystery man" that radioed to the world the hurricane and tidal wave disaster that destroyed nearly 1,000 lives in the British Honduras.

Despite the fact that all means of communication was destroyed by the hurricane, young Smith, with the assistance of a friend, who turned a hand motor, constructed a temporary radio set and notified the outside world of the disaster that had practically destroyed Belize.

Had it not been for Smith, who is chief radio technician of the Canadian Navigation Company, stationed at Belize, word of the hurricane and appeal for aid might have been withheld for many hours.

Smith was formerly a student at the Montclair (N.J.) High School and later attended the Radio Institute of America, in New York City.

According to the statement of his parents, as a boy he used to make radio sets in rings, pocketbooks and other material, even going to bed with ear receivers on.

From his Claremont avenue home, he established contact with other amateurs in all parts of the world over his station, W2AWD. In October, 1929, he received his commercial license.

After completing his course, he was sent by the Canadian Navigation Company of Canada to Central America as a wireless operator, and so efficiently did he perform his duties that he was later promoted to chief operator, despite his youth.

He is considered to be the best wireless technician in that section of the country, and since his color is no drawback there, is supervisor and in full charge of all wireless apparatus. He is married and is the father of one child, residing at Belize, British Honduras, Box 215.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lansing Smith, and sister, Bessie, reside at 131 Claremont Avenue, Montclair, N.J. They received a cablegram Saturday, stating that he was safe, but was sending his wife and baby home. Smith will remain on duty by special request of his company, which guarantees to protect him.

Heard in Florida

A few hours after the devastating storm swept over Belize, signals from a radio operator calling himself V 2BA were heard from Belize by Ellis McLaur, white amateur operator, of Miami, Fla., and turned over to the United Press.

Other stations soon picked up the signals and the news spread quickly. Smith's identity was not known for twenty-four hours afterwards, however, except on a ship bound north from Belize which had left the day before the hurricane. Charles Barber, white, of Montclair, a passenger on the ship, was able to radio Smith's parents that their son was safe.

Used Temporary Tower

"V 2BA" was able to broadcast by grace of Smith's ihgenuity and trained skill in radio. All radio towers at Belize were down and all electrical current was shut down when the boy faced the task of sending out the news. He improvised sending towers, however, and got several men to turn the generators by hand, giving him sufficient current to broadcast.

Prof. Lewis Awarded Hi Ph.D. from Columbia U

Negro World

8-15-31

Another member of the Departmen of Economics of Howard University in the person of Assistant Professo E. E. Lewis, has just been awarde the degree of doctor of philosophy i economics at Columbia University.

Professor Lewis' dissertation wa "A Study of the Mobility of the Negro Population" conducted under a grant from the Social Researcl Council.

New York

Unlike the usual study on Negro migration, Professor Lewis' work involves independent elaboration of statistical formulae that can be used to measure economic changes in the realm of prices and money, as wel as population.

Professor Lewis is 31 years old, and is a member of the Columbia Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. At Columbia he majored in economics and minored in mathematics. At Howard University Dr. Lewis' work has consisted in cooperating with Dr. Abram L. Harris, head of the department, in the extension of economic research, for which type of work, according to Dr. Harris, Professor Lewis is ably qualified in view of his years of experience in the department of statistics at Columbia.

AWARDED DOCTORATE FOR LANGUAGE STUDY

Argus

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24 — Middlebury College has awarded the degree of doctor of modern language on Associate Professor Valuarez B Spratlin, head of the department of romance languages at Howard University, according to information received today.

9-25-31

Middlebury is regarded as one of the leading language schools of the world, and the new doctor's degree accorded by that institution is the equivalent of the degree of doctor of philosophy granted by the leading educational institutions in America and Europe.

In order to qualify for the degree, Professor Spratlin spent four summers at Middlebury, with one summer and a full year in Spain. The year was spent at the University of Madrid.

St. Louis, Mo.

His dissertation was upon Jaun Latimo, a Negro scholar of the 16th centry, who was purchased as a slave by a Spanish master. The slave was emancipated as a result of his display of talent, and was at one time a teacher in the University of Granada.

SAVES WHITE MAN FROM DROWNING

Courier

10-3-31

Pittsburgh, Pa.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Oct. 1—(ANP) —S. M. Guy, secretary of the Meridian Building and Loan Association escaped death by drowning when rescued by Cecil Willis after the car in which he was riding went over an embankment on the Mountain road and he fell into Lake Restorium. Mr. Guy was unconscious and suffering from shock when rescued.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER
AUG 29 1931

The rucus about location of the new school house for the negroes appears to have been settled off-hand by the trustees of the Thompson Orphanage. The proposition to sell five acres of the property surrounding the orphanage plant was rejected, and that put an end to that proposition. The school board now sees the best course in sticking to the old site on Myers street and building a house that will meet the requirements. Much time and furore could have been avoided if the notion of the trustees could have been secured in advance.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
TIMES

SEP 15 1931

BRAVE RESCUE

The courageous immediate assistance of two Neg. porters from the Colonial liner Concord, John Reis and Bernard Armstrong, was of prime value in rescue work on the schooner Mercedes last evening.

The two men of the Mercedes who were enveloped in flames when seen by the porters would probably have perished at once if it had not been for the way Reis and Armstrong rushed over other craft and suffered severe burns in getting clothing from the imperilled captain and seaman.

The readiness to plunge into grave personal danger for the rescue of fellow men shows that the men possessed of it are finely aware of the values of human life and have inherited and increased the courage necessary to risk their own for the saving of others.

TEACHER FOR 44 YEARS IS RETIRED

Afro-American

10-16-31

POCOMOKE, Md.—After teaching thirty-two years in the public schools of North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, Mrs. Mamie Fisher Foster has been retired by the State of Maryland.

Baltimore

She served 23 years in the Maryland schools, 21 of which were spent in her own county, Worcester, and 3 in Virginia and North Carolina.

She has taught the third generation of one family.

Mrs. Foster is an old graduate of Hampton Institute.

FIRE ESSAY PRIZES AWARDED BY MAYOR

Times

10-10-31

He Delays Luncheon an Hour to Greet 461 Winning Pupils as Splendid Young Citizens.

New York, N.Y.

URGES THEM TO HELP CITY

Spreading Prevention Knowledge Will Cut Huge Loss, He Says—Praises Invalid Girl's Work.

Mayor Walker cheerfully postponed his luncheon for more than an hour yesterday to congratulate the 461 school children who won the annual essay contest on fire prevention and to give them the medals awarded each year to the winners.

Led by the Fire Department Band and an honor guard of firemen, the children marched to City Hall from the Municipal Building. Arriving about 1 o'clock, they waited patiently for the Mayor to appear, but he was delayed by a Board of Estimate meeting.

When he finally came bareheaded down the City Hall steps, the children broke into a shout of greeting. Off to one side, seated in a chair, was Dorothy Erstling, a 15-year-old Harlem girl who was one of the winners despite a cardiac condition that prevents her regular attendance at school.

She was the Mayor's first concern. He shook hands with her warmly and praised her accomplishment in the face of her handicap. After pinning on her medal, he had her chair shifted so that she could witness the whole ceremony without fatigue.

Fire Commissioner Dorman expressed the thanks of his department for the work the children had done and commented favorably on the intelligence and understanding of fire prevention problems displayed in their essays. By discussing the essay topic in their homes, he told the children, they were emphasizing the dangers of fire and were helping to fight fires before they started. He then introduced the Mayor.

"t's one thing to write an essay or preach a sermon," the Mayor said, "but it's quite another to live up to what is written and preached. There are many who do not practice what they preach. The maintenance of the Fire Department costs this city about $20,000,000 a year. What we hope for is that this cost will be lessened as knowledge of fire prevention increases. We hope that what you have written will make an impression on yourselves, so that there may be fewer fires and less destruction of life and property. Be volunteer members of the Fire Department, and make it your business to be an example to others. By doing that and spreading the knowledge of fire prevention methods you will be splendid citizens and great public servants."

One of the first to receive a medal was Euclid Chu, 10-year-old son of Chinese parents, who was one of the youngest winners. He was "all dressed up" in a suit with long trousers for his official reception, and he grinned broadly when he stepped toward the Mayor to receive his award. Halfway through the task of pinning on the medal, the Mayor stopped suddenly, looked at the lad sharply, and asked:

"Did you write the essay yourself?"

"Sure, I wrote it myself," the boy answered.

"All right," said the Mayor, chuckling, "get out of here now."

Euclid took his place with Bryce Anthony, a Negro boy of 11 from Harlem, and Bernard Harris, a freckle-faced, red-headed Celt of 10, to be photographed with the Mayor. The Mayor pinned on many of the medals,

After the medals had been given out, the entire group moved up to the City Hall steps to be photographed. They sang the national anthem and other patriotic songs before disbanding. Dorothy Erstling was taken to her home at 133 East Twenty-second Street by Assistant Fire Chief Patrick Walsh, who also had called for her in his car before the ceremony.

Education - 1931

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

36 on List of Rosenwald Scholarships Announced

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md

Five Physicians, Five Nurses, Twenty-two Teachers, Six Medical Students Included.

CHICAGO. (ANP) — Fellowship awards by the Julius Rosenwald Fund were announced Friday by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Fund.

8-1-31

Fellowships to Post Graduate Medical Students

Fellowships are granted chiefly for the purpose of giving opportunities for advanced study in northern universities to southern teachers and to field. A number of grants are made persons of unusual promise in any in medicine and public health nursing with a view to developing teachers in medical schools and hospitals, and community leaders.

The following are the awards:

Walter A. Adams, M.D., of Clevelan Ohio, for study in Neuro-Psychiatry.

William Beck, M.D., of Nashville, Tenn for study in diseases of the chest at Hen Phipps Institute, Philadelphia.

Everett W. Campbell, M.D., of Chicag for study in heart disease, Northwester University, Chicago.

James E. Coleman, M.D., of Chicago, f study in obstetrics, Loyola University, Chicago.

Marcellus H. Goff, M.D., of Kimball, Va., for study in surgery, University

Fellowships to Undergraduate Medical Students

For Continuation of Their Medical Studies at the Universities Named

Roscoe C. Bullock, of New York City, Tufts College Medical School, Boston.

Elmer E. Collins, of Cedar Rapids, Iow at University of Iowa, College of Medicin

Charles R. Drew, of Rosslyn, Va., McGill University Faculty of Medicine, Montreal, Canada.

William O. Harris, of Atlantic City, N.J., at Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio.

James E. Walker, of Washington, D.C., at Howard University School of Medicine, Washington.

Warner R. Wright, of Los Angeles, Calif., at Howard University School of Medicine, Washington.

Fellowships in Nursing

Ruth S. Fitzgerald, of Teachers College, Winston-Salem, N.C., for study at Columbia University, New York City. *

Lazarenah Miller, of Negro Bureau, Henry Phipps Institute, Philadelphia, for study at Columbia University, New York City. *

Pauline R. Hewlett, Public Health Nurse, of Oklahoma City, for study at University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Sadie B. Lyles, of Provident Hospital, for study at Columbia University, New York City.

Eola V. Lyons, Superintendent of Nurses, Flint-Goodridge Hospital, New Orleans, for study and observation of hospital administration at Provident Hospital, Baltimore and elsewhere.

* In cooperation with Lincoln Hospital Training School, New York.

General Fellowships

Lucy Barrow, of Philander Smith College, for study of home economics at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

J. Max Bond, of the Kentucky Interracial Commission, for study of sociology at the University of California, Berkeley.

Charles W. Buggs, of the University of Minnesota, for research in bacteriology at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Ralph J. Bunche, of Howard University, for original research in political science in Africa.

Mabel Byrd, of Fisk University, for study of economics at the University of Chicago.

Anna M. Cooke, of Spelman College, for study of dramatic art under Serge Oukrainsky, Chicago.

V. B. Daniel, Wiley College, for study of sociology at the University of Chicago.

Penrose Goodall, of Howard University, for study of social work at the University of Chicago.

Vivian G. Harsh, of Chicago, traveling fellow in the field of library service.

Frederic J. Lacey, of West Virginia State College, for study of industrial education at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

David A. Jane, Jr., of West Virginia State College, for study of college administration at University of Chicago.

Charlotte W. Lytle, of Winston-Salem, N.C., for study of library service at Hampton Institute.

Kathryn McCracken, of New Haven, Conn., for study of social work at the New York School of Social Work, New York City.

Minnie Petway, of Chicago, for study of economics at the University of Wisconsin Summer School for Workers in Industry.

Charles Richards, of Chicago, for study of economics at the University of Wisconsin Summer School for Workers in Industry.

Valentine Strickland, of Georgia State Industrial College, for study of agriculture at Massachusetts State College, Amherst.

Grace Sullivan, of Kentucky State Industrial College, for study of home economics at Iowa State College, Ames.

Charles M. Toms, of the University of Kansas, for study of social work at the New York School of Social Work, New York City.

Lorenza Cole, of London, England, for study of piano in Matthay's School, London, England.

Ruth Anna Fisher, of Washington, D.C., for study of music in London, Eng.

Mildred Greenwood, of Atlanta, Ga., for study of piano at Oberlin College.

Bessie Mayle, of Spelman College, for study of music at Boston University.

Named for $5,000 Capper Award

Independent

4-30-31

Dr. G. W. Carver and Thoma Monroe Campbell have been suggested for consideration to receive the Capper award this yea for distinguished service to American agriculture. The award provided annually by Senator Arthu Capper, publisher of six farm papers, is $5,000 in cash and a gol medal designed by the Nationa Fine Arts Commission, the sam commission that designs the Congressional medals of honor.

Each year the award is made t a living American who has rendered distinguished service to th agriculture of the United State Stephen M. Babcock of Madiso Wis., was awarded the Cappe prize last year for his discover of a test for the amount of butter fat in milk.

The committee of awards t pass upon the qualifications an the value of the services rendere American agriculture include some of the most distinguishe students of agriculture and practical business men in the country These men are F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College; Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois and owner of Mississippi Farms; Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific Railroad; John H. Finley, associate editor of The New York Times; Dr. H. A. Morgan, president of the University of Tennessee; Dr. Walter T. Swingle, plant physiologist with the United States Department of Agriculture, and James T. Jardine, director of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station.

In explanation of the establishment of his ward, Senator Capper has said: "My objective is to provide a concrete expression of gratitude to some of the people who make contributions of national importance to American agriculture and to assist in stimulating public appreciation of unusually fine service to our basic industry." Through his publications, through his initiative in establishing organizations of farmers and clubs of the sons and daughters of farmers for the provement of farm life, of and of livestock, and through his interest in legislation designed to aid the farmer since he has been a member of the Senate, Mr. Capper has proved himself a valuable friend to the American farmer.

Independent

4-30-31

Other awards have been set up by public-spirited men for literary work, for work in the interests of peace, for advancement in science and for exploration. The man who performs distinguished service for agriculture certainly deserves recognition. The farmer has been the backbone of every nation since the beginning of time. Five thousand dollars, a gold medal and the ensuing honor is befitting the work of any living man gaining recognition as a benefactor of the agriculture of this country. Inspired and renewed efforts should follow in the wake of such awards.—The Tuskege News, April 9, 1931.

COLUMBIA PROF. LAUDS WORK OF NEGRO STUDENT

Washington Tribune

9-11-31

NEW YORK, Aug.,—Professor J. T. Ritt, summer session departmental head of mathematics at Columbia University highly commended the work of Joseph O. McGhee, only Negro student in a class of thirty in Advanced Differential Equations, who ranked in the first group of the class with an average of 93.5 per cent from four tests and examinations taken during the summer session which closed here Friday. Mr. McGhee is a teacher in mathematics and physics at Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina, and, with this course, finished two points beyond the requirements for a Master of Arts degree in physics.

Washington D.C.

Prof. Pitt in a statement opined that during his twenty years of teaching at Columbia University, there was among all the other Negro students he had taught only one other Negro student who had made a showing equal to his record, that of Professor Woodward of Howard University.

Mr. McGhee will return this fall to Benedict College, now beginning its second year under the leadership of Dr. J. J. Starks, first Negro president of the institution. Mr. McGhee is a graduate of Lincoln University, Penna. magna cum laude, class 1919 and has completed two full years of graduate study in the pure and applied sciences of mathematics and physics at Chicago and Columbia universities. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, a Mason, an Elk, an Odd Fellow, and a Knight of Pythias. He is also a staff member of the Associated Negro Press.

H. U. PROFESSOR RECEIVES PH. D. AT VIENNA U.

8-7-31

Percy L. Julian First Colored American To Receive Doctorate In Chemistry Abroad

Washington

Percy L. Julian, associate professor and acting head of the department of chemistry at Howard University has just received the degree of doctor of philosophy in chemistry at the University of Vienna, where he passed all of his examinations with honors.

D.C.

Professor Julian is the first American Negro to receive the doctorate in chemistry abroad. The achievement is a combination of two years residence work, and the transfer of graduate credit from Harvard University, where Professor Julian received the degree of

(2)

ster of arts.

His early college education was obtained at DePauw University. Professor Julian will return to the United States in time for the opening of the autumn quarter at Howard University, and with him will be two fellows in chemistry from the University of Vienna—Walter Passler, who has also just received the doctorate, and Josef Pikl, who was accorded a like degree in 1930. Both of the foreigners will be fellows in chemistry for the school year 1931-32, according to announcement by the president and board of trustees of the university.

DR. JULIAN NOW

Afro American

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Friends in the U. S. A. received announcement last week from Vienna, Austria, that Percy Julian, a professor at Howard University, received the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Vienna on July 22.

Ralph Bunce Awarded Rosenwald Fellowship For Study in Africa

N. Y. Age
New York, N. Y.
8-15-31

Washington, D. C.—A Rosenwald award of $2,000 was awarded Ralph J. Bunche, associate professor of political science, and acting head of the department, at Howard University, for original research in the general field of colonial administration on the West Coast of Africa, for the year 1931-32.

Bunche will work on the problem in this country until the first of the year, preparing a background for the study which will entail a study of social conditions in Dahomey and French Togoland, a West African protectorate and mandate, respectively. He will also have contact with colonization officials in Paris and London, and mandate commissions offices in Geneva.

Bunche has been connected with Howard University since 1929 in the department of political science. He is a graduate of the University of California and received his master's degree in government from Howard University, where he finished residence requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy.

VA. MAN GIVEN CARNEGIE FUND HERO MEDAL

8-8-31

Garfield Muse Leaped from Moving Train to Save Boy

Afro American

GETS $500 ALSO

Chicago, Ill.

Medalist was Brakeman on N.W. Railway

O'KEEFE, W.Va. — The Carnegie medal for heroic deeds and a sum of $500 has been awarded to Garfield Muse of this town, brakeman on the Pocahontas Division of the Norfolk and Western Railway, for unusual bravery in saving the life of four-year-old Harold E. Wallace.

The small boy narrowly escaped death when he calmly walked down the track before a Norfolk & Western freight train. The engineer recognized the object on the track to be a child when he was less than 300 feet distant, with his train moving at the rate of 30 miles an hour. He jammed on his brakes but too late to stop the onrushing engine.

Leaps from Train

Moving cast on an adjoining track was a work train. Brakeman Muse of the crew stood on the rear platform of the cab of his train. When his cab was approximately 90 feet from the boy, with the onrushing engine less than 150 feet away, the brakeman saw the child.

In a flash he leaped from his train, raced to the west bound track and snatched the child to safety as the engine all but crushed both the child and the rescuer.

The medal the hero received is awarded for unusual acts of heroism by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

Wins Honor in His Mathematics

Afro American
8-22-31

NEW YORK CITY—Professor J. F. Ritt, summer session department head of mathematics at Columbia University, highly commended the work of Joseph D. McGhee, the only colored student in a class of thirty in advanced differential equations when he ranked in the upper group of the class with an average of 93.5 per cent in four tests and examinations taken during the summer session.

Baltimore, Md.

Mr. McGhee is a teacher of mathematics and physics at Benedict College, Columbia, S.C., and with this course completed two points beyond the requirements for a master of arts degree in physics at Columbia University.

Prof. Ritt in a statement opined that during his twenty years of experience in teaching at Columbia, only one other colored student had made a similar mark in proficiency, and that was Prof. Woodward, instructor of mathematics at Howard University.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 30 1931

ROSENWALD FUND GRANTS SCHOLARSHIPS

Second List of Negroes Announced for Study in Medicine at Northern Universities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The second list of scholarships granted by the Julius Rosenwald Fund to American Negroes of unusual promise for the academic year 1931-32 was announced today by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund.

The scholarships are for advanced study in Northern universities by Southern teachers and persons of promise in any field. A number of grants were made in medicine and public health nursing with a view to developing teachers in medical schools and hospitals and community leaders.

The scholarships given to post-graduate medical students included Marcellus H. Goff of Kimball, W. Va., for study in surgery at the University of Chicago.

Among the fellowships granted to undergraduate medical students were: Roscoe C. Bullock of New York City, at Tufts College Medical School; William O. Harris of Atlantic City, at Western Reserve University School of Medicine, and James E. Walker of Washington, at Howard University School of Medicine.

Included in the awards of fellowships in nursing were Lazarenah Mil- of the Negro bureau, at Henry [illegible] Institute, Philadelphia, for study at Columbia University.

The general fellowships included L arrow of Philander Smith College for study of home economics at [illegible] University; Frederic J. Lacey West Virginia State College, for study of industrial education at the University of Wisconsin; David A. ane Jr. of West Virginia State College, for study of college administration at the University of Chicago; thryn McCracken of New Haven, study of social work at the New School of Social Work; Ruth a Fisher of Washington, for y of music in London, and Bessie e of Spellman College, for study music at Boston University.

Hale Woodruff to Become Member Of A. U. Faculty

Independent
9-24-31
Atlanta, Ga.

Hale Woodruff, noted Negro artist, who has just returned from four years' study in France, has been appointed to the faculty of the Atlanta University Laboratory School, according to announcement by President John Hope. Mr. Woodruff will have charge of the Art Department of the Laboratory School, and will offer a college course in Art which will be open to students of Morehouse College, Spelman oCllege, Morris Brown University, Clark University, and Atlanta University.

Mr. Woodruff is a native of Cairo, Illinois. He attended the public schools of Nashville, Tennessee, and was for six years Membership Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Indianapolis. Since 1929 he has devoted his entire time to his painting. He began his study of painting at the John Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis, later going to the Chicago Art Institute. Since 1929 he has been studying abroad, at the Modern Academy and the Scandinavian Academy in Paris, and working independently in the south of France. Mr. Woodruff's paintings have been exhibited at La Galerie de la Muette, Jeune Peinture, and Paquereau Galerie in Paris; at the Downtown Gallery, the Valentine Gallery, and L'Elan Incorporated in New York City; at the John Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis; Pettis Galleries, Lieber Galleries, and Marshall Field Galleries, Chicago, and have been sent by the art galleries for general exhibition throughout the United States. His paintings have also been included in all of the Harmon Foundation Exhibitions, and have received awards in two Crisis Art Contests, the Indiana State Fair, and the William F. Harmon Foundation Exhibition.

The course in Art Appreciation which Mr. Woodruff will give this year to college students will include drawing from life and costume model; figure and still life composition; drawing from posed objects and figures; pictorial composition; art appreciation and history. The introduction of an Art Department under so noted a Negro artist is a significant step in the development of Atlanta University.

DR. JUST RETURNS FROM GERMANY

Tribune

Dr. Ernest E. Just, distinguished scientist and professor at Howard University, returned from Berlin to his home here Tuesday.

9-25-31

Dr. Just, who maintains research laboratories at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut fur Biologie in Berlin, Germany and at the Zoological Station at Naples, Italy, sailed in May to devote several months to scientific research in Berlin. The scientist spent only two or three weeks in Naples.

Washington, D.C.

This was Dr. Just's fourth trip abroad, his third trip having been made in August 1930, when upon invitation of the International Congress of Zoologists he addressed that body. His speech on that occasion created such interest among German scientists of international reputation that it has been recently translated into German by an eminent German and will be published soon.

Dr. Just who made special scientific research investigations in Germany and Italy is one of the most outstanding scientists and educators of the race. He received the Spingarn Medal in 1915, his University of Chicago in 1916, and in 1917 was granted membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity at Dartmouth College.

Dr. Just who returns with an enriched fund of data, will resume his active duties at Howard University this fall.

Education - 1931

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Negro Exhibits Rare Presence of Mind, Saves Many Lives by Preventing Crash

Evening News
7-28-31
San Antonio, Tex.

THIS IS HOW ARTIS COE, negro, filling station employe at Flores and Alamo streets, averted another probable fatal collision between fire wagons. Last night he rushed to the intersection and stopped Asst. Fire Chief Beckler's car as it speeded down Flores street. A hook and ladder truck was approaching at the same time down Alamo street, and a collision could not have been avoided had not Coe stopped one of the cars.

Negro Averts Tragedy When He Stops Fire Chief's Auto as Speeding Truck Roars By

Evening News
7-23-31
San Antonio, Texas

LIVES of several firemen and spectators were probably saved by the presence of mind of Artis Coe, negro employe of the Nevelow filling station No. 7, at Flores and Alamo streets when he dashed out to stop a fire chief's car as a heavy hook and ladder truck approached the intersection.

The two heavy vehicles were hurrying to a fire at 135 East Hafer street last night. The hook and ladder truck, carrying four men, approached the intersection from the South Alamo street fire station at the same instant the fire chief's car roared toward the intersection from the central station.

The two cars would have collided except for Coe who dashed into the street, hurrying between cars that were waiting for the truck to pass, and waved the chief's

The car, in which Asst. Fire Chief Beckler was riding, skidded to a stop as the heavy truck roared around the corner. The negro was complimented for his presence of mind by scores of motorists who watched horrified as the fire equipment speeded toward the street corner.

A small fire in the residence of Rev. David B. Hill caused the alarm. Firemen arrived in time to extinguish the blaze before much damage could be done.

Fisk university and the Oberlin Conservatory of Music.

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previousy directed.

The William E. Harmon award for distinguished achievements among Negroes was awarded in 1928 to Dr. Work for "Scholarly Research and educational publicity through his periodic publication of the Negro year book and his recent 'Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America.'"

During Dr. Work's absence the department will be in charge of Ralph N. Davis, who has been connected with it for a number of years.

Tuskegee Professor Given Leave of Absence

Nashville, Tenn.
10-?-31

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute has granted a year's leave of absence for study at the University of Chicago to Mr. Monroe N. Work, director of the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Work, accompanied by Mrs. Work, left Sunday, September 28th, to pursue a year of extensive study on "The Cultural Background and Tradition of the South." The work is being conducted under a grant from the Julius Rosenwald Fund in cooperation with Tuskegee Institute and will follow lines along which little definite and organized effort has been previously directed.

Complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Work, the staff of the Department gave a dinner Friday evening, September 25 at Dorothy Hall. The dinner party included Mr. and Mrs. Work, Mr. R. N. Davis, Miss Jessie Parkhurst, Miss Wilna Russell, Miss Irene Jones and Miss Renriette Blackwell, all of the Research Department staff, Mr. H. O. Abbott, of the Institute Printing Division,

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Tourgee DeBose to Spend Year in Paris

Age
New York
10-3-31

Talladega, Ala.—Tourgee DeBose, head of the department of music at Talladega College, and Rosenwald Fellowship scholar, sailed for Paris, France, on Friday October 2, where he will spend a year in study. This trip to Europe for study was made possible by the American Missionary Association of New York, and the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Talladega College granted him his sabbatical year.

Prof. DeBose is a graduate of Fisk University and the Oberlin Conservatory of Music.

Prof. DuBose Off for Paris to Study

Defender
Chicago, Ill
10-10-31

TALLADEGA, Ala., Oct. 9.—Prof. Turgee DeBose, head of the department of music at Talladega college and Rosenwald fellowship scholar, sailed for Paris, France, Friday, Oct. 2, where he will spend a year in study. This trip to Europe for study was made possible for Professor DeBose by the American Missionary association of New York and the Julius Rosenwald fund. Talladega college granted him his sabbatical year.

For the past seven years Professor DeBose has headed the music work at Talladega and has built up a strong department in the curriculum. The degree of Mus.B. is offered as well as special work in music for interested students. Six full-time teachers comprise the music staff at Talladega.

Professor DeBose has long been rated as one of the leading pianists of the country. He is a graduate of

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Tuskegee Writer To Study In The North

Tribune
10-8-31
Savannah, Ga.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Oct. 5—Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, has granted a year's leave of absence for study at the University of Chicago to Monroe N. Work, director of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. Prof Work, accompanied by his wife, left Sunday, September 28, to pursue a year of extensive study on "The Cultural Background and raditions of the South." The work is being conducted under a grant from the Julius Rosenwald fund in cooperation with Tuskegee Institute and will follow lines along which little definite and organized effort has been who supervised the printing of the current Negro Year Book and Mrs. Abbott.

The dinner was a testimonial of the high regard of his staff for Mr. Work and was also a tribute to him upon his completion and publication of the eighth edition of the Negro Year Book, a standard reference on the Negro, which has for nearly twenty years been published by Tuskegee Institute with Mr. Work as editor. This latest edition is the most comprehensive yet issued and contains much new matter. The typesetting and press work was done by the Institute's Division of Printing and exhibits a high grade of craftmanship and supervision.

The William E. Harmon Award for Distinguished Achievement Among Negroes was awarded, in 1928, to Mr. Work for "Scholarly Research and Educational Publicity through his Periodic publication of the Negro Year Book and his recent 'Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America.'"

Aside from its publications The Research Department constantly furnishes data and information to a great number of individuals and organizations on many phases of Negro life and activity, and it has, in a large measure, become a center for the dissemination of such information. Mr. Work is actively connected with several educational and sociological organizations.

During Mr. Work's absence the Department will be in the charge of Mr. Ralph N. Davis who has been connected with it for a number of years.

Home Folks Honor Elmer Smith

Afro-American

MONTCLAIR, N.J.—With the mayor of the city and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois principal speakers, Montclair paused to honor Elmer Smith, hero of the recent hurricane at Belize, British Honduras, Sunday.

Baltimore

Mr. Smith is here on a two weeks' vacation given him by the Canadian Navigation Company as a result of his heroic work during the hurricane.

Gives Afro Interview

In a personal interview at his home, he recited to The Afro correspondent the following version of the disaster:

"From July 15th to October 15th in British Honduras is known as the hurricane period and causes a great deal of apprehension. According to the weather report, it was stated that the hurricane would pass around Belize and it would not be serious.

10-17-31

"On the morning of the hurricane much excitement prevailed and another statement was issued that the tropical disturbance was passing away from Belize. These reports were untrue, for at 2:30 p.m. the first hurricane struck Belize, destroying a few houses. Between 4 and 4:30 p.m. a second and more terrific hurricane struck Belize, travelling in a body at the rate of 18 miles per hour, with its center having a speed of 150 miles. Houses tumbled, the water was steadily and rapidly rising, and it seemed only a matter of time before the whole town would be destroyed.

"For three hours it was like living in a watery grave, bodies, boats and houses could be seen floating in the water. Only a few houses escaped destruction and fortunately my wife and 16-month-old baby was in one of them. We had to stand in water up to our waists while the women were on top of the roofs. We were later forced to leave this house as it finally floated away to the river. We lost all of our household goods.

"I was approached by the head of my company to make some effort to communicate with the outside world, so I took from a boat a generator which was coupled to a motor. We connected a small gear to the generator shaft. This gear intermeshed with a second and larger gear.

"We needed at least 32 volts to turn the motor, so using 14 volts from a lead acid cell as field excitation for generator we secured help to turn the hand generator. I obtained sufficient power to send a message to Miami, Florida, and also to notify the U.S. Fruit Company of the damage. They arranged with the U.S. Government to immediately send food, planes and ships to our rescue. Without their aid everything would have been lost.

Bodies Burned

"More than 2,500 lives were lost, mostly native colored people, who were living in log cabins. In order to prevent the spread of diseases, their bodies were gathered and burned. A human funeral pyre, with relatives seeing their family and friends cremated."

Smith does not feel as though his efforts were worth noticing, but he was very jubilant over his wife and child being saved. Another blow visited his family when his wife's father died a few days after the hurricane. He was compelled to accompany her to her home in East Orange, N.J. He is returning next week for South America to resume his duties as head of the radio station on the Belize island. He designs and constructs all transmitting instruments used.

Race Boy Told World Of Belize Disaster

Courier 10-10-31

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Elmer J. Smith of Montclair, N. J., Whose Radio Set First Informed World of Tragedy, Chief Radio Technician Of Canadian Company.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 8—(By ANP)—Residents of this city, white and colored, are proud of the distinction which has come to Elmer J. Smith, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lansing Smith, old residents here, as a result of being the first person to inform the world by radio of the hurricane disaster at Belize, British Honduras.

Young Smith is employed as chief radio technician for the Canadian Navigation Company. He broadcasted to the world over "V 2BA" when all radio towers at Belize were down and all electrical current was shut down. He improvised sending towers and got several men to turn the generators by hand giving him sufficient current to broadcast.

Smith's skill as an amateur and commercial radio operator secured him his high rank with the Canadian company.

Youth Was First to Tell World of Belize Disaster

Defender

Chicago, Ill

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 9.—Residents of both races in this city are proud of the distinction which has come to Elmer J. Smith, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lansing Smith, old residents here, as a result of being the first person to inform the world by radio of the hurricane disaster at Belize, British Honduras.

10-11-31

Young Smith is employed as chief radio technician for the Canadian Navigation company. He broadcasted to the world over "V 2BA" when all radio towers at Belize were down and all electrical current was shut down. He improvised sending towers and got several men to turn the generators by hand, giving him sufficient current to broadcast. Smith's skill as an amateur and commercial radio operator secured him his high rank with the Canadian company.

Education—1931

Harmon Award.

Scholarship and Other-Distinctions.

Harmon Awards Given to Seven Men

Defender

1-21-31

(Photo on Picture Page)

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Seven awards, one each to a musician, a business organizer, a writer, an agriculturist, a social scientist, an educator and a mission worker in Africa, were announced Monday by the Harmon foundation of New York.

Chicago, Ill

This is the fifth year that that organization has recognized the outstanding creative work in our group through the William E. Harmon awards for distinguished achievement among Negroes.

This year there is but one award in each of the fields of music, business including industry, literature, farming and rural life, science including invention, education, religious service and fine arts, which consists of a gold medal and $400 honorarium. The bronze medal and $100 honorarium, which was also offered in each field in previous years, is now omitted.

The five-year experimental period of the awards, as undertaken by the foundation with the co-operation of the commission on Race relations of the Federal Council of Churches, concludes with this series. In the coming year a summary is to be made, in the light of results available, so as to determine the future program which will be announced later.

Hall Johnson, 203 W. 145th St., New York, receives the award in music for his arrangement of spirituals and his original compositions.

In his musical presentations of these old themes he has followed the theory that they must reproduce the spirit and fervor of the camp meetnigs, which gave them birth. To the collection of spirituals which he has arranged, he has added two original songs "Hail the King of Babylon" and "Hallelujah, King Jesus."

These last two were written for "The Green Pastures" and play now on Broadway, and with some of his adaptations of old spirituals are sung by Mr. Johnson's choir in the play.

Mr. Johnson is a native of Athens, Ga., and received his education in music at the University of Pennsylvania, the Hahn School of Music in Philadelphia and the Institute of Musical Art in New York.

Albon L. Holsey of Tuskegee Institute, the originator of a successfully proven experiment stores run by members of our own Race, was granted the award in business, including industry.

Mr. Holsey, born in Athens, Ga., in 1883, graduated from Atlanta university and has been for several years at Tuskegee Institute as secretary of the National Negro Business league.

During the past two years, on leave from Tuskegee, he has organized the chain of 253 grocery stores operated by our group.

Among the branches are those in Dallas, Tex.; New York, Omaha, Nebraska and Tulsa, Okla. They are known as the C. M. A. stores and are carried on through the Colored Merchants' association, which has its main office in New York. Mr. Holsey's idea is that the problems of unemployment among us can be materially relieved if they are given an opportunity of working in the places where they spend their money.

James Langston Hughes of Westfield, N. J., received the award in literature. His works are "Not Without Laughter," published in 1930, a novel dealing with the experiences of a boy of his Race in the Middle West; "The Weary Blues," a collection of poems growing out of experiences in Europe, Africa and America, and "Fine Clothes to the Jew," also a poetic work. His writings are unique in their use of jazz rhythms in lyric verse and in the attempt to capture a definite racial expression.

Thomas Monroe Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, the first non-white farm demonstration agent throughout the South, was named to receive the award in farming and rural life. Mr. Campbell, now agent for seven southern states, under the direction of the U. S. department of agriculture, teaches the farmers home improvement, stock betterment, crop rotation, co-operative buying and other matters, which have to do with better living in rural sections. He has also developed and expanded the Movable School of Booker T. Washington to such a degree that it is now considered one of the greatest forces for the agricultural advancement of the Negro in the South.

For his findings in social science, Charles S. Johnson of 1611 Hardin St., Nashville, was granted the award in the field of science. Mr. Johnson's research has been summarized through his publication "The Negro in American Civilization," which is an outgrowth of the work of the National Interracial conference held in Washington in 1928, and "The Negro in Chicago," which is primarily a study of the Race riots in 1919, and also his founding of "Opportunity," the official organ of the Urban league and the only publication devoted primarily to the sociological problems of our group. During the past year he was the only American member of the commission investigating conditions in Liberia on appointment by the League of Nations.

Henry A. Hunt of Fort Valley high and industrial school, Fort Valley, Ga., was the recipient of the award in education for his development of a training center for our youths, which has markedly improved the life in a community of 300,000 people.

During the 26 years he has been in Fort Valley he has built the school from one of 145 pupils to one of 700 pupils. His plant includes twelve modern brick buildings and he employs 45 teachers. Instruction is given through two years of college and the school is a center for farm demonstration, health work and the preservation of a racial culture for a whole district.

Henry C. McDowell, a native of Meriden, Miss., was granted the award in religious service for his missionary work at Galangue, Angola, Portugese, West Africa. Here he has endeavored to give high ideals of living to the natives, his aim being never to destroy their customs and faith without giving them a better substitute. He has conducted his work along educational, industrial, agricultural, medical and social lines as well as in religious channels, and he has labored with a tribe that had been almost untouched by civilization. Mr. McDowell, working under the Congregational church, is now in this country on leave.

Announcement of the recipient of award in the field of fine arts is not to be made until the middle of February at the time of the opening of the exhibition of the work submitted for this award at the art center in New York.

The list of recipients with the judges in each field is as follows:

Music—Gold award with $400 honorarium: Hall Johnson, 203 W. 145th St., New York, N. Y. Judges: George W. Andrews, professor of music; Oberlin college, Ohio; James Frances Cooke, editor Etude, Philadelphia, Pa.; George E. Hubbard, Institute for Musical Art, New York; Roy W. Tibbs, professor of music at Howard university, Washington, and George A. Wedge, Institute of Musical Art, New York.

Business and Industry—Gold award with $400 honorarium: Albon L. Holsey, Tuskegee Institute. Judges: William H. Baldwin, public relations counselor, New York; Roy F. Bergergren, Credit Union National Extension bureau, Boston; T. Arnold Hill, director department industrial relations, National Urban league, New York; Sidney Hillman, president the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, New York, and M. Lincoln Schuster, publisher, New York.

Literature—Gold award with $400 honorarium: James Langston Hughes, box 94, Westfield, N. J. Judges: Lewis S. Gannett, editorial writer, Herald Tribune, New York; Paul Green, dramatist, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Harold K. Guinzburg, publisher, New York; James Weldon Johnson, author, New York, and Mark Von Doren, author and teacher, New York.

Farming and Rural Life — Gold award with $400 honorarium: Thomas Monroe Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. Judges: Arthur Capper, U. S. senator, Topeka, Kans.; Carl Kelsey, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Philadelphia; Benson Y. Landis, former editor of Rural America, New York; Frank O. Lowden, ex-governor and agriculturist, Chicago, and Robert E. Malone, president Agricultural and Mechanical college, Pine Bluff.

Science and Invention—Gold award with $400 honorarium: Charles S. Johnson, 1611 Hardin St., Nashville. Judges: George K. Burgess, director, bureau of standards, Washington; Louis I. Dublin, statistician, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York; Howard W. Odum, head of department of sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; S. T. Williams, scientist, New York, and Monroe N. Work, editor, Negro Year Book, Tuskegee.

Education—Gold award with $400 honorarium: Henry A. Hunt, Fort Valley High and Industrial school, Fort Valley, Ga. Judges: J. McKeen Cattell, editor of School and Society, Garrison, N. Y.; Juliette Derricotte, dean of women at Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn.; Thomas Jesse Jones, director Phelps-Stokes fund, New York; Jesse H. Metcalf, U. S. senator, Providence, R. I., and Henry T. Moore, president of Skidmore college, Saratoga, N. Y.

Religious Service—Gold award with $400 honorarium: Henry C. McDowell, Galangue, Angola Portugese, West Africa. Judges: William N. DeBerry, minister and social service worker, Springfield, Mass.; M. Ashby Jones, pastor, St. Louis, Mo.; Frederick K. Stamm, pastor, Brooklyn; Frederick E. Stockwell, director board of education of the Presbyterian church in the U. S. A., Philadelphia, and L. Hollingsworth Wood, chairman, National Urban league, lawyer, New York.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner

Thursday, January 29, 1931

THE HARMON AWARDS

With the proper development of Negro life in the United States a matter of increasing concern, it becomes decidedly interesting to take a look at the Harmon awards for the year. Five years ago the Harmon Foundation, located in New York City, began experiment with the plan of recognizing each year outstanding accomplishments by Negroes in music, business including industry, literature, farming and rural life, science including invention, education, religious srevice and fine arts. The individual awards this year were gold medals with an honorarium of $400. During the current year a survey is to be made in the light of appreciable results from the experiment and the plan of the foundation for the future is to be announced later.

Special interest in the Harmon awards this year, as far as Nashville is concerned, centers around the fact that the medal and the honorarium in the field of social science went to Charles S. Johnson, professor of Social Science at Fisk University. Professor Johnson has been active and able in his chosen field in a variety of ways, but the specific accomplishments for which the award was made include a publication entitled "The Negro in American Civilization", a study of the race riots in Chicago and the founding of a publication called "Opportunity", the official organ of the Urban League and the only Negro publication devoted first and foremost to the sociological problems of the race. Not long ago Professor Johnson served as the only American member of a League of Nations commission investigating conditions in Liberia. In a word, the recognition accorded was fairly won.

With the Negro population of the South still largely agricultural, it is interesting to note that the Harmon award in education went to Henry A. Hunt of Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga. During twenty-six years he has built the school from 145 pupils to 700. The plant has a dozen brick buildings and employs forty-five teachers. It is a center for farm demonstration work and includes health service in its curriculum. In farming and rural life the award went to Thomas Monroe Campbell, of Tuskegee Institute, for his work in teaching Negro farmers home improvement, stock betterment, rotation and diversification of crops and other kindred subjects. As far as that goes, however, all the awards are of genuine interest and indicative of constructive progress made by Negroes and for Negroes.

HARMON AWARD IN ART TO WELLS

Afro-American

WASHINGTON, D.C. — James L. Wells, instructor in the department of art at Howard University, will receive the 1930 Harmon Award for achievement in art, according to official notice received by Mr Wells, February 13. 2-21-31

Rec

Mr. Wells has been connected with Howard University as a teacher of art illustration for the last two years. He holds the degree of bachelor of science from Columbia University, and studied for three years at the National Academy of Design.

Paintings, linoleum, and woodcuts of Mr. Wells have been exhibited at the Butler Art Museum in Youngstown, Ohio; the Salons of America, New York City, and at the West 135th Street branch library, New York City. Baltimore

He has contributed to Opportunity, the Golden Book, the Crisis, New Masses, Town's Tidings, and the Journal of the National Academy of Social and Political Sciences. His work was rated the best submitted in the 1930 Harmon competition.

Harmon Awards Presented To Three At Race Relations Sunday Meeting In St. James Presbyterian Church

Age 2-14-31

New York, N.Y.

While similar exercises were being held in other sections of the country, the William E. Harmon awards for distinguished achievement were presented to three of the winners at a big Race Relations Day meeting in St. James Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Wm. Lloyd Imes pastor. Sunday afternoon, February 8.

It was the most successful meeting ever held in Harlem under auspices of the Commission of Race Relations of the Fedaral Council of Churches as the church was filled to its full capacity.

Those upon whom the awards were conferred on in New York were: Albon L. Holsey of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., who received the award in business; Langston Hughes, now in Cleveland, who received the award by proxy in literature; and Hall Johnson, director of music in "The Green Pastures," who received the award in music.

Hon. Charles H. Tuttle, former United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York and recently candidate for Governor of New York, was the principal speaker and he delivered an eloquent address on the subject, "Fellowship.

Mr. Tuttle said that Race Relations Day could only be observed because the Negro was willing to forget the past mis-treatments he had received at the hands of his white fellow citizens and look forward to a better day in the future. He said the white man had no cause to hate the Negro but that the Negro did have cause to hate the white man.

The speaker laid down a platform for racial advancement and included as the cardinal planks, education, political equality and equality before the law, religion and a feeling of fellowship with other racial groups in the development of this country in the future. He elaborated on the idea of fellowship.

The Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, general secretary of the Federal council of Churches, presided. The invocation was by the Rev. W. C. Brown, pastor of Fleet Street A. M. E. Zion Church, Brooklyn. Miss Mary Beattie Butler, director of the Harmon Foundation, told of the aims of the founder and gave a review of the work during the past five years.

Music was furnished by the Hall Johnson Choir, including most of the singers from "The Green Pastures." There were incidental solos by Cecil T. McNair, Edward N. Broadnax and others.

The awards were presented by the Rev. Dr. Cavert and the candidates were introduced by Lemuel L. Foster, (Mr. Holsey); Mrs. Jessie Fauset Harris (Mr. Hughes); and Carl R. Diton, (Mr. Johnson).

Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, read telegrams from Tuskegee Institute, Fort Valley, Ga., Nashville, Tenn., and Hartford, Conn., where similar exercises were being held.

HARMON AWARD IN ART GOES TO HOWARD 'PROF'

Courier

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—(ANP)—James L. Wells, instructor in the department of art at Howard University, will receive the 1930 Harmon award for achievement in art, according to official notice received by Mr. Wells yesterday. 2-21-31

Mr. Wells has been connected with Howard University as a teacher of art illustration for the last two years. He holds the degree of bachelor of science from Columbia University, and studied for three years at the National Academy of Design.

Paintings, linoleum and wood cuts of Mr. Wells' have been exhibited at the Butler Art Museum in Youngstown, O.; the Salons of America New York City, and at the W. 135th street branch library, New York City.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

He has contributed to Opportunity, the Golden Book, the Crisis, New Masses, Town's Tidings and the Journal of the National Academy of Social and Political Sciences. His work was rated the best submitted in the 1930 Harmon competition.

N. Y. EVENING POST

FEB 13 1931

THE HARMON AWARDS

For the eighth time since the establishment of the Harmon Foundation by the late William E. Harmon the administrators of that trust have made substantial gifts in the form of gold medals and cash bonuses in recognition of distinguished achievements in literature, the arts and in religion and public service. Primarily created to promote better racial relations, the awards have been made for the most part for the encouragement of Negro authors, artists, teachers and publicists. They have not been wholly confined to members of the Negro race, however, for in 1929 a gold medal and a money gift were awarded to Professor J. Russell Smith, a member of the faculty of Columbia University, for his article on flood prevention. The funds of the foundation are administered by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches. This year seven awards to Negroes have just been announced, one for literature going to James Langston Hughes of Westfield, N. J., author of the novel "Not Without Laughter."

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BULLETIN

FEB 10 1931

Negro Achievement

TWO of this year's William E. Harmon awards for special achievement by Negroes go in recognition of business organization and the advancement of farming. The practical no less than the esthetic development of the race is thus honored in the bestowal of gold medals and honorariums of $400 to each person singled out on account of superior work.

To start a chain of 258 stores, managed by Negroes and specifically designed to meet the needs of colored people, is an example of superior organizing capacity. In the line of economic and social welfare is the effective instruction given in seven Southern States by an agent of the Federal Department of Agriculture, who teaches home improvement and all forms of farm betterment to the farmers of his race.

The prize for literature goes to James Langston Hughes, of Westfield, N. J., whose novel, "Not Without Laughter," has been highly praised on account of racial felicity in combining rollicking humor with fidelity to character and atmosphere. In music, too, the Negro is well represented by Hall Johnson, whose original and arranged spirituals have reached an enormous public through their rendition by his choir in the play, "The Green Pastures," during its long run on Broadway.

Not without significance is the fact that Albion L. Holsey, winner of the business award, and Thomas Monroe Campbell, who specializes in farming and rural life, are both members of the Tuskegee Institute faculty.

FORT VALLEY NEGRO TO BE HONORED SUNDAY

Constitution

2-4-31

Harmon Award Presentation to H. A. Hunt To Be Made at Exercises

Atlanta Ga.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., Feb. 3.—Dr W. W. Alexander, director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, Atlanta, will deliver the main address and present H. A. Hunt with the Harmon award in education at presentation exercises to be held at the Fort Valley High and Industrial school on Sunday afternoon, February 8.

The Harmon award, consisting of a gold medal and $400, was awarded Principal Hunt for his achievement in rural education among negroes and the development of the Fort Valley High and Industrial school into one of the strongest institutions of its kind in the country.

This is the second recognition within a year, Professor Hunt having been awarded the Spingarn medal for outstanding achievement in the field of education in Springfield, Mass., last July. A large interracial meeting is planned here for Sunday to be attended by representative people from both races throughout the state and country.

Education-1931

Harmon Awards.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Three Georgia Negroes Included In Seven Given Harmon Awards

Constitution

1-26-31

Atlanta, Ga

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Awards to seven negroes—a musician, a business organizer, a writer, an agriculturist, a social scientist, an educator and a mission worker in Africa—were announced today by the Harmon Foundation of New York. This is the fifth year that that organization has recognized the outstanding creative work in the colored group through the William E. Harmon awards for distinguished achievement among negroes. This year there is but one award in each of the fields of music, business, including industry; literature, farming and rural life, science, including invention; education, religious service and fine arts, which consists of a gold medal and $400 honorarium. The bronze medal and $100 honorarium which was also offered in each field in previous years is now omitted.

The five-year experimental period of the awards, as undertaken by the foundation with the co-operation of the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches concludes with this series. In the coming year a summary is to be made, in the light of results available, so as to determine the future program which will be announced later.

Athens Native.

Hall Johnson, 203 W. 145th street, New York, a native of Athens, Ga., receives the award in music for his arrangement of the negro spirituals and his original compositions. In his musical presentations of these old themes he has followed the theory that they must reproduce the spirit and fervor of the camp meetings which gave them birth. To the collection of spirituals which he has rearranged, he has added two original songs, "Hail the King of Babylon" and "Hallelujah, King Jesus." These last two were written for The Green Pastures and with some of his adaptations of old spirituals are sung by his choir in the play. Hall Johnson received his education in music at the University of Pennsylvania, the Hahn School of Music in Philadelphia and the Institute of Musical Art in New York.

Albon L. Holsey, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, also a native of Athens, Ga., originated a successfully proven experiment, stores run by negroes for negro trade, was granted the award in business, including industry. He was born in Athens, in 1883, graduated from Atlanta University and has been for several years at Tuskegee Institute as secretary of the National Negro Business League. During the past two years, on leave from Tuskegee, he has organized the chain of 253 negro operated grocery stores. Among the branches are those in Dallas, Texas; New York, Omaha, Neb., and Tulsa, Okla. They are known as the C. M. A. stores and are carried on through the Colored Merchants' Association, which has its main office in New York. His idea is that the problems of unemployment among negroes can be materially relieved if they are given the opportuniyt of working in the places where they spend their money.

Literature Award.

James Langston Hughes, of Westfield, N. J., received the award in literature. His works are "Not Without Laughter," published in 1930, a novel dealing with the experiences of a negro boy in the middle west; "The Weary Blues," a collection of poems growing out of experiences in Europe, Africa and America, and "Fine Clothes to the Jew," also a poetic work. His writings are unique in their use of jazz rhythms in lyric verse and in the attempt to capture a definite racial expression.

Thomas Monroe Campbell, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, the first negro farm demonstration agent throughout the south, was named to receive the award in farming and rural life. Now agent for seven southern states under the direction of the United States department of agriculture, he teaches the colored farmers home improvement, stock betterment, crop rotation, co-operative buying and other matters which have to do with better living in rural sections. He has also developed and expanded the movable school of Booker T. Washington to such a degree that it is now considered one of the greatest forces for the agricultural advancement of the negro in the south.

For his findings in social science, Charles S. Johnson, of 1611 Hardin street, Nashville, Tenn., was granted the award in the field of science. His research has been summarized through his publication "The Negro in American Civilization," which is an outgrowth of the work of the national interracial conference held in Washington in 1928; and "The Negro in Chicago," which is primarily a study of the race riots in 1919; and also his founding of "Opportunity," the official organ of the Urban League and the only negro publication devoted primarily to the sociological problems of the group. During the past year he was the only American member of the commission investigating conditions in Liberia on appointment by the League of Nations.

Georgia School Honored.

Henry A. Hunt, of Fort Valley High and Industrial school, Fort Valley, Ga., was the recipient of the award in education for his development of a training center for negro youth which has markedly improved the life in a community of 300,000 colored people. During the 26 years he has been in Fort Valley he has built the school from one of 145 pupils to one of 700 pupils. His plant includes 12 modern brick buildings and he employs 45 teachers. Instruction is given through two years of college and the school is a center for farm demonstration, health work and the preservation of a racial culture for a whole district.

Henry C. McDowell, a native of Meridian, Miss., was granted the award in religious service for his missionary work at Galangue, Angola, Portuguese West Africa. Here he has endeavored to give high ideals of living to the natives, his aim being never to destroy their customs and faith without giving them a better substitute. He has conducted his work along educational, industrial, agricultural, medical and social lines as well as in religious channels and he has labored with a tribe that had been almost untouched by civilization. Rev. McDowell, working under the Congregational church, is now in this country on leave.

Announcement of the recipient of award in the field of fine arts is not to be made until the middle of February at the time of the opening of the exhibition of the work submitted for this award at the art center in New York.

GEORGIA NEGROES RECEIVE AWARDS

Telegraph

1-26-31

Athens and Fort Valley Men Honored by Foundation

HUNT GIVEN RECOGNITION

Macon, Ga.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Harmon Foundation announced today that seven Negroes will receive William E. Harmon awards for distinguished achievement among Negroes for 1930. Among them are an agriculturalist, a social scientist, a musician, a business organizer, a writer, a mission worker in Africa and an educator.

They will receive each a gold medal and $400. They are:

Hall Johnson, native of Athens, Ga., and graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, for original musical compositions used in "The Great Pastures."

Albon L. Holsey, of the Tuskegee Institute, native of Athens, Ga., for his successful experiment in enabling Negroes to operate stores for Negro trade.

Hunt Is Recognized

Henry A. Hunt, of Fort Valley, Ga., high and industrial school, recipient for the award for education. He has developed a training center for Negroes.

James Langston Hughes of Westfield, N. J., for his book "Not Without Laughter."

Thomas Campbell Monroe, of Tuskegee Institute, first Negro farm demonstration agent.

Charles S. Johnson, of Nashville, Tenn., recipient of the award in science. Among his research works is "The Negro in American Civilization."

Henry C. McDowell, native of Meridean, Miss., missionary at Galangus Angola, Portuguese West Africa.

Announcement of the award in fine arts will be made next month.

Harmon Awards

Amsterdam News

N.Y. City

1-28-31

BOTH THE SPINGARN and the Harmon awards will cause more general satisfaction this year than is usual. If the Negro public had been permitted to vote in the Spingarn award, it is probable that Richard B. Harrison would have been the winner. And there is little or nothing to quarrel with the Harmon awards.

HALL JOHNSON has deserved a prize for some time for his work in choral music. So has Langston Hughes, whose novel, "Not Without Laughter," may mark the beginning of a healthier period of Negro literature than we have had in the barroom lithographs of the past ten years. Albon Holsey's organization of a chain of 253 Negro-operated groceries points the way to Negro economic independence. Thomas Monroe Campbell is causing a great improvement in the condition of the Southern rural Negro. Charles S. Johnson's sociological work and his recent participation in the investigation of Liberian slavery are generally recognized. Henry A. Hunt has made his school a center for the life of a Negro community of 300,000 people. Not so much is known about the missionary work of Henry C. McDowell, as it was done in Portuguese West Africa.

THERE IS NO DOUBT that others who deserved awards did not receive them, for deservers are many and awards are few. Criticism is inevitable, whether the award be the Spingarn, the Harmon, the Pulitzer or the Nobel. The best that can be expected is that the receiver of the award should at least be one of the several who deserve it. The quarrel arises when a prize committee egregiously ignores the superior worker in favor of the inferior. Prizes, however, are no great incentive to workers unless their cash reward is large enough to enable the receiver to give his whole time to his work.

THE HARMON AWARDS have been given for five years, and the wisdom of this year's selections raises the hope that they will be continued.

NEWS
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

FEB 11 1931

HARMON AWARDS TO NEGROES

AS ONE PHASE of its many-sided philanthropic work, the Harmon Foundation annually awards a gold medal and cash honorarium for "distinguished achievement among negroes" in business, education, fine arts, literature, music, race relations, science, rural-life betterment and religious service. The judges lately bestowed the 1930 business award upon Albon L. Holsey of Tuskegee Institute, for having developed a successful model store for the negro community. Hall Johnson of New York, choir-leader in "Green Pastures", received the honor in music. James Langston Hughes of Westfield (New Jersey) was given the literature medal for his new novel, "Not Without Laughter", which attempts "to capture a definite racial expression."

The science award goes to Charles S. Johnson of Nashville for social research work. The winner of the education medal—Henry A. Hunt of Fort Valley (Georgia) Industrial School—is credited with "having improved life in a community of 300,000 colored people." Another Tuskegee instructor, Thomas M. Campbell, is recognized for his contributions to higher standards of farming and rural home life. The religious medal goes to Henry C. McDowell of Meridian (Mississippi), a missionary to Portuguese West Africa. The Foundation also sponsors an annual exhibit of negro artists' work in New York. It opens in mid-February and, after a few weeks' showing, visits several large cities. Both the awards and the art competitions reflect a notable record of accomplishment. In these and related fields, are many workers who have won brilliant success.

Tuskegeeans Granted Four Awards in Five Years

The granting of the two 1930 first Awards to Tuskegee men for distinguished service among Negroes, by the Harmon Foundation, affords an interesting comment upon the staff of the Institute. The entire Institute takes pride in the winning of the awards in the field of Business and Industry by Mr. Albon L. Holsey, and in the field of Farming and Rural Life by Mr. Thomas M. Campbell.

Tuskegee Messenger

It is interesting in the fact that four of our staff have received these first Awards in five years. In 1928, Mr. Monroe N. Work was recipient of the Gold Award and $400 honorarium in the field of Education for his scholarly research and educational publicity through the publication of the Negro Year Book and "The Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America." Principal R. R. Moton received the Gold Award and $1,000 honorarium in the field of Race Relations for his work of promoting Interracial Good-will and for his book, "What The Negro Thinks," in 1929.

2-14-31

Tuskegee, Ala.

Although the Foundation has given Awards, only to Negroes except in the case of the awards for Race Relation work, given to Dr. Will W. Alexander, Atlanta, Georgia; Dr. James H. Dillard, Charlotteville, Virginia; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Illinois. Its grants have been based upon and represent accomplishments worthy of wide recognition without regard of the race of their producers.

This is the last year of the Award which was undertaken as a five year experiment by the Harmon Foundation with the cooperation of the Commission of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches as an effort to assist in increasing the appreciation of an interest in the creative activities of Negroes. A summary is to be made next year, in the light of results available, to determine the future program which will be announced later.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE AND THE HARMON AWARDS

Tuskegee Messenger

Tuskegee Institute is happy in the two Harmon Awards which have come recently to members of our staff.

2-14-31

One was presented to Mr. Albon L. Holsey in New York, secretary to the Principal, and secretary of the National Negro Business League, in recognition of his constructive achievement in promoting the "C. M. A. stores" which is an organization of Negro retail grocers for cooperative buying and the introduction of modern sales methods and equipment in grocery service. The other was awarded at Tuskegee to Mr. T. M. Campbell, field agent, United States Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at the Institute, for his signal contribution in the improvement of agriculture and rural life among Negroes, extending over a period of twenty-five years.

Tuskegee Inst, Ala

Elsewhere in this issue attention is called to the fact that four Harmon Awards in five years have been made to members of the staff of Tuskegee Institute. The significance of this occurrence lies perhaps most of all in the fact that Booker T. Washington, the Founder of Tuskegee Institute, embodied in his own personality the impulse which sent a whole race onward in the effort to triumph over difficulties and obstacles in the full development of its powers and capacities.

The Founder, himself, had passed long before the Harmon Awards were originated; but the fact that the various committees on awards have seen fit to select workers of Tuskegee Institute as worthy of the distinction conferred is evidence of the fact that the spirit of the Founder still animates the institution. While these awards are a tribute to the worth and character of the individuals who have received them, they are still more a tribute to the institution which has inspired constructive achievement in an outstanding way among its workers.

—G. Lake Imes

Harmon Awards,

Education-1931

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Two Tuskegee Men Among Harmon Award Recipients

Messenger

1-31-31

Four First Award Winners from Institute in Five Years

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Two Tuskegee men, Mr. Albon L. Holsey and Mr. Thomas M. Campbell are among the seven Negro recipients of the 1930 William E. Harmon awards announced last week by the Harmon Foundation of New York City. Mr. Holsey, secretary of Tuskegee, received the Gold Award with $400.00 honorarium in the Business and Industry Field, for his successful experiment as organizer of the C. M. A. chain grocery stores. Mr. Campbell, field agent of the United States Extension Service, received a like award and honorarium in the Farming and Rural Life field for his work as farm demonstration agent and for his development of the Booker T. Washington Movable School idea among Negro farmers of the South. Mr. C. J. Calloway and Mr. Campbell received honorable mention in this field in 1928.

Mr. Albon L. Holsey

Twice before Tuskegee men have been the recipients of first awards. In 1928, when Mr. Monroe N. Work received the gold award and $400.00 honorarium for his scholarly research, and educational publicity through the publication of the Negro Year Book and "The Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America."

In 1929, Dr. R. R. Moton, received the biennial gold award and $1,000.00 honorarium for his work of Promotion of Interracial Good-will, and for his book, "What The Negro Thinks."

The full report of the awards from the Harmon Foundation follows:

Awards to seven Negroes: a musician, a business organizer, a writer, and agriculturist, a social scientist, an educator and a mission worker in Africa—were announced today by the Harmon Foundation of New York. This is the fifth year that that organization has recognized the outstanding creative work in the colored group through the William E. Harmon Awards for distinguished achievement among Negroes. This year there is but one award in each of the fields of Music, Business including Industry, Literature, Farming and Rural Life, Science including Invention, Education, Religious Service and Fine Arts which consists of a gold medal and $400 honorarium. The bronze medal and $100 honorarium which was also offered in each field in previous years is now omitted.

The five year experimental period of the awards, as undertaken by the Foundation with the cooperation of the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches concludes with this series. In the coming year a summary is to be made in the light of results available, so as to determine the future program which will be announced later.

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Mr. Hall Johnson is a native of Athens, Georgia, and received his education in music at the University of Pennsylvania, the Hahn School of Music in Philadelphia, and the Institute of Musical Arts in New York. Messenger

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For his [illegible] in Social Science, Mr. Charles S. Johnson, of 1611 Hardin Street, Nashville, Tennessee, was granted the award in the field of Science. Mr. Johnson's research has been summarized through his publication, "The Negro in American Civilization," which is an outgrowth of the work of the National Interracial Conference held in Washington in 1928; and "The Negro in Chicago," which is primarily a study of the race riots in 1919; and also his founding of "Opportunity," the official organ of the Urban League and the only Negro publication devoted primarily to the sociological problems of the group. During the past year he was the only American member of the commission investigating conditions in Liberia on appointment by the League of Nations.

Mr. Henry A. Hunt, of Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Georgia, was the recipient of the award in Education for his development of a training center for Negro youth which has markedly improved the life in a community of 300,000 colored people. During the 26 years he has been in Fort Valley he has built the school from one of 145 pupils to one of 700 pupils. His plant includes twelve modern brick buildings, and he employs 45 teachers. Instruction is given through two years of college and the school is a center for farm demonstration, health work and the preservation of a racial culture for a whole district.

Mr. Henry C. McDowell, a native of Meridian, Mississippi, was granted the award in Religious Service for his missionary work at Galangue, Angola, Portuguese, West Africa. Here he has endeavored to give high ideals of living to the natives, his aim being never to destroy their customs and faith without giving them a better substitute. He has conducted his work along educational, industrial, agricultural, medical and social lines as well as in religious channels, and he has labored with a tribe that had been almost untouched by civilization. Mr. McDowell working under the Congregational Church is now in this country on leave.

Announcement of the recipient of award in the field of fine arts is not to be made until the middle of February at the time of the opening of the exhibition of the work submitted for this award at the Art Center in New York.

The list of recipients with the judges in each field is as follows:

MUSIC: Gold Award with $400 honorarium—Hall Johnson, 203 West 145th Street, New York City. Judges: George W. Andrews, professor of music, Oberlin College, Ohio; James Francis Cooke, editor, "Etude," Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; George E. Hubbard, Institute for Musical Art, New York City; Roy W. Tibbs, professor of music at Howard University, Washington, D. C.; George A. Wedge, Institute of Musical Art, New York City.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY: Gold Award with $400 honorarium—Albon L. Holsey, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Judges: William H. Baldwin, Public Relations Counsellor, New York City; Roy F. Bergergren, Credit Union National Extension Bureau, Boston, Massachusetts; T. Arnold Hill, Director, Department, Industrial Relations, National Urban League, New York City; Sidney Hillman, president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, New York City; M. Lincoln Schuster, publisher, New York City.

LITERATURE: Gold Award with $400 honorarium—James Langston Hughes, Box 94, Westfield, New Jersey. Judges: Lewis S. Gannett, editorial writer, Herald Tribune, New York City; Paul Green, dramatist, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; Harold K. Guinzburg, publisher, New York City; James Weldon Johnson, author, New York City; Mark Van Doren author and teacher, New York City.

FARMING AND RURAL LIFE: Gold Award with $400 honorarium—Thomas Monroe Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Judges: Arthur Capper, United States Senator, Topeka, Kansas; Carl Kelsey, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Benson Y. Landis, former editor, Rural America, New York City; Frank O. Lowden, ex-governor, agriculturist, Chicago; Robert E. Malone, former president, Agricultural and Mechanical College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION: Gold Award with $400 honorarium—Charles S. Johnson, 1611 Hardin Street, Nashville, Tennessee. Judges: George K. Burgess, director, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.; Louis I. Dublin, statistician, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York City; Howard W. Odum, head of department of sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; S. T. Williams, scientist, New York City; Monroe N. Work, editor, Negro Year Book, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

EDUCATION: Gold Award with $400 honorarium—Henry A. Hunt, Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Georgia. Judges: J. Mckeen Cattell, editor, "School and Society," Garrison, New York; Juliette Derricotte. dean of women at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee; Thomas Jesse Jones, director, Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York City; Jesse H. Metcalf, United States Senator, Providence, Rhode Island; Henry T. Moore, president of Skidmore College, Saratoga, New York.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE: Gold Award with $400 honorarium—Henry C. McDowell, Galangue, Angola, Portugese, West Africa. Judges: William N. DeBerry, minister and social service worker, Springfield, Massachusetts; M. Ashby Jones, pastor, St. Louis, Missouri; Frederick K. Stamm, pastor, Brooklyn, New York; Frederick E. Stockwell, director, Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; L. Hollingsworth Wood, chairman, National Urban League, lawyer, New York City

Harmon Awards.

Education-1931
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

HARMON AWARD PRESENTED TUSKEGEEAN IN CHAPEL

Tuskegee Messenger
2-14-31
Tuskegee, Ala.
Inst

Nearly twenty-five years after graduating from Tuskegee Institute, Mr. Thomas M. Campbell, field agent, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute was presented the 1930 Harmon Award for distinguished achievement among Negroes in the field of Farming and Rural Life. The presentation took place in the Institute Chapel at the regular Sunday evening service, February 8, and was made by Mr. Joseph O. Thompson, field representative of the Federal Farm Board.

In presenting Mr. Thompson, Principal R. R. Moton, who presided for the first time since his recovery from his recent operation, said, "Tuskegee has received many honors. We are especially happy to have two members of our staff receiving the 1930 Harmon Awards today. Mr. Albon L. Holsey, secretary to the Principal received the award in the field o Business and Industry at the Rac Relations Services held in New Yor City on February 13, and Mr. Campbell, United States Department o Agriculture, farm agent, received th award in the field of Farming an Rural Life here. I am pleased to present to the faculty and student body of the Institute, Mr. Joseph O Thompson, a very good friend of the Founder of Tuskegee, and recently appointed field representative of the Federal Farm Board, who will make the presentation to Mr. Campbell."

"I have been designated," began Mr. Thompson, "to perform the delightful office of passing over to my friend and co-worker in agricultural matters for a quarter of a century an award by the Harmon Foundation, for distinguished achievement among Negroes." He then told of the hardships Mr. Campbell encountered in starting his career with the Jessup Wagon exhibition of diversified farm products, his efforts in teaching the farmers the scientific processes of agriculture, the progress made and the results accomplished by close application to his work.

In concluding his remarks of presentation, Mr. Thompson said, "I want to congratulate the Harmon Foundation for making such a wise decision in the bestowal of this award and it is with greatest pleasure that I pass the medal, and $400.00 to you. May you be spared for many years yet to perform the great service you are now engaged in for southern agriculture."

The speech of acceptance of Mr. Campbell was brief and direct and brought forth tremendous applause.

In the absence of Dr. L. N. Duncan, Auburn, Alabama, director, Alabama Extension Service, who was unexpectedly called to Washington, Dr. George W. Carver, Mr. Campbell's former teacher, made the remarks of appreciaton. Dr. Carver told of the interesting career of his former pupil, his ambition, persistency, and studious habits.

"Mr. Campbell was the same kind of student that he is a man," said Dr. Carver. "He succeeded because he was always willing to study, as well as work. Even after completing his regular school course here he was anxious to continue his study and completed the two-year special course in advanced agriculture, that I mapped out at his request.

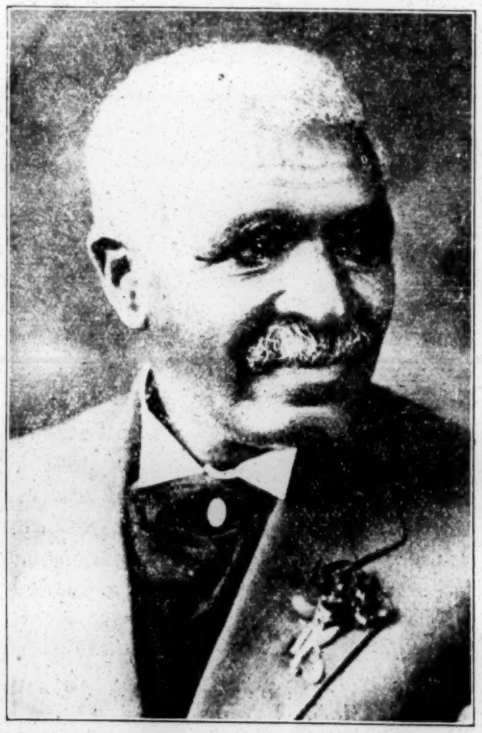
"I know that the entire student body is happy because Mr. Campbell received the award, but you are not nearly so happy as I am, because he is one of my older boys, having been one of my first students," concluded Dr. Carver.

Copies of the telegrams that were exchanged between Tuskegee Institute, and the cities and communities in which the other recipients of the awards were being honored were read.

During the course of the exercise the Boys' Glee Club, under the direction of Mr. William L. Dawson, new director of music, rendered three pleasing selections. The audience sang the Tuskegee Song, with a new feeling as an expression of its appreciation of the honor coming to a Tuskegee graduate.

Mr. Albon L. Holsey received the award in the field of Business and Industry at the Race Relations Services, held at the St. James Presbyterian Church, 141st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City, at 3:00 p. m. the same Sunday. Mr. Holsey was granted the award for his achievement as the originator of stores run by Negroes, for Negro trade. During the past two years, while on leave of absence from Tuskegee Institute, he has organized a chain of 253 Negro operated grocery stores. He was born in Athens, Georgia, in 1883, and is a graduate of Atlanta University.

The Harmon Awards for 1930 were presented the same day to others as follows: Hall Johnson, New York City, music; Langston Hughes, Westfield, New Jersey, literature, New York City; Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, social science, in Nashville, Tennessee; Henry A. Hunt, Fort Valley, Georgia, education, in Fort Valley, Georgia, and Henry C. McDowell, Angola, West Africa, religious service, in Hartford, Connecticut.



DR. GEORGE W. CARVER
Teacher of T. M. Campbell

MR. T. M. CAMPBELL'S REMARKS OF ACCEPTANCE

Dr. Moton, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is intensely interesting to recall the memorable events in one's life. As long as I live I shall never forget the day I took my first ride on a train.

I shall never forget the day I left home for Tuskegee Institute; and my arrival here some three months afterwards. (It was not that I lived so far from Tuskegee, but the mode o travel).

I shall never forget the day, after seven or more years of toil, sickness and besetments, that I walked upon this very platform and received, with trembling hand, a diploma from the late Booker T. Washington.

I shall long remember the day when I received a Government commission designating me agricultural collaborator for the United States Department of Agriculture. (I confess tha at the time I was puzzled as to th actual meaning of the name). I als remember very vividly the firs check I received after a month' work.

Since that time my duties have taken me continuously throughout the South, especially in the rural districts.

And now, another milepost is reached in my designation to receive the Harmon Award. I am happy in the knowledge that when the news broke some years ago, that the awards were available, the Honorab L. N. Duncan, director of Extensic Service for the State and Feder Government in Alabama saw fit offer my name as candidate. Certainly, I am grateful and shall alway remember this as a very conspicuous event in my life.

My youngest son asked me a very difficult question the other day which I fear I have not been able to answer to his or my own satisfaction. He asked: "What did you do to win this prize?" My answer was, "Work."

A noted business expert places men in three classes. Namely, diplomats, dreamers, and workers. I only hope that the critical public's measuring-gauge has included me in the class of simple workers.

The late Henry Wallace, one of the pioneers of Iowa agriculture, said, "A man is not fit to work with the country people unless he has smelled the soil and can converse with them in their own 'lingo.'" It is gratifying to note that there has been developed a corps of trained workers, 333 farm and home demonstration agents, that measures up admirably to the "Wallace" standard of efficiency. We have the satisfaction of knowing that out in the great spaces known as the rural districts of the South, there is a host of so called common people, whom we have been able to serve, and I feel today as one of my good farmer friends put it on being complimented upon his achievements, when he said, "I am glad you laks it 'cause yo' know we'en a man do'es all he kin, he aint' done much."

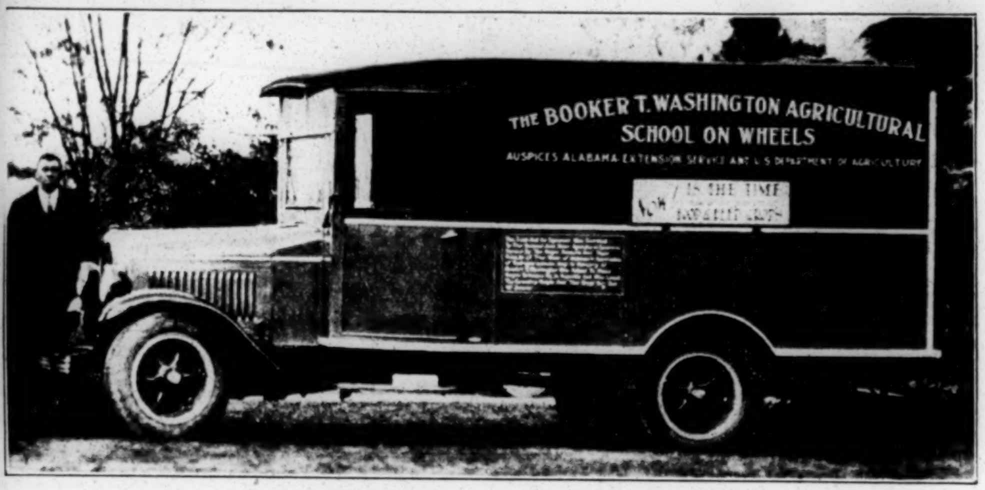
I shall try in the years allotted me for active duty, to use them to the fullest extent in helping to expand a type of education that has for it's objective, raising the standard of living for every American.

Mr. Thompson, I thank you most heartily for your words of encouragement and inspiration in presenting this token.

Someone has rather cleverly paraphrased the "Children's Prayer" which expresses my sentiment quite fully upon this occasion:

"Now I get me up to work,
I pray the Lord I do not shirk,
If I should die before the night,
I pray the Lord my works's all right."

Robert E. Taylor, attorney for the election board of Cook County, Chicago, and recognized expert on election matters, was honored by the Chicago City Council last week when he was voted a bonus of $1,000 for special services rendered the city. Mr. Taylor dug up the law which enabled the holding of the mayoralty and aldermanic primaries at the same time, thereby saving the city $640,000, the cost of holding a separate city-wide election. The bonus was accompanied by a resolution of the council commending Mr. Taylor.


THE BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AGRICULTURAL
SCHOOL ON WHEELS
AUSPICES ALABAMA EXTENSION SERVICE AND U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NOW IS THE TIME

T. M. Campbell, and the New Movable School used in Farm Demonstration Work.

Education - 1931

Harmon Awards.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Final Harmon Awards Are Made to Distinguished Men in Seven Fields

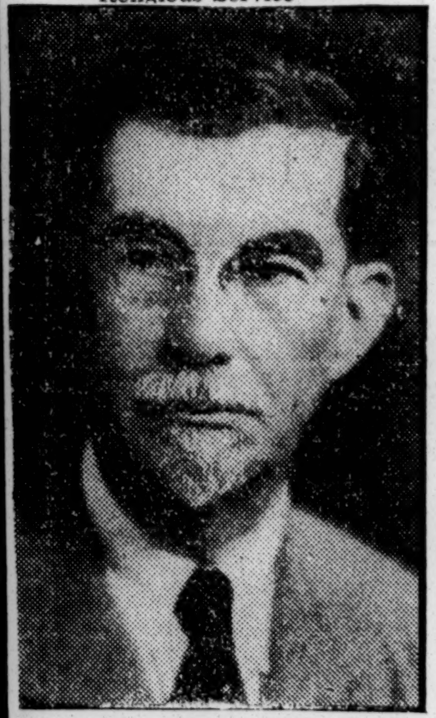
HENRY C. McDOWELL
Religious Service

THOMAS M. CAMPBELL
Farming

DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON
Social Science

ALBON HOLSEY
Business

LANGSTON HUGHES
Literature


HENRY A. HUNT
Education

HALL JOHNSON
Music

GOLD MEDALS AND $400 FOR SEVEN, HARMON AWARDS

Afro-American
1-31-31
Baltimore, Md.

Langston Hughes Given Distinction for New Novel

JOHNSON, MUSIC

Two Tuskegee Workers on the List

Hall Johnson, Music
Albon L. Holsey, Business
Langston Hughes, Literature
Thomas M. Campbell, Agriculture
Charles S. Johnson, Science
Henry A. Hunt, Education
Henry C. McDowell, Religion

NEW YORK.—Awards to seven—a musician, a business organizer, a writer, an agriculturist, a social scientist, an educator, and a mission worker in Africa—were announced last Monday by the Harmon Foundation.

This is the fifth and final year for the awards which consist of a gold medal and $400 honoraria.

Two persons from Tuskegee, but no women, are on the 1930 list.

In 1929 the one-thousand-dollar award for best work in race relations went to Dr. R. R. Moton. No award was made in this field for 1930. Second prizes of bronze medals and $100 honoraria were also discontinued this year.

Hall Johnson

Hall Johnson, 203 W. 145th Street, New York, received the award in Music for his arrangement of spirituals and for his original compositions. In his musical presentations of these old themes he has followed the theory that they must reproduce the spirit and fervor of the camp meetings which gave them birth.

To the collection of spirituals which he has rearranged, he has added two original songs: "Hail the King of Babylon," and "Hallelujah, King Jesus." These last two were written for "The Green Pastures," and with some of his adaptations of old spirituals are sung by Mr. Johnson's choir in the play.

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During the past year he was the American member of the commission investigating conditions in Liberia on appointment by the League of Nations.

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Fine Arts

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The judges in the various classes

Music—Judges: George W. Andrews, Oberlin; James Francis Cooke, Editor "Etude"; George E. Hubbard, New York; Roy W. Tibbs, District of Columbia; George A. Wedge, New York.

Business and Industry—Judges: William H. Baldwin, New York; Roy F. Bergergren, Boston; T. Arnold Hill, New York; Sidney Hillman, New York; M. Lincoln Schuster, New York.

Literature—Judges: Lewis S. Gannett, New York; Paul Green, North Carolina; Harold K. Guinzburg New York; James Weldon Johnson, New York; Mark Van Doren, New York.

Farming and Rural Life—Judges: Arthur Capper, Kansas; Carl Kelsey, Philadelphia; Benson Y. Landis, New York; Frank O. Lowden, Chicago; Robert E. Malone, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Science and Invention—Judges: George K. Burgess, District of Columbia; Louis I. Dublin, New York; Howard W. Odum, North Carolina; S. T. Williams, New York; Monroe N. Work, Tuskegee, Ala.

Eudcation—Judges: J. McKeen Cattell, New York; Juliette Derricotte, Nashville; Thomas Jesse Jones, New York; Jesse H. Metcalf, Providence, R.I.; Henry T. Moore, Saratoga, New York.

Religious Service—Judges: William N. DeBerry, Springfield, Mass.; M. Ashby Jones St. Louis; Frederick K. Stamm, New York; Frederick E. Stockwell, Philadelphia; L. Hollingsworth Wood, New York.

ONLY ONE AWARD GIVEN IN EACH FIELD THIS YEAR

Journal and Guide

Hall Johnson, A. L. Holsey, L. Hughes, H. A. Hunt Honored

1-31-31

EXPERIMENT ENDS

Norfolk, Va.

T. M. Campbell, Chas. S. Johnson, And H. C. McDowell Chosen

Photos on pages two and three

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Religious Service Award

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Announcement of the recipient of award in the field of fine arts is not to be made until the middle of February at the time of the opening of the exhibition of the work submitted for this award at the Art Center in New York.

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LITERATURE: gold award with $400 honorarium—James Langston Hughes, Box 94, Westfield, New Jersey. Judges: Lewis S. Gannett, editorial writer, Herald Tribune, New York, N. Y.; Paul Green, dramatist, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Harold K Guinzburg, publisher, New York, N. Y.; James Weldon Johnson, author, New York, N. Y.; and Mark Van Doren, author and teacher, New York, N. Y.

FARMING AND RURAL LIFE: gold award with $400 honorarium—Thomas Monroe Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama. Judges Arthur Capper, U. S. Senator, Topeka, Kansas; Carl Kelsey, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Philadelphia, Pa.; Benson Y. Landis, former editor, "Rural America," New York, N. Y.; Frank O. Lowden, ex-governor, agriculturist, Chicago; and Robert E. Malone, president Agricultural and Mechanical College, Pine Bluff, Ark.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION: gold award with $400 honorarium—Charles S. Johnson, 1611 Hardin Street, Nashville, Tennessee. Judges: George K. Burgess, director, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.; Louis I. Dublin, statistician, Metropolitan Life Insurance, New York, N. Y.; Howard W. Odum, head of department of sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel, Hill, N. C.; S. T. Williams, scientist, New York, N. Y.; and Monroe N. Work, editor, "Negro Year Book," Tuskegee, Alabama.

EDUCATION: gold award with $400director Phelps-Stokes Fund, New YorBerry, minister and social service
honorarium—Henry A. Hunt, Fort Val-N. Y.; Jesse H. Metcalf, U. S. Senatoworker, Springfield, Mass.; M. Ashby
ley High and Industrial School, Fort Providence, R. I.; and Henry T. MoorJones, pastor, St. Louis, Missouri; Fred-
Valley, Georgia. Judges: J. McKeen president of Skidmore College, Saratogerick K. Stamm, pastor, Brooklyn, N.
Cattell, editor, "School and Society," N. Y. Y.; Frederick E. Stockwell, director,
Garrison, N. Y.; Juliette Derricotte, RELIGIOUS SERVICE: gold awar Board of Education of the Presbyterian
dean of women at Fisk University, with $400 honorarium—Henry C. McChurch in the U. S. A., Philadelphia,
Nashville, Tenn.; Thomas Jesse Jones, Dowell, Galangue, Angola PortuguesPa.; and L. Hollingsworth Wood, chair-
West Africa. Judges William N. Deman, National Urban League, lawyer,
New York, N. Y.

ONLY ONE AWARD GIVEN IN EACH FIELD THIS YEAR

Journal and Guide

Hall Johnson, A. L. Holsey, L. Hughes, H. A. Hunt Honored

1-31-31

EXPERIMENT ENDS

Norfolk, Va.

T. M. Campbell, Chas. S. Johnson, And H. C. McDowell Chosen

Photos on pages two and three

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Awards to seven Negroes—a musician, a business organizer, a writer, an agriculturist, a social scientist, an educator and a mission worker in Africa—were announced Monday by the Harmon Foundation of New York. This is the fifth year that that organization has recognized the outstanding creative work in the colored group through the William E. Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement among Negroes.

This year there is but one award in each of the fields of music, business including industry, literature, farming and rural life, science including invention, education, religious service, and fine arts which consist of a gold medal and $400 honorarium. The bronze medal and $100 honorarium which was also offered in each field in previous years is now omitted.

Experimental Period Ends

The five year experimental period of the awards, as undertaken by the Foundation with the cooperation of the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches concludes with this series. In the coming year a summary is to be made, in the light of results available, so as to determine the future program which will be announced later.

Music Award

Hall Johnson, 203 W. 145th Street, New York, receives the award in music for his arrangement of the Negro Spirituals and his original compositions. In his musical presentations of these old themes he has followed the theory that they must reproduce the spirit and fervor of the camp meetings which gave them birth. To the collection of spirituals which he has rearranged, he has added two original songs "Hail the King of Babylon" and "Hallelujah, King Jesus." These last two were written for "The Green Pastures" and with some of his adaptations of old Spirituals are sung by Mr. Johnson's choir in the play.

Hall Johnson is a native of Athens, Georgia and received his education in music at the University of Pennsylvania, the Hamn School of Music in Philadelphia, and the Institute of Musical Art in New York.

Business Award

Albon L. Holsey of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, the originator of a successfully proven experiment, stores run by Negroes for Negro trade, was granted the award in business including industry. Mr. Holsey, born in Athens, Georgia, in 1883, graduated from Atlanta University and has been for several years at Tuskegee Institute as secretary of the National Negro Business League.

During the past two years, on leave from Tuskegee, he has organized the chain of 253 Negro operated grocery stores. Among the branches are those in Dallas, Tex., New York, Omaha, Neb., and Tulsa, Okla. They are known as the C. M. A. Stores and are carried on through the Colored Merchants' Association which has its main office in New York. Mr. Holsey's idea is that the problems of unemployment among Negroes can be materially relieved if they are given an opportunity of working in the places where they spend their money.

"The Weary Blues," a collection of poems growing out of experiences in Europe, Africa and America, and "Fine Clothes to the Jew," also a poetic work.

His writings are unique in their use of jazz rhythms in lyric verse and in the attempt to capture a definite racial expression.

Thomas Campbell

Thomas Monroe Campbell, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, the first Negro farm demonstration agent throughout the South, was named to receive the award in Farming and Rural Life. Mr. Campbell, now agent for seven Southern states under the direction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, teaches the farmers home improvement, stock betterment, crop rotation, co-operative buying and other matters which have to do with better living in rural sections.

He has also developed and expanded the Movable School of Booker T. Washington to such a degree that it is now considered one of the greatest forces for agricultural advancement in the South.

Charles S. Johnson

For his findings in Social Science Charles S. Johnson of 1611 Hardin Street, Nashville, Tenn., was granted the award in the field of Science.

Mr. Johnson's research has been summarized through his publication "The Negro in American Civilization," which is an outgrowth of the work of the National Interracial Conference held in Washington in 1928 and "The Negro in Chicago," which is primarily a study of the race riot in 1919; and also his founding of "Opportunity," the official organ of the Urban League and the only publication devoted primarily to the sociological problems of the group.

During the past year he was the American member of the commission investigating conditions in Liberia on appointment by the League of Nations.

Henry A. Hunt

Henry A. Hunt, of Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Georgia, was the recipient of the award in Education for his development of a training center for youth which has markedly improved the life in a community of 300,000 people.

During the 26 years he has been in Fort Valley he has built the school from one of 145 pupils to one of 700 pupils. His plant includes twelve modern brick buildings and eh employs 45 teachers.

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Fine Arts

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The judges in the various classes

Music—Judges: George W. Andrews, Oberlin; James Francis Cooke, Editor "Etude"; George E. Hubbard, New York; Roy W. Tibbs, District of Columbia; George A. Wedge, New York.

Business and Industry—Judges: William H. Baldwin, New York; Roy F. Bergergren, Boston; T. Arnold Hill, New York; Sidney Hillman, New York; M. Lincoln Schuster, New York.

Literature—Judges: Lewis S. Gannett, New York; Paul Green, North Carolina; Harold K. Guinzburg New York; James Weldon Johnson, New York; Mark Van Doren, New York.

Farming and Rural Life—Judges: Arthur Capper, Kansas; Carl Kelsey, Philadelphia; Benson Y. Landis, New York; Frank O. Lowden, Chicago; Robert E. Malone, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Science and Invention—Judges: George K. Burgess, District of Columbia; Louis I. Dublin, New York; Howard W. Odum, North Carolina; S. T. Williams, New York; Monroe N. Work, Tuskegee, Ala.

Eudcation—Judges: J. McKeen Cattell, New York; Juliette Derricotte, Nashville; Thomas Jesse Jones, New York; Jesse H. Metcalf, Providence, R.I.; Henry T. Moore, Saratoga, New York.

Religious Service—Judges: William N. DeBerry, Springfield, Mass.; M. Ashby Jones St. Louis; Frederick K. Stamm, New York; Frederick E. Stockwell, Philadelphia; L. Hollingsworth Wood, New York.

Award In Literature

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Education 1931

Harmon Award

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Final Group of Creative Workers in As Many Fields to Get Medals and $400

Amsterdam News

N.Y. City.

Hall Johnson, Albon L. Holsey, Langston Hughes, Chas. S. Johnson, Henry C. McDowell, Thos. M. Campbell Selected

1-28-31

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Hughes Gets Literature Award.

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MUSIC.

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BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

William H. Baldwin, public relations counsellor, New York; Roy F. Bergergren, Credit Union National Extension Bureau, Boston; T. Arnold Hill, director Department Industrial Relations, National Urban League, New York; Sidney Hillman, president Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, N. Y.; M. Lincoln Schuster, publisher, New York, N. Y.

LITERATURE.

Lewis S. Gannett, editorial writer, Herald Tribune; Paul Green, dramatist, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Harold K. Guinzburg, publisher, New York; James Weldon Johnson, author, New York; Mark Van Doren, author and teacher, New York.

FARMING AND RURAL LIFE.

Arthur Capper, U. S. Senator, Topeka, Kans.; Carl Kelsey, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Philadelphia; Benson Y. Landis, former editor Rural America, New York; Frank O. Lowden, ex-governor, agriculturist, Chicago; Robert E. Malone, president Agricultural and Mechanical College, Pine Bluff, Ark.

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EDUCATION.

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RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

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Presentations Feb. 8.

Public presentation of the awards will be made in five cities on Race Relations Sunday, Feb. 8.

In New York City the exercises will be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at St. James Presbyterian Church, 141st street and St. Nicholas avenue, the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, D.D., pastor. Mr. Justice Charles E. Toney will preside. Charles H. Tuttle will deliver the principal address. The Hall Johnson Choir of sixty voices will furnish the music.

Nashville, Tenn., Tennessean
Tuesday, January 27, 1931.

Negro Accomplishments.

Seven awards of the Harmon Foundation of New York for outstanding creative work among negroes, perhaps the most important recognition of negro achievement each year, have been announced.

Of the seven awards, six go to men who may be claimed by the South. Four of the number, including a resident of Nashville, live in the South, and two others were born in states deep in the sunshine section, Mississippi and Georgia.

Critics who would question the opportunity of negroes below the Mason-Dixon line, may find in this 1931 announcement of the Harmon foundation, refutation of their charges. It is plain from the acknowledgment of these seven men that the South is presenting the facts when it claims that the negro's greatest opportunity is among his own people in that section where their lives have been deeply rooted since before the days of slavery.

There are no people in the United States who rejoice more sincerely, both individually and together, over the achievements of the negro, than do the people of the South. Descended as they are from men who were slave owners, having lived through an age when the negro race ascended from bondage to freedom, Southerners deeply appreciate the problems of these, their neighbors, and take pleasure in their good works as they continue to increase.

Among those recognized by the Harmon foundation is Charles S. Johnson, Nashville sociologist. This man's brilliant work as a member of the League of Nations commission to investigate Liberian conditions, is fresh in the minds of his neighbors.

So, Nashville and the rest of the South will continue to be proud of and to lend support to, the undertakings of such men. May they continue to contribute to the advance of their race.

Tuskegee Man Receives Award

Ala. Advertiser

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Feb. 9.—(Special)—Nearly 25 years after graduating from Tuskegee Institute, Thomas M. Campbell, field agent, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, was presented the 1930 Harmon award for distinguished achievement among negroes in the field of farming and rural life.

The presentation took place in the Institute chapel at the regular Sunday vesper service, and was made by Joseph O. Thompson, field representative, Federal Farm Board, who at the close of his remarks said: "I want to congratulate the Harmon Foundation for making such a wise decision in the bestowal of this award and it is with the greatest pleasure that I pass their $400 on to you. May you be spared for many years yet to perform the great service you are now engaged in for Southern agriculture."

2-10-31

Mr. Thompson was presented by Principal R. R. Moton who presided for the first time since his recovery from his recent operation.

Montgomery, Ala.

Among the seven negroes to receive the award, was another Tuskegee man, Albon L. Holsey, secretary to the principal, who was granted the award in the field of business and industry for his successfully proven experiment as originator of the C. M. A. stores run by and for negro trade. Holsey along with two other of the recipients was given the award in the race relation service this afternoon at the St. James Presbyterian Church in New York City.

The Harmon awards consist of a gold medal and honorarium of $400 in each of seven different fields: literature, music, fine arts, business and industry, science and invention, farming and rural life, religion and a special award of a gold medal and honorarium of $1,000 in race relations given bienially.

Prof. H. A. Hunt Presented Harmon Foundation Award

Georgia Negro Educator Recognized for Efforts To Develop Training Center for Youth

Constitution

FORT VALLEY, Ga., Feb. 8.—(AP) Professor Henry A. Hunt, 25 years president of Fort Valley High and Industrial school for negro youth, was presented with the Harmon foundation award in education for 1930 here Sunday.

2-9-31

The award is presented annually to the negro, who in the opinion of a group of educators, has contributed most during the year to the cause of education in the United States.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, of Atlanta, executive director of the commission on interracial co-operation, pointed out that heretofore the award has been given educators in the college and university field.

"The award to Professor Hunt is significant in that it is a recognition of distinguished service in education of the negro masses," said Dr. Alexander.

Atlanta Ga.

"This recognition is due in part to the fact that Professor Hunt has dared to believe and has demonstrated that the educational and economic problems of negroes in the black sections of the south can be worked out right at home. He could have worked with a larger institution, he could have worked in sections where the negro population was not so large and where it probably would have been easier to get support, but he chose to dig in at the very center of the problem.

"Professor Hunt's work has significance not for negroes only, but for the whole of Georgia and the south. A third of the farmers of the state are colored, and no adequate effort to improve Georgia agriculture can leave them out of consideration."

Professor Hunt has built Fort Valley school from an obscure beginning to an institution with a physical plant valued at $350,000 and a student body of 500. In addition to academic studies, the school has devoted attention to training along mechanical and agricultural lines and has developed an extension service among negroes of the area.

During his address Dr. Alexander launched into a discussion of the Georgia legislature.

"It's just an extra effort to solve Georgia's problem with talk," he commented. "And it probably will get us where legislatures of the past have—further in debt."

He talked about depression, but found, he said, that most important things are going on as before.

"I still see baby carriages on the streets," he remarked, "and the schools are still filled with children After all, the end of life is to live What you have in your head and heart matters more than what kind of a car you ride in."

He paid tribute to Hunt's wife, saying that "Whatever this institution is, is greatly owing to her.

"A little educational institution is usually better than a big one, because it can be dominated by a personality. The thing that we in the United States should be suspicious of is bigness in education. How many colleges are there in Georgia that call themselves universities? I'm glad Professor Hunt is not going to make this a university. I'm glad there's one school left."

Back to the legislature, he said "It's awfully difficult to watch the Georgia legislature and still believe in the form of government we have set up, or to watch a debate in the senate and not have misgivings about the federal government."

He predicted that if rural life in the south is hopeless, all life in the south is hopeless, and said that "You can't lift up Georgia agriculture without lifting the negroes and the white people at the same time."

Dr. Peyton Jacob, dean of Mercer University, presented Professor Hunt

The whole audience arose with him and remained standing while Dr. Alexander handed him the Harmon medal and a check for $400.

Professor Hunt read his response, expressing appreciation and paying tribute to his wife, who was not present, but to whom he gave credit for much of his achievement.

"I believe the Almighty put two groups of his children together in the south for a purpose. I believe in youth. I suppose every generation has doubted the next, and thought the world was going to the dogs. But we're not going to the dogs."

In closing his short talk he said: "I appreciate the Harmon award but I appreciate more the friendship that I know exists in the hearts of the young and old people who have come here today."

The auditorium was crowded. It is a big, handsome hall with a deep stage draped in plum-colored velvet. Its hundreds of seats were filled and chairs in the aisles were all taken. Scores of white people were there, and hundreds of negroes occupied the major portion of the floor. Pots of green plants decorated the stage and a clean white cloth with an openwork cross fell from the reader's pedestal.

Negro spirituals were sung during the program.

SIX OTHER NEGRO LEADERS RECOGNIZED FOR WORK

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—(AP)—The creative work of seven negroes was rewarded today with the William E. Harmon awards for distinguished achievement.

The awards, consisting of a gold medal and a $400 honorarium, went to Hall Johnson in the field of music; Albon L. Holsey in the field of business; James Langston Hughes, literature; Thomas Monroe Campbell, farming and rural life; Charles S. Johnson, science; Henry A. Hunt, education, and Henry C. McDowell, religious service.

Hall Johnson, who lives in New York, won his award for this arrangement of negro spirituals and his original compositions. His choir sings in the current Broadway stage success, "The Green Pastures."

Holsey, connected with Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, was described as "the originator of a successfully proven experiment, stores run by negroes for negro trade." He organized a chain of 253 grocery stores, with branches in Dallas, New York, Omaha, Tulsa and other places.

Hughes, a resident of Westfield, N. J., is the author of the novel, "Not Without Laughter," and other works. The announcement said "his writings are unique in their use of jazz rhythms in lyric verse and in the attempt to capture definite racial expression."

Campbell is connected with Tuskegee Institute as agent for seven southern states under the department of agriculture. He teaches negro farmers home improvement, stock betterment, crop rotation, co-operative buying and other matters.

Charles S. Johnson, of 1611 Hardin street, Nashville, Tenn., is known for his finds in social science. His research has been summarized through his publication, "The Negro in American Civilization," and "The Negro in Chicago."

Henry A. Hunt, of Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga., developed a training center for negro youth which the announcement said "improved the life in a community of 300,000 colored people."

PROFESSOR H. A. HUNT.

McDowell, a native of Meridian, Miss., won his honor for work as a Congregational missionary at Galangue, Angola, Portuguese West Africa. In his case the presentation ceremonies took place at Hartford, Conn. Other ceremonies were in New York, Nashville, Fort Valley and Tuskegee.

Recognizing Professor Hunt

Telegraph

2-8-31

Ga.

Today, in ceremonies at the Fort Valley High and Industrial school, Prof. H. A. Hunt is to receive the Harmon award. He is one of eight men of the Negro race in the United States to be given a token of recognition for his service to that race. Last year, Professor Hunt won the Spingarn medal, awarded annually to that member of his race who has performed the outstanding service in its behalf.

The recognition of Professor Hunt's work is especially pleasing to those who have known something of what he has been achieving at Fort Valley on a limited amount of money and in the face of natural handicaps confronting him. He has endeavored to project the influence of the school beyond its own campus and, indeed, even beyond the limits of its alumni. He has endeavored to make it a vital factor in the lives of the Negroes who are within its sphere of influence.

The white people of Georgia ought to have, and many of them do have, an appreciation of what he is doing. Even from the standpoint of economic good, we ought to realize that the Negro is a vital economic factor and that as long as his buying power is held down by his lack of education and the development of his ability to earn more than he is earning, the buying power of all of us is held down. The territory which Professor Hunt's school serves is one which needs, as much as any in the country, to feel the beneficent effects of education.

Education - 1931
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Spingarn Medal

Richard B. Harrison, Star of "The Green Pastures," Distinguished As Dramatic Reader, Spingarn Medalist

Age 3-28-31
New York N.Y.

Presentation Made Sunday Night at Mansfield Theatre by Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in Presence of Leading Citizens of Both Races

In the presence of a distinguished audience made up of members of both races, Lieutenant Governor Herbert H. Lehman, from the stage of the Mansfield Theatre, lent official dignity to the ceremonies attendant upon the seventeenth annual awarding of the Spingarn Medal to a United States citizen of African descent for most distinguished achievement, the recipient being Richard B. Harrison, the 67-year old star of "The Green Pastures," now in its second year on Broadway.

The award to Mr. Harrison was made, not only for wonderful accomplishments as star of "The Green Pastures," but "for the long years of his work as dramatic reader and entertainer, interpreting to the mass of colored people in church and school the finest specimens of English drama from Shakespeare down."

Four Winners Present

The presentation was under auspices of the N. A. A. C. P., and its secretary, Walter F. White, introduced Major Joel E. Spinfarn, donor of the medal, as chairman of the evening. On the platform were four former winners of the award—Dr. Harry T. Burleigh in music; Dr. Wm. E. B. DuBois, for work in connection with Pan-African Congress; James Weldon Johnson, author, diplomat and public servant; Henry A. Hunt, work in education.

Others included Marc Connelly, author, and Rowland Stebbins, producer, of "The Green Pastures."

Mr. Connelly and Dr. DuBois were introduced and paid tributes to Mr. Harrison, and then Gov. Lehman was introduced to make the presentation.

"I am very happy to be here," Mr. Lehman said. It gives me pleasure to have the privilege of contributing something of an official character to these ceremonies and to extend to you, Mr .Harrison, the hearty and sincere congratulations of your fellow citizens, the people of the State of New York."

Fought Brave Battle

The Lieutenant Governor then told Mr. Harrison that "through your art you have brought pleasure and understanding and sympathy to thousands." But, he continued, "I wonder how many of those thousands really appreciate or realize the devotion or self-sacrifice which made the attainment of that art, and your ultimate success possible. Yours has not been a soft or an easy life. Opportunity did not knock readily at your door or recognition come merely for the asking. For decades you fought a brave battle to succeed, to attain a sincere ideal. You have remained true to your clean ambitions, steadfast to an art you loved and loyal to a people of whom you rightly and justly may feel proud."

Recognition, Mr. Lehman said had come to Mr. Harrison because of his character as well as because of his attainment. The Lieutenant Governor then handed Mr. Harrison the medal.

Crowning Accomplishment

With it was a citation saying that the award was going to Richard Berry Harrison, "whose fine and reverend charterization of the Lord in Marc Connelly's play "The Green Pastures," has made the play the outstanding dramatic accomplishment of America in the year 1930. But the medal is given to Mr. Harrison not simply for this crowning accomplishment but for the long years of his work as dramatic reader and entertainer, interpreting to the mass of colored people in church and school the finest specimens of English drama from Shakespeare down. It is fitting that in the sixty-seventh year of his life he should receive widespread acclaim for a role that typifies and

Mr .Harrison was so deeply affected that he appeared embarrassed.

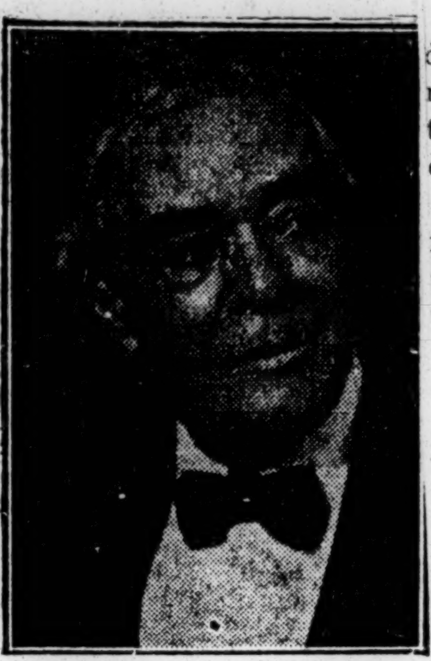
completes his life work."

Mr. Harrison's Response

"I couldn't accept this medal," said Mr. Harrison, "without first telling you how much I owe to all those people in the churches and schools in Louisiana and Texas. Through all these years, they have helped me. I must thank Mr. Roark Bradford and Mr. Connelly. I must thank all the forces back stage and my family here of 'The Green Pastures.' It seems to me that this medal should be broken into bits and a piece given to each of them. I thank you, Mr. Lehman, for coming down here to honor me. I want to thank the press, to thank Mr. Spingarn for encouraging our race with this form of recognition, and ladies and gentlemen, I thank you all for coming here tonight."

Musical numbers on the program were rendered by George Randol, baritone and Marguerite Avery, soprano, both members of "The Green Pastures" cast, with Miss Olyve L. Jeter at the piano.

SPINGARN MEDALIST



RICHARD B. HARRISON

HIGH POINT, N. C.
ENTERPRISE

MAR 22 1931

A TRIBUTE TO THE NEGRO RACE.

Richard B. Harrison, son of negro slaves, will receive tomorrow night the Spingarn medal, awarded annually for the outstanding achievement by a member of the negro race. The medal will be conferred by Herbert H. Lehman, lieutenant-governor of New York, at a special ceremony.

Harrison is known to thousands as the Jehovah of Marc Connelly's famed play of the negro race, "The Green Pastures"—a role which he has acted for over a year. But he is also known to other thousands who have never seen him upon the stage. Forty years ago he was a pioneer in dramatic work among negroes, touring the south many times and reading the works of Shakespeare and other of the great poets.

Later he became head of the department of dramatic art at the Agricultural and Technical negro college in Greensboro, a position in which he achieved a high degree of success.

It is indeed fitting that a man who has done so much for the advancement of his race, a lover of things beautiful and a true artist should be singled out to receive such an honor.

Credit is also due Joel Elias Spingarn, founder of the award, for his help in urging the negroes to higher achievements.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

MAR 21 1931

A Medal for "The Lawd"

He Has Earned It.

Copyright, 1931, New York Evening Journal, Inc. Registered U. S. Patent Office.

Richard Berry Harrison, better known as "The Lawd," will receive the Spingarn Medal from Lieutenant-Governor Herbert Lehman at the Mansfield Theatre tomorrow night.

RICHARD BERRY HARRISON

Harrison takes the part of "The Lawd" in "The Green Pastures." He has acted in the role 452 times. His fine and reverent performance has made him the most noted member of his race this year, which is why the Spingarn Medal, for achievement by a member of the negro race, is conferred on him.

Harrison is sixty-six years old. He was born in London, Ontario, the son of refugee slaves who sought freedom in Canada. He worked as a bell boy and a Pullman porter, but always saved enough money to continue his dramatic studies.

He has interpreted to colored and white audiences the finest plays in the English language, from Shakespeare to the moderns.

All who enjoy seeing merit and hard work triumphing over obstacles will be glad that Harrison is to be honored tomorrow as he richly deserves.

Harrison of "The Green Pastures"

Literary Digest

THE GREEN PASTURES are still green, tho a year and more of critical sun has passed over their heads.

How much their verdancy is due to Richard Harrison may be hinted by the award to him of the Spingarn medal, which goes annually to the American Negro who in the opinion of the judges has made the highest achievement during the preceding year in any honorable field of human endeavor.

The New York *Herald Tribune* calls the roll of some of his associates in this honor, decorated during the past seventeen years:

4-4-31 New York, N.Y.

"Among previous Spingarn medalists are the composer Harry T. Burleigh; the biologist Ernest E. Just; President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University; Roland Hayes, the singer; James Weldon Johnson and W. E. B. DuBois, of New York, and Charles S. Gilpin, who helped make Eugene O'Neill famous by his superb performance as *Emperor Jones*.

"Lieutenant-Governor Lehman presented the medal on Sunday evening, March 22, at the Mansfield Theater, where Mr. Harrison has been acting the rôle of the *Lord* for more than a year."

Vol. 109, No. 1.

The appropriateness of the choice is thus applauded by the same paper:

"To give this recognition to Mr. Harrison seems peculiarly appropriate. 'The Green Pastures' was the outstanding play of 1930; Mr. Harrison's is the outstanding performance in 'The Green Pastures.'

"It is no irreverence to say that the inherent gentleness and reverence of Mr. Harrison's own character carried into his stage representation of the *Lord* something which, to many spectators, gave new meaning to religion.

"And it is peculiarly fitting that this triumph should come to a man who worked for so many unrecognized decades as dramatic reader and entertainer, interpreting to the mass of his own people the finest things in English literature. In his sixty-seventh year he receives this recognition for a rôle which caps a lifetime of service."

It is no new thing, as *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston) points out, for a play, "good, bad, or indifferent," to enter its second season on Broadway.

It sees "The Green Pastures," however, as "something apart from the rest. It is not only surviving; it is improving."

What follows certifies to the quality contributed to the play by Mr. Harrison:

"It may be that the voices of the Hall Johnson singers have become a trifle dulled, as was suggested by J. Brooks Atkinson in the New York *Times;* it may even be that here and there an individual actor's performance has fallen slightly below the high level of the whole.

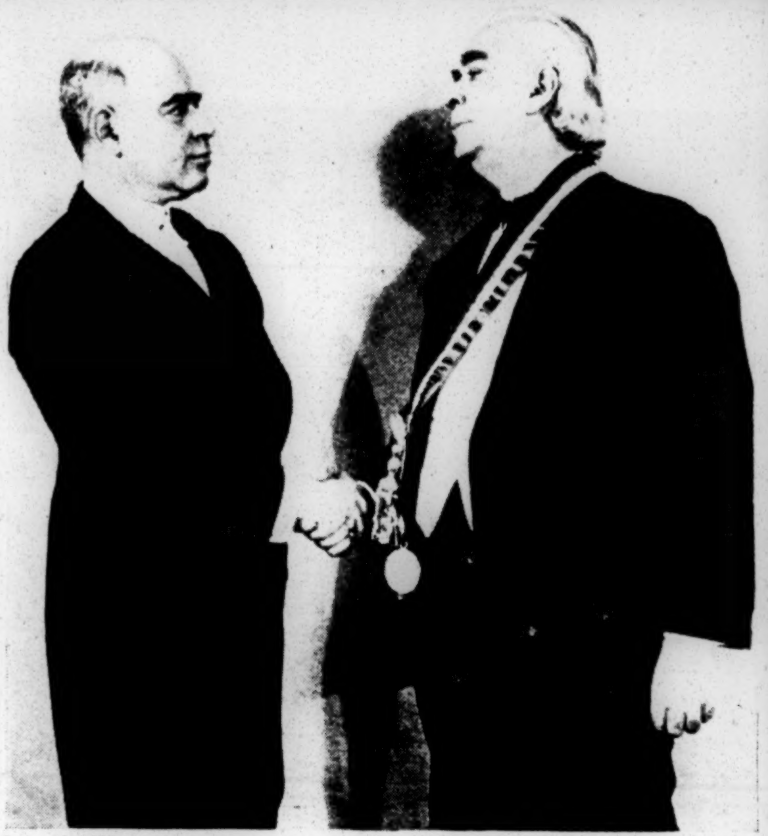
"These points appear negligible when one confronts the impressive fact that the acting of Richard B. Harrison is reaching to new and more sensitive heights of power and beauty.

"With Mr. Harrison rests the unique responsibility of portraying the *Lord God Jehovah*—that man-made God of the old Negro imagination. The mere thought of such a portrayal has been an affront to many a person who has not seen this play, perhaps to few who have seen it.

"But Mr. Harrison takes his responsibility seriously, simply, and with a deep reverence. He has indubitably that quality which has been described as 'a burning faith in the part he is playing.' That faith has transmuted burlesque into miracle play.

"To-day few remain to resent the assertion that 'The Green Pastures' is the best-loved play of the century. It is indeed nothing short of a marvel that it has had its origin in this age, which is so often stigmatized as wholly materialistic. Recently the writer overheard the conversation of a young man and a smart débutante as they leaned together over the edge of a stage box.

"He was saying he could not remember ever having been so moved as by certain scenes in 'The Green Pastures'; she was admitting that she had cried."



International Newsreel photograph

Decorated with the Spingarn Medal

Lieutenant-Governor Lehman of New York congratulates Richard Harrison, the second Negro actor to be thus honored.

Education - 1931.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Spingarn Award
6

Richard B. Harrison Gets Spingarn Award

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

(Photo on Picture Page)

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The Spingarn medal for 1930, awarded annually by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the highest achievement by a member of the Race, goes to Richard Berry Harrison, star of Marc Connelly's play, "The Green Pastures." 1-17-31

At a special meeting held in the offices of the N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth Ave., on Saturday evening Mr. Harrison was chosen the winner of the 17th annual award of the medal.

The Spingarn medal was determined by the award committee, composed of Edwin R. Embree of the Rosenwald fund, Dr. Dilliard of the Jeannes fund, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university; Dr. John Hope, president of Morehouse college, and Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, editor of the Crisis. The presentation will be made at the annual spring conference of the N. A. A. C. P. to be held in Pittsburgh in June.

In announcing the award the donors stated: "The [illegible] Spingarn medal is awarded to [illegible] actor whose fin[illegible]

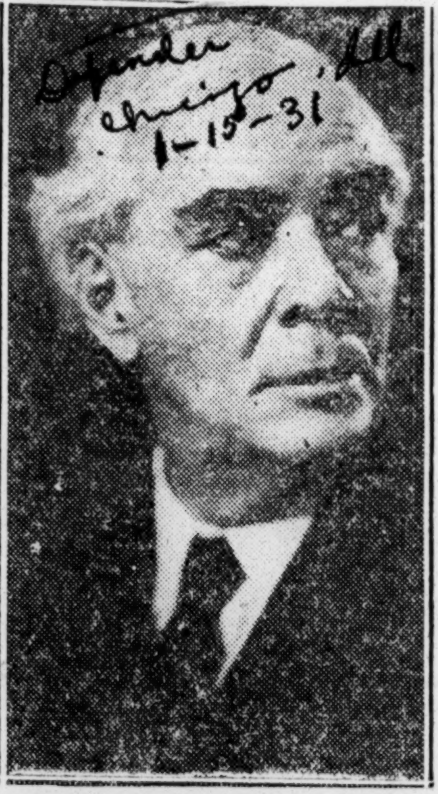
dreams, but never the struggle that persistently dogged his rise to fame as a dramatic reader and actor. He studied dramatics in England under Edward Weitzel in 1893 and 1894, attending later the Detroit Training school.

Almost a decade later his ability was recognized among his people, for in his extensive travels he appeared as a teacher and actor, interpreting the soul of Race artists through recitations that were seasoned with years of experience. So understanding and sensitive was he of every touch that revealed the soul of his group that Frederick Douglas said in 1892:

"I am willing to leave the dramatic future of my Race to Richard B. Harrison."

Other tributes and praises have been accorded his ability, but none have been greater than the role that was offered him in "The Green Pastures" while he was director of the dramatic school at A. and T. college in North Carolina. Without a peer in his field he was called to fill the role of "De Lawd," omnipotent in his realm at whose beckon storms rose and fell and the mighty animals of the jungle slinked back to their lairs trembling.

To this role he has brought the same understanding and fatherly love that marked his every-day life and with this combination he has transformed what was at first considered sacreligious into the most religious role on the stage of today.



Defender
Chicago, Ill
1-15-31

GETS MEDAL—Richard B. Harrison, actor, "De Lawd" in the play "Green Pastures" on Broadway, was awarded the Spingarn medal for 1930, the 17th annual award. The selection was made in New York Saturday.

SPINGARN MEDAL AWARDED TO HARRISON

Birmingham
Ala.
1-17-31
Reporter

New York, Jan. 13—Formal recognition of the beneficient influence of outstanding performances in the theater which direct attention to the possibilities of the Negro race, was indicated again Saturday through the announcement that the winner of the Spingarn Medal for 1930 is Richard B. Harrison, star of "The Green Pastures," the most successful drama produced in the United States during the year.

Thus upon the shoulders of the 67-year-old portrayer of the character of "de Lawd" is placed the mantle which was won in 1921 by that other luminary of the American stage, the late Charlies S. Gilpin, for the success which crowned his efforts as "The Emperor Jones."

The 17th Spingarn Medal, states an announcement from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "is awarded to Richard Berry Harrison, whose fine and reverent characterization of the Lord in Marc Connelly's play, 'The Green Pastures," has made that play the outstanding dramatic accomplishment of America in the year 1930. But the medal is given to Mr. Harrison not simply for this crowning accomplishment, but for the long years of his work as a dramatic reader and entertainer, interpreting to the mass of colored people in church and school the finest specimens of English drama from Shakespeare down."

Mr. Harrison was born in London, Ontario, Canada. He studied dramatics under Edward Weitzel in London, 1883-84, going later to the Detroit Training School.

The Spingarn Medal is given annually by Col. Joel B. Spingarn, recently elected president of the N. A. C. P., for the highest achievement by an American Negro. Writers, educators, musicians, scientists, business men, and those representing other walks of life have received the award, but thus far, in the seventeen years of the medal's existence, no woman seems to have qualified for it.

The 1930 Spingarn Award

Gary American

RICHARD BERRY HARRISON, whose work as "de Lawd" in the famous Broadway success, the Green Pastures, has drawn the approval of astute stage critics, is the latest recipient of the annual Spingarn medal for the greatest achievement of a Negro during a year. It marks the first time that an actor has been thus honored.

As is usually the case, there are some who will deplore the act of the award committee in handing the medal to Harrison. The Green Pastures has been not without its enemies. Many consider its psychology a "reflection on the race" and the naming of its most distinguished and capable actor for the honor will be to them evidence of poor judgment. 1-17-31

The year 1930 is particularly notable for few individual achievements. There were several organization accomplishments which stand out. The Chicago Whip's job campaign landed, according to their statistics, several thousand jobs and got the Woolworth company to hire clerks. The N. A. A. C .P. was successful in its fight on Judge Parker and against many of the senators who voted for him. Harlem elected two judges. But single-handed successes were scarce.

Gary, Ind.

We believe Harrison a worthy winner. He has played with fitting dignity and dramatic ability one of the most difficult roles anyone in America has ever been asked to play. The Green Pastures has had continued success during a period marked by unusual economic depression and no small part of it has been due to the distinguished actor's work.

May the other receivers of the Spingarn Medal be equally as deserving

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NEW YORK TIMES

MAR 3 - 1931

Spingarn Medal for R. B. Harrison.

Announcement was made yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the seventeenth Spingarn Medal, awarded annually by J. E. Spingarn, president of the association, to an American citizen of African descent for the most distinguished achievement of the year, will go this year to Richard B. Harrison, who plays the part of the Lord in "The Green Pastures." Lieut. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman will present the medal on March 22 at the Mansfield Theatre.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Spingarn Medal for 1930 has been awarded to Richard Berry Harrison, star of Marc Connelly's play "Green Pastures." The medal, which is awarded annually for the highest achievement by an American Negro, goes to Mr. Harrison not only for his portrayal of "De Lawd" in the Pulitzer Prize play, but for his long years of dramatic interpretation. The terms of the award as made public by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are as follows:

Journal and Guide

"The 17th Spingarn Medal is awarded to Richard Berry Harrison, whose fine and reverent characterization of the Lord in Marc Connelly's play, "The Green Pastures," has made that play the outstanding dramatic accomplishment of America in the year 1930. But the medal is given to Mr. Harrison not simply for his crowning accomplishment, but for the long years of his work as dramatic reader and entertainer, interpreting to the mass of colored people in church and school the finest specimens of English drama from Shakespeare down. It is fitting that in the sixty-seventh year of his life he should receive widespread acclaim for a role that typifies and completes his life work."

2-7-31

Norfolk Va

Mr. Harrison was born in London, Ontario, Canada, on Sept, 28, 1864. He studied dramatics under Edward Weitzel in London, 1883-84, going later to the Detroit Training School. He has been for many years a dramatic reader and teacher of dramatic art, and has played leading roles in Shakespearean plays including Macbeth, Julius Caesar, Merchant of Venice. In his readings Mr. Harrison specializes in Shakespeare, Poe, Kipling, and Dunbar. He has been a member of the lecture staff of the New York Federation of Churches, and director of the summer Dramatic School of the Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C.

SPINGARN COMMITTEE THANKED BY HARRISON

Courier
2-7-31

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—In a letter addressed to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of The Crisis, Richard B. Harrison, star of "The Green Pastures" and this year's winner of the seventeenth Spingarn medal, expresses his gratification at the award and thanks the members of the award committee. Mr. Harrison's letter, made public recently by the N. A. A. C. P., is as follows:

Pittsburgh Pa

"I have yours of Jan. 13, informing me of the honor recently bestowed upon me by the decision of the Spingarn medal committee.

"This comes as a very great surprise, but it finds within my heart a deep sense of appreciation. The Spingarn medal cannot but help to inspire every Negro of ambition, and I sincerely hope that it will continue to carry its significant honor to those who will rise up in years to come.

"Please convey my thanks to each member of the committee, with the assurance that whatever achievement I have attained in these several years of public life has been to win not for myself but for my race the plaudits which have recently come in such overwhelming measure and this added recognition of the seventeenth Spingarn medal."

N. Y. EVENING POST

MAR 19 1931

THE SPINGARN MEDAL

The seventeenth Spingarn Medal goes this year to Richard B. Harrison, sixty-seven-year-old star of "The Green Pastures," to whom it will be presented next Sunday night in the Mansfield Theatre by Lieutenant Governor H. H. Lehman Members of the theatregoing public who have rejoiced in the dignity, gentleness and force of Mr. Harrison's character creation will no doubt avail themselves in considerable numbers of the invitation issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to attend this public ceremony. It will add Mr. Harrison's name to a long list of distinguished members of his race who have won this medal in the past, among them Roland Hayes, James Weldon Johnson, Harry Burleigh, William Stanley Braithwaite, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and H. A. Hunt. Some of these former winners of the Spingarn Medal are intending to be present at the presentation to Mr. Harrison in tribute to an actor who has made a great gift to the cause of his race. His devotion to his career and his achievement in his present part have constituted the finest possible object lesson in the value of opportunity for the Negro's creative expression. Established seventeen years ago by Mr. J. E. Spingarn, to call to the attention of the world the gifts and hard-won achievements of colored people, the Spingarn Medal has come to represent an accolade of which any man might well be proud. To the tradition of the medal Mr. Harrison's name adds luster.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

MAR 20 1931

Harrison of "The Green Pastures"

No award in the seventeen-year history of the Spingarn medals has caused such warm approval as this year's decoration of Richard B. Harrison, the Lord God Jehovah of "The Green Pastures." The award goes annually to the American Negro who, the judges believe, has made the highest achievement during the preceding year in any honorable field of human endeavor. Among previous Spingarn medalists are the composer Harry T. Burleigh; the biologist Ernest E. Just; President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University; Roland Hayes, the singer; James Weldon Johnson and W. E. B. DuBois, of New York, and Charles S. Gilpin, who helped make Eugene O'Neill famous by his superb performance as Emperor Jones. Lieutenant Governor Lehman will present the medal on Sunday evening at the Mansfield Theater, where Mr. Harrison has been acting the rôle of the Lord for more than a year.

To give this recognition to Mr. Harrison seems peculiarly appropriate. "The Green Pastures" was the outstanding play of 1930; Mr. Harrison's is the outstanding performance in "The Green Pastures." It is no irreverence to say that the inherent gentleness and reverence of Mr. Harrison's own character carried into his stage representation of the Lord something which, to many spectators, gave new meaning to religion. And it is peculiarly fitting that this triumph should come to a man who worked for so many unrecognized decades as dramatic reader and entertainer, interpreting to the mass of his own people the finest things in English literature. In his sixty-seventh year he receives this recognition for a rôle which caps a lifetime of service.

Spingarn Medal Committee Asks For Nominations

Journal and Guide

NEW YORK—The committee on award of the Spingarn Medal, which will meet in January, 1932, is asking that nominations for the award of the medal be sent in promptly to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

12-26-31

Any colored man or woman in this country, of United States citizenship is eligible for the medal award, if in the opinion of the committee the nominee has highly distinguished himself or her self in some honorable field of endeavor.

Norfolk Va

Nominations for the award should include a brief statement of the achievement or career on the basis of which the nomination is made, and should be accompanied by a brief life-history of the nominee. Either a specific achievement during 1931, or work done in that year and appears previous to it, may be made the basis of a nomination.

The committee is asking that candidates' names be submitted as promptly as possible in order that they may be given adequate time to consider candidates' qualifications.

Education-1931

Teachers' Association, State

Georgia.

Athens, Ga. Banner-Herald
Sunday, February 1, 1931

NEGRO TEACHERS OF DISTRICT ELECT NEW OFFICERS AT SESSION

128

Between 75 and 100 Negro teachers attended the meeting here yesterday of the Athens Division Georgia Teachers and Educational association at the Athens High and Industrial school.

The association was reorganized with S. F. Harris, principal Athens High and Industrial school as president; C. H. S. Lyons, principal Union Baptist Institute as vice-president; Mrs. J. C. J. Harris, principal Teachers Training school as secretary and treasurer; Mrs Byrdie Jackson, assistant secretary.

Addresses were delivered by Prof W. R. Coile, superintendent of the Clarke county schools on "A True Teacher's Vision"; Mrs. C. A. VerNoy on "Pre-School Education" and Rev. W. H. Perry on "A Teacher's Preparation."

The attendance was larger than last year.

Soperton News
Friday, March 6, 1931

District Meeting Of Colored Teachers

A meeting of much interest to the teachers of nine adjoining counties was the District meeting which was held in Dublin, Georgia, January 31, 1931, at Washington High School.

There were approximately 205 teachers from the various counties, and cordial welcomes came from the following persons named: Supt. H. V. Hicks(white- from the county; Supt. Hargrove (white) from the city; Prof. E. W. Lampkin, county farm demonstration agent; Miss Sophronia Dasher, in behalf of city teachers.

The trend of talk coming from Supt. Hicks was "Self Reliance the Key to Success." I think those who were present were greatly benefitted by his wonderful as well as inspiring lecture. Supt. Hargrove stressed the importance of obesrving health rules and making health habits a part of our daily lives.

The teachers were then grouped into three divisions according to the work they were engaged in. These divisions were given every detail in standardizing the modern method of teaching in order that boys and girls of today may be better prepared to qualify for the work which is to fall upon them.

Each teacher was allowed ample time to relate his or her problem of difficulty and every effort was put forth to solve those problems and make the work easier for the teacher and more helpful to the students.

One of the common complaints was over-crowded conditions and need of help for which we could offer some encouragement.

At 1 o'clock we reassembled in the chapel and were favored with many wonderful as well as helpful addresses from Prof. L. Hughes, of Dublin, president of the State Baptist convention; Prof. Vincen H. Harris, field agent for the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and Prof. Towns, of Fort Valley, H. & I.. All of these addresses brought inspiration as well as aspiration to the entire body and every co-worker expressed his willingness to put himself into his work 100 per cent and make a greater sacrifice for the development of our race spiritually, morally and intellectually.

Last but not least the plea for the Alto campaign was stressed by Prof. V. H. Harris and pamphlets were handed out explaining the needs of a Tubercular school at Alto, Georgia, for colored youths.

At the close of this meeting a delicious dinner was served by the domestic science department of Washington Street school.

I think all who attended were greatly benefitted. Those attending the meeting from Treutlen county were: Mrs. E. L. Jenkins, Miss W. M. Harvey, Miss S. Harvey. Miss Arsula Allen, Misses L. and M. Dallias and R. L. Baker, and the credit for attendance must be given the Supt., Mrs. James Fowler.

Written by Raiford Baker,
Prin. Soperton Colored School.

Education—1931

Mississippi

Teachers' Association, State

Mississippi Teachers in Annual Meet

JACKSON, Miss., April 10.—The teachers and citizens of Jackson were hosts to more than 800 school teachers when the 25th annual convention of the Mississippi State Teachers association met here April 2, 3 and 4.

Defender

The association held its opening sessions Thursday morning at the Lanier school. By 10 a. m. more than 500 instructors had been registered, representing practically every corner of the state.

4-4-31

B. B. Dansby, president of the association, presided at the evening session of the first day, during which a welcome program was given by local educators. Appearing on the program were the Piney Woods school band, glee clubs of Jackson college, Acquilla Jones, Kermit Holley, Mrs. R. L. Johnson, Olive Coleman Thomas and Mrs. J. R. Chambliss.

Chicago, Ill.

The main features of the morning program were two address. Miss C. V. Stokes, president of the Mississippi Educational association (white), who brought greetings from that body, was the first speaker. W. C. Strahan of the state department of education stressed helping the race or group of peolpe that needs the most help. He also emphasized having a state program of education.

The features of the afternoon session were the P. T. A. hour, conducted by Mrs. Z. E. Moman, president of the State Parent-Teacher association. After the meeting adjourned the teachers were carried on an excursion through the city of Jackson.

Concert numbers, under the direction of W. T. McDaniels of Tupelo, assisted by the music directors in schools of the state, together with other talent, opened the night's program. Every number rendered by this group was enjoyed by the teachers.

Miss Fannie C. Williams, president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, brought the state teachers greetings from the national body, and gave some general information relative to the scope of its work throughout the country. She emphasized the need of efficient elementary schools for our group.

The Saturday session adjourned at 11 a. m.

Education - 1931
Teachers' Association, State.

North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C. Times
Tuesday, February 17, 1931

NEGRO TEACHERS TO STAGE MEET

WINSTON-SALEM, Feb. 17.—(AP)—The 50th anniversary of the North Carolina Negro Teachers' Association will be held at Teachers' College here, Thursday, April 2.

More than 1,500 negro teachers and officials are expected to attend the meeting. Dr. Ambrose Caliber, well-known negro of the United States Education Commission, will be the guest speaker.

[illegible] Advance
Wednesday, [illegible] 1931

NEGRO TEACHERS OF STATE TO MEET HERE NEXT YEAR

The North Carolina Teachers Association, composed of those engaged in the education of the negro in the State, will hold its meeting here at Easter-time next year, it was announced today by Professor J. H. Bias of the State Normal School, who, at the head of a local delegation, attended the session at Winston-Salem last week. Upwards of 1,000 delegates are expected to come here for the convention which will meet next year north of the Albemarle Sound for the first time.

Besides Professor Bias those who attended the Winston-Salem convention were L. S. Burfoot, principal of the Dunbar High School, E. C. Harris, Dean S. D. Williams and wife, E. M. Douglass, and Bessie Watt of the State Normal School.

Guests of honor will be the four surviving charter members of the association Dr. P. W. Moore of this city, president emeritus of the State Normal School here, Dr. S. G. Atkins, president Winston-Salem Teachers College; Dr. E. E. Smith, president Fayetteville State Normal Schol and Dr. John R. Hawkins of Washington. D. C.

Winst[illegible] C. [illegible]rnal

Negro Teachers of State Flock to Winston-Salem

Nearly 1,000 From All Parts of North Carolina i Attendance at Annual Conference; Dr. Caliver, of Washington, Makes Address

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist in negro education and the only negro educator in the office of education, Washington, D. C., stressed the modern need of teachers becoming "educational physicians" rather than mere pedagogues of cold subjects, in an address at the opening session of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association at Teachers College last night. Teachers must get away from teaching "subjects" and learn that they are teaching students by means of subjects, he averred.

Upward of 1,000 negro teachers from throughout the state were reported registered and still others were arriving every hour as the fiftieth anniversary or golden jubilee of the association opened on a high key of enthusiasm at 8:30 o'clock last night. Between 1,500 and 2,000 persons were expected to be on hand when the convention moves into full swing today.

Winston-Salem city and school officials, together with prominent negro educators, including Dr. S. G. Atkins, president of Teachers College, in honor of whom the association celebrated its golden anniversary, were present and participated in the program of the initial session.

Dr. G. E. Davis, of Charlotte, president of the association, presided and introduced the Washingtgon speaker. Preceding the address Dr. Davis ceded the gavel to Dr. Atkins, who presented a number of men for the welcoming and responding addresses.

Mayor George W. Coan Jr. was first to speak, welcoming the visitors on behalf of the city administration and making a few poignant remarks on the great adyance made by Winston-Salem in negro, as well as general education, in the past 12 years. He said it might be said to the credit of the city administration that its expenditures for education had been increased four-fold, while the school enrolment was doubling.

Superintendent R. H. Latham followed with interesting remarks on education in North Carolina 50 years ago as compared with today. "We are living in times of paradise as compared with 50 years ago when the Negro Teachers Association was organized," he said. He pointed out the poor physical equipment for negro education at that time when the total value of negro school property was $50,000, and the law provided only for nine and one-third weeks of school per year for which negro teachers received only an average monthly salary of $19.83.

Welcome addresses were made also by Professor U. S. Reynolds and Bishop L. W. Kiles, who gave the visitors a picture of the admirable conditions among the colored population of Winston-Salem.

Professor J. W. Seabrook, dean of Fayetteville State Normal, responded to the addresses of welcome with a strong appeal for continued progress in education in North Carolina.

Special music was furnished by a chorus of negro teachers under the direction of Nils Boson.

Dr. Caliver's address was on the subject, "Education and the Other End of the Log." He emphasized that guidance of the pupil and student is becoming an increasing duty of the teacher and that it is the mission of every instructor to "throw opportunities around the child so that he can educate himself." He stressed also the necessity of the teacher having full knowledge of the background of the student and treating his case individually. He asserted that the physical and scientific equipment is getting ahead of the ideals and intellectual powers of education today. "Would to God," he said, "as our speed is great."

The second general session will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock, followed by the third session tonight at 8:30. Group discussions will be conducted in the mornings on each day.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
Friday, March 27, 1931

JUBILEE OF N. C. NEGRO EDUCATORS HERE APR. 2

State Department of Education Officials of State and Nation to Greet 2,000 Teachers.

TO HONOR ATKINS

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, of Washington, Principal Speaker, Representing the Race in the Nation.

Approximately two thousand persons will gather the last three days of next week at the Winston-Salem Teachers College for the annual meeting and Golden Jubilee celebration of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association. This outstanding event is being held here as a tribute to Dr. S. G. Atkins, a charter member of the association, and under whose two-term administration as president the association made its greatest progress. Educators of both races will be in attendance and take part in the program. Speakers include Dr. A. T. Allen, state superintendent of public instruction; E. J. Coltrane, president of the North Carolina Education Association; N. C. Newbold, director of negro education in this state, and Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Washington.

Caliver Has Distinction

Dr. Caliver, specialist in education for negroes, has the distinction of being the only member of his race to hold an office with the Federal Bureau of Education. He has a department of his own and works under the direction of William John Cooper, United States commissioner of education. He was elected to this position because of his outstanding academic achievements. He earned his degree of doctor of philosophy at Columbia University. He is recognized as being one of the most outstanding negro educators in the United States.

The association was formed half a century ago with about a dozen members, including Dr. Atkins, of this city. That small group struggled along for many years, growing slowly and making a strenuous effort to accomplish things. In 1922 the organization increased until approximately a thousand attended the convention held here. It was while Dr Atkins was president for two consecutive terms that the organizatio made its greatest program. He also had the privilege of serving as chairman of the committee that arranged for a full-time secretary for the organization. It was under his direction that the North Carolina Teachers Record, publication for members, came into being.

Local Committee

Dr. S. G. Atkins, who is a charter member of the association, is chairman of the committee in charge of local arrangements. He states that detailed plans are being completed rapidly and things are working out beautifully. Dean H. Liston is in charge of hosts and special entertainment. U. S. Reynolds is directing the committee in charge of homes and housing for visitors. He is asking that those who plan to attend notify him so he may instruct them as to where they are to go before they leave their respective places. This will avoid loss of time and confusion after they arrive. A. H. Anderson is head of the committee on music and musical entertainment, and J. W. Paisely is directing plans for transportation.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.
JOURNAL

FEB 16 1931

Negro Teachers Coming Here

The State Negro Teachers' Association will receive a royal welcome when it meets in Winston-Salem April 2 with the Winston-Salem Teachers' College as host. More than 1,500 negro teachers are expected to attend this annual meeting. This gathering is of more than ordinary significance since it will celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the association.

Both races will welcome these negro teachers to Winston-Salem. The white citizens of this city believe in improving the negro through education. They are proud of the local college for negro teachers. A number of leading white citizens of the city are connected in advisory capacities with negro educational institutions in this and other States, and their interest and service are much appreciated by the beneficiaries.

Prominent at the meeting of the association will be Dr. S. G. Atkins, president of the Winston-Salem Teachers' College. It will not be a prominence of his own seeking, but rather the result of heroic work done by him while president of the association for two years. This meeting will give fresh stimulus to an already enthusiastic body of Winston-Salem teachers and workers among the negroes.

Oklahoma

Education-1931

Teachers' Association, State.

1,086 Teachers Attend Oklahoma Conference

Journal and Guide

TULSA, Okla.—(ANP)—The 23rd session of the Oklahoma State Teachers Association convened in this city at the Booker T. Washington High School and was attended by one thousand eighty-six of the fourteen hundred Negro teachers in the public school system of the State of Oklahoma. This percentage was the largest in the history of the association, so say those who have been following them up since Oklahoma teachers perfected the state organization.

2-21-31

The newly elected officers are: R. G. Parrish, president, Chickasha; W. E. Anderson, vice-president, Langston; Lena Loyce Henderson, secretary, Nowata; and J. T. A. West, treasurer, Tulsa. Miss C. V. Diggs, Sapulpa, and Miss Anna Henley, Okmulgee, were named by the association to the executive committee.

South Carolina

Teachers' Association, State.

NEGRO TEACHERS HOLDING CONVENTION IN COLUMBIA

Annual Sessions of Palmetto Association in Full Swing With Many Present From All Parts of South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C. State
Friday, April 3, 1931

By I. M. A. Myers.

An address by Governor I. C. Blackwood, addresses by D. H. Sims of Allen university, J. B. Felton of the department of education, organization of work in group meetings, and the annual report of the officers including the address of C. A. Johnson, the president, were the important matters that interested the large number of teachers attending the Palmetto State Teachers' association yesterday.

"Education must be carried on for the betterment of all of our citizens, white and black," was the sentence that was heard time and again in the very impressive address of Governor Blackwood in delivering the statewide welcome to the Negro teachers. The governor, among many other things, said:

"Most of the friction and trouble among us is due to the misunderstandings of citizens, white and black, who have not been taught to think on high levels. The intelligent people—whether white or black—do not try to perpetuate crime and cultivate a brutal attitude toward other people. Education is needed. It is the one enterprise that must commend itself to all the right thinking of the commonwealth and especially to the one in whom has been trusted the leadership of the state.

"White and Negro people must continue to work together for the advancement of the state," he continued, "in common and for the general uplift of each other as races living together under the same government and its laws. South Carolina is not the largest state in the union but its resources are unsurpassed and yet to be fully developed. We are ahead in variety, prospect and opportunity, there is a wonderful field in which all of our people can do much for the general advancement of the state. Through the right kind of education, your race is going forward with great achievement. You must be encouraged. The work of the teacher must be properly valuated and appreciated by all."

The governor was introduced to the convention by Thomas L. Duckett, professor of science in Benedict college.

The response to the governor on behalf of the association was delivered by Dr. G. H. Singleton, head of the department of social sciences in Allen university.

At 1:30 the convention took recess to reassemble at 3:30 with President Johnson presiding. Two addresses were delivered to the teachers in the afternoon assembly. President D. H. Sims spoke on "Vital Trends in Education," and J. B. Felton gave a practical talk to the convention on important observations made by him in directing the work of Negro education in South Carolina.

The reports from J. P. Burgess, executive secretary, and C. D. Saxon, treasurer, were read and approved. They were followed by a special report from the executive committee by President R. S. Wilkinson of State college.

The last hour of the afternoon session in the convention of Negro teachers yesterday was lively. A resolution proposed and presented by D. H. Sims, president of Allen, provoked some little discussion but was finally passed. Sims' resolution repealed the amendment to the constitution as passed in the 1930 convention whereby all officers of the association should be elected annually except the members of the executive committee. According to the text of the resolution passed just before the close of the afternoon session the officers now holding office will hold over for another year, the repeal of the amendment reverting the convention procedure back to the old form of biennial elections.

One of the largest attended group meetings yesterday was the group representing the supervisors and county training schools. The group was presided over by the state agent of Negro schools, Mr. Felton, and his assistant who made some very helpful talks to the group and the round-table discussions presented much information as to what is being done by these leaders in their fields of work. Among the supervisors in this group meeting Thursday morning in the science building at Benedict college were: Nettie Cohen, Florence; B. E. Graham, Bennettsville; Fannie Dash, Dorchester; Flora NeSmith, Kingstree; Alice Webb, Anderson; Alice Lasaine, Charleston; Mary Earl Miller, Jasper; Florence Sanders, Beaufort; Annie Taylor, Aiken; L. D. Dozier, Spartanburg. The county training school principals in the meeting were: S. L. Finley, Chester; I. M. A. Myers, Manning; H. H. Butler, Hartsville; A. A. Sims, Union; William Gladden, Newberry; S. A. Ford, St. Matthews and others.

Two big features outside of the morning group meetings will attract attention at the convention today. One is the address of James H. Hope, state superintendent of education, and the other is the keynote speech to be delivered to the convention tonight by Prsident Mary McLeod Bethune of Daytona, Fla. She is said to be the best woman orator of her race and has appeared to capacity audiences throughout the country. The program tonight will be held in the Township auditorium and the mass meeting beginning at 11 this morning will be held in the auditorium at Allen.

Virginia

Teachers Association, State.

Pilot
Wed[illegible] 25, 1931

STATE'S TEACHERS IN NEGRO SCHOOLS OPEN MEET TODAY

Widely-Known Educators To Address Association; Sessions In Richmond

Newport News, Nov. 24.—The annual convention of the State Teachers' Association of Virginia, an organization of the 3,853 Negro teachers of the State, will be held in Richmond tomorrow, Thursday and Friday. The theme of the convention is "Working together for the Negro children of Virginia."

The convention program will include an address by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Sidney B Hall, and seven addresses on education the status of the teacher in a changing world, and the present conditions of Negro education in Virginia.

Among educators and others who will address the convention are Dr. Broadus Mitchell, of Johns Hopkins University, who will talk on "The Teacher in a Changing World;" W. D Gresham, supervisor of Negro education for Virginia; Dr. Arthur Howe, president of Hampton Institute; Dr. Arthur D Wright, president of the Jeans and Slater Funds; J. L. B. Buck, State supervisor of high schools; Mrs. D. W Woodard, dean of women, Miner Teachers' College, Washington, and Miss Edna M. Colson, director of elementary education, Virginia State College.

Other Groups To Meet

The annual meeting of the Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers in Colored Schools and the annual conference of principals, supervisors and college administrators will be held in conjunction with the teachers' meeting. The sessions of the principals' conference will be held in the auditorium of Virginia Union University General sessions of the Parents and Teachers Congress and the Teachers Association will be held in the auditorium of Armstrong High School.

Among features of the convention will be departmental meetings of the various grade and subject teachers. The general chairman of the Departmetn of High School Teachers is Prof. Luther P. Jackson, of Virginia State College; the chairman of the Grammar Grades Division is D. G. Jacox, of Norfolk. The Parent-Teacher Association of Richmond, of which Mrs. Clara G. Pervall is president, will give a demonstration and pageant at 11 a. m Thursday.

Officers of the association are Dr. John M. Gandy, Petersburg, president; L. F. Palmer, Newport News, executive secretary, and Mrs. Amelia J. Fe[illegible]on, Portsmouth, treasurer.

Education-1931

Teachers' Associations, National.

THREE HUNDRED DELEGATES FROM THIRTY STATES GATHER AT TWENTY-EIGHTH CONFERENCE

Washington World

President Hoover Sends Message To Convention As Educators From All Parts Of Country Hear Addresses On Education And Child Welfare

Washington, 7-31-31

Over 300 teachers representing approximately 30 states were in Washington this week as delegates to twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Association of Teachers in the Colored Schools. The convention began its sessions Tuesday and will be concluded tonight with a reception at the Howard University dining hall. Meetings have been held at Howard University, Armstrong Technical High School and the Miner Teachers College.

WELCOMES TEACHERS

Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard Universit, who delivered address of welcome to teachers.

Hoover Sends Message

D.C.

The opening session of the convention held in the Armstrong auditorium Tuesday night was featured by a communication from President Hoover in which the President called attention to means by which schools and colleges could help to put into practice standards of education and life adopted by the White House Conference on Child Welfare, especially of programs of health, vocational guidance and character training. The letter was read by M. Grant Lucas, president of the Columbia Education Association.

7-31-31

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Commissioner Luther H. Reicheiderfer, Mrs. M. A. McNeil, member of the Board of Education, First Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Garnet C. Wilkinson, and President Mordecai W. Johnson, of Howard University. Stressing that the use of the ballot should be taught as the most favorable agency for Negro participation in government, John W. Davis, president of the West Virginia State College, responded to the welcome addresses.

William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, made the principal address, emphasizing educational preparation as the basis for salvation of the colored man in employment situations of today. Miss Fannie Williams, principal of the Jones School of New Orleans, and president of the association, responded. Dr. Johnson, of Howard University, presided at this session.

Sessions Held Each Day

The first business session of the delegate assembly was held Wednesday morning. At the general session held Wednesday night at the Miner Normal School, addresses were delivered by Major R. R. Wright, president, Citizens & Southern Bank and Trust Co., of Philadelphia, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, and Miss Fannie C. Williams, president of the association.

A third general session and election of officers took place yesterday. Garnet C. Wilkinson, Arthur D. Wright, director of Jeannes and Slater Funds, of Birmingham, Ala., N. C. Newbold, director, Division of Negro Education, State Department of N. C., and Dean Lucy D. Slowe, of Howard University, were the speakers at the general session held at Armstrong last night.

Sessions will be held today at Howard University and the Miner Teachers College, where an exhibition of art work in the public schools of the District is on display.

Music for the convention has been furnished by students of the elementary and junior high schools, Howard University, Miner Teachers College, the Inter-High School Orchestra and the Amphion Glee Club.

The convention will be brought to a gala close tonight with the reception under the direction of the teachers of the Columbian Educational Association to be held in the Howard University dining hall.

Officers of Association

The officers of the association are Miss Fannie C. Williams, of New Orleans, president; Mrs. Anna M. P. Strong, of St. Marianna, Ark., A. G. Dobbins, of Birmingham, Ala., L. F. Palmer, of Newport News, Va., Mrs. Memphis T. Garrison, of Gary, W. Va., F. B. Butler, of Annapolis, Md., W. E. Day, of Sapulpa, Okla., vice presidents; William W. Saunders, executive secretary and editor of the Bulletin, official organ of the association, of Charleston, W. Va., and M. H. Griffin, of Montgomery, Ala., treasurer.

Hoover's Message To Teachers' Association

Washington World

July 28, 1931.

The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, which convenes in Washington this evening for its annual meeting comprises a group of men and women whose services to their race and our country are invaluable.

Washington D.C.

To thousands of children and youths they bring not only opportunity for general education but promotion of health, worthy home environment, vocational guidance and character training, all of which make for youthful self-reliance and law-abiding lives.

7-31-31

The schools and colleges in which they teach can render a service of great value in helping to translate into actual practice the standards and principles set forth in the Children's Charter adopted by the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.

Education is not only a foundation of personal efficiency, but is the solvent of many of the problems which confront us as a nation. The work of these teachers represents a social service and practical patriotism of high order.

I shall be obliged if you will extend my greetings and congratulations to the delegates and my good wishes for a convention which will lend strength and inspiration to them in their important work.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER

Teachers' Head Places Wreath On Young's Grave

Washington World

Washington D.C.

7-31-31

Miss Fannie C. Williams, president of the National Association of the Teachers in Colored Schools, who are holding their annual convention here this week, placed a wreath upon the graves of Col. Charles Young and Major James E. Walker yesterday. Major Walker was a teacher in the District schools for many years.

A floral tribute was also placed upon the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The ceremony was conducted by Captain Arthur C. Newman, military instructor in the high schools, with the aid of members of the Cadet Corps. M. Grant Lucas, president of the Columbia Educational Association, represented that group.

HELP SOUTHERN TEACHERS, ASKS MISS WILLIAMS

Afro-American

8-1-31

Baltimore, Md.

National Teachers Association President Speaks at Morgan.

HAMPTON PROF. TALKS

Dr. A. C. Payne is Friday Speaker.

Miss Fannie C. Williams, president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, in an address to the Morgan College Summer School, Monday made a plea to the teachers of this section to support the organization in order that it might further aid southern schools.

Miss Williams, who was introduced by Dean W. T. B. Williams of the college department of Tuskegee Institute, spoke at length on the work of the National Association, emphasizing the need of teachers working under more unfavorable conditions throughout the South. She gave statistics stating that 63 per cent of the children in southern public schools are in the first three grades, 74 per cent are in the first to the fourth grade, leaving just 24 per cent for the intermediate, high school and college grades.

No Kindergartens

An astonishing statement made by the speaker was the fact that only .2 per cent of the pupils in the South are in kindergartens. There are no kindergartens south of Louisville or no provision for children of preschool age. The need of kindergartens in southern schools will form one of the chief problems to be taken up at the annual meeting of the association beginning Monday evening in Washington at Howard University.

Miss Williams, who is principal of an elementary school in New Orleans, has traveled from Florida to New York, and from North Carolina to Texas and Oklahoma in the interest of the association and this meeting. She described vividly the influence which the organization has upon the work of southern teachers, declaring that most of their information on modern methods is obtained through its quarterly bulletin.

She urged the teachers of this section to join the association, as their memberships would furnish means to help spread propaganda in the South. The slogan for the meeting is 6,000 teachers enrolled.

Dr. Payne Talks

Dr. A. C. Payne, professor at Indiana University, Terre Haute, Ind., addressed the students of the summer school at the assembly period Friday on the subject, "Not Whence, But Whither Are You Going?" Dr. Payne, who was to have spoken on the subject, "Puppet or Pilot," changed at the request of Dr. Wood, who introduced the speaker.

The address was primarily a sketch of Negro progress and sacrifice for education and advancement. It was prefaced with a litle talk on the value of appreciation in which the speaker advised his hearers to make more use of the expression, "That was a fine piece of work that you did."

North Carolina Ahead

Dr. Payne compared the struggles and rise of the Jewish race to the young Negro race with just 65 years of culture behind it. Commending North Carolina as the ranking state in the field of Negro education, he stated that that state had spent more money in 1923 for Negro education than it spent in 1900 for all of its educational program from the kindergarten to the university.

He cited examples to show that educational opportunities exist in North Carolina and otheer southern states for racial advancement that could not possibly exist in the North in spite of the so-called liberal attitude of the average white Notherner. He gave one instance of a teacher of North Carolina who was given an opportunity to present her program and work to the principal classes at the white state college.

Racial Progress

Speaking of the progress of the race, he compared the 200 years taken by white America to produce a literature that was representative of American culture and the fact that Negroes have, in 65 years, with no culture behind them in this country, produced novelists, poets, essayists, musicians, artists and sculptors, all worthy of the name.

He declared that Thorndike, psychologist and writer of educational literature, in his latest book, says that there is no lifference in native intelligence of various races, but that differences occur between the individuals of every racial group.

Several other stories and incidents were quoted to show the efforts and sacrifices made by members of the race to make use of all educational advantages available. "Fathers," he declared, "earning a salary of $1200 give their children the best education."

The story of Mary Johnson, of Little Rock, Ark., who entered the fourth grade at 53, graduated from the evening high school at 63, meanwhile earning her living and that of several chidren, particularly after the death of her husband, with want and penury constantly stalking her, was a graphic example.

Dr. Payne also lectured on Friday evening to a group of students, which he conducted on a pilgrimage to historical spots of Virginia, Saturday, including Yorktown and Jamestown, on the high spots of the trip. The group left the college at 12 midnight Friday in de luxe busses and returned at midnight Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE N. A. T. C. S.

Tribune

8-8-31

Washington D.C.

Washington is proud to have the convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools meet here this week, for the first time in the history of the association.

It is fitting that the teachers in segregated schools should meet here at this time. Washington, with her modern school buildings and 972 officers and teachers, with more than 27,000 students in day schools and more than 3,000 in night schools, giving a total of over 30,000 students in the colored schools, is ideal for the convention. Here we have Howard University and the Miner Teachers College, [illegible]ity college for training of teachers.

The vacation schools are in session, which afford concrete examples of the school system in action.

The members of this convention are from the various states where segregated schools are in vogue. They bring to Washington the true story of existing educational conditions in the South, and in turn should obtain information here that will give them inspiration and help them to be more determined to secure better pay for teachers and better school facilities. Here the segregated schools have the same representation as the whites. We have three members on the Board of Education, which has a total of nine members. A first assistant superintendent heads the official force with other assistants and supervisors for various phases of the supervision. And, too, the teachers receive the same salary, according to the group they occupy, in keeping with the whites.

Among the members of the association are men and women prominent in Negro education the country over. Washington has been helped by their sojourn here, and we hope they have been helped by their contact with our citizens and with each other.

BIG EXHIBIT AT MINER TEACHERS COLLEGE TODAY

Tribune

8-8-31

Washington

D.C.

All Grades and All Schools Included. Mrs. Hampton In Charge

By SARAH M. FRAZIER

For several years Washington, D.C. has sought to bring the annual convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools here. This year which is the twenty-eighth meeting of the organization witnesses the first convention in Washington. Last year the delegates from Washington who attended the conference in Petersburg, Va., extended a hearty invitation for the group to meet here this year. The invitation was accepted.

Mrs. Rosa Nixon Hampton, director of Art in the Public Schools was made chairman of the exhibit and plans for it were begun early last fall. Mrs. Willa C. Mayer, director of Primary Instruction, has worked in conjunction with Mrs. Hampton. Every grade from the kindergarten through the Teachers College has looked forward to completing some project throughout the school year which might be placed on exhibition during the convention.

Professor M. Grant Lucas, chairman of the convention proceedings, said that the projects on exhibition at the Teachers College have grown out of the daily classroom work; they have been constructed by the self-activity of the children directed by the teachers. He said, "In a school of say forty children every one takes pride in doing some little thing towards constructing the project." In speaking of the exhibit as a whole Professor Lucas said that it is the result of a remarkable spirit of cooperation on the part of all puipls and teachers from the kindergarten on through the Teachers College.

The work done by the kindergarten pupils, first and second grades was in the form of representations of their reading and other lessons. There were homes with families, circuses, portions of the city, scenes from the various stories that had been read and a vast collection of other material.

For the elementary schools there were samples of work done in the Household Arts department, Manuel Training department, Physical Education, Elementary Science and Visual Instruction department.

The Junior and Senior High Schools displayed Household Arts, Academic work, Industrial Arts, work done in Physical Education department and work done in music department.

There were, also, exhibits by the ungraded schools, evening schools and Community Center. Drawings, poems, compositions, charts, maps, graphs, handiwork, representations of all kinds — everything which might clarify or spring from the classroom work was on display.

In the gymnasium of the building there were governmental exhibits some school exhibits and displays by several of the firms which furnish our schools with materials. The Woman's Bureau of the Department of Labor had a display consisting of charts, pictures, lists of its publications and its work. The Federal Office of Education in charge of Dr. Ambrose Caliver had charts, pictures and its publications on exhibit. The Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor which investigates all matters pertaining to the welfare of children was, also, represented.

The White House Conference on Child Health and Protection and the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy which were both called by President Hoover had large booths. In the first booth there were pamphlets concerning the conference, its work, the general health of children and material on combating disease. The second booth contained material on the work of the organization, charts showing the rate of illiteracy in the states, letters to the organization from Indians, colored and white children who have been taught to write and news items endorsing the committee. The display was in charge of James Price.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson of the Associated Publishers and author of many books on Negro life had on exhibition pictures, books and data on the Negro which the association handles. Miss Marguerite Demond and Mr. Lorenzo J. Green were in charge. The George Washington Bicentennial Commission had a booth with pictures, busts and data on Washington. This two hundredth year celebration of Washington will take place in 1932.

Tuskegee Institute sent an exhibition in charge of Mr. Leroy Brown and its registrar, Mr. A. J. Neely. Mr. James Snowden accompanied them and Mr. Richard Wafford of this ity and formerly of Tuskegee assisted in the arranging. The exhibit consisted mainly of pictures of the school, its activities, its visitors and courses of study. Ths exhibit was draped in Tuskegee's colors, crimson and orange.

The American Humane Education Society, the Washington Diary Council, the Social Geography Series, Webster Publishing Company, Keystone View Company, the Douglas Tours in charge of the trip to Luray Caverns and Gettysburg, Pa. on Saturday and the American Education Press had attractive booths. The last concern sent Miss Irene C. Gray, of Richmond, Va. to take charge of its exhibit.

Education—1931

Teachers' Association National.

National Association of Teachers In Colored Schools Holds Its 29th Annual Convention in Washington

Age

8-8-31

N. Y. New York

Washington, D. C.—The 28th annual convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, which met in Washington July 28-31, with headquarters at Howard University, concluded its sessions with the election of H. Council Trenholm, the youngest college president in America, as president of the association; and the acceptance of the invitation of Alabama State College at Montgomery as the place of meeting the last week in July 1932.

Mr. Trenholm, newly elected president is a graduate of Morehouse College, the University of Chicago, and Columbia University. He became president of Alabama State College at the age of 25, succeeding his father, the late George W. Trenholm.

Others officers elected were: Regional vice-pres.: A. M. P. Strong Arkansas; A. L. Kidd, Florida; L. F. Palmer, Virginia; W. H. Fouse Kentucky; Leslie Pinckney Hill Pennsylvania; W. E. Day, Oklahoma; treasurer, W. D. Miller, West Virginia; W. W. Sanders was reappointed executive secretary.

The program of the convntion included 75 speakers, with as many subjects and round table discussions in the general and departmental sessions under the general theme: "Factual and Critical Study of Education as it affects Negroes—The Elementary School."

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Luther M. Richelderfer, president of the Board of Commissioners District of Columbia; Mrs. Mary A McNeil, member, Board of Education, District of Columbia; Garne C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools, District of Columbia, and His Excellency, M Dantes Belligarde, minister of Haiti.

In responding to the addresses o welcome on behalf of the association President John Davis of West Virginia State College set forth the platform of the association and agenda o the twenty-eighth convention.

The principal address of the evening was delivered by Dr. William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education. "The Negro, t survive and advance must have education," said Dr. Cooper. "Our complex industrial society is making i more and more difficult for the ma who has only brawn to sell to get o in the world."

Miss Fannie C. Williams, of New Orleans, La., delivered the annual address as president, in the evening session in Minor Teachers' College on Wednesday which struck an optimistic note, emphasizing the signs of progress in education, and stressing the problems yet to be solved.

The dominant rote of the convention was the correlation of vocational guidance and educational progr with the employment situation.

Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, principal of the Cheyney Training School stressed the importance of power and personality in teaching in contrast with the mere label of advanced degrees.

N. C. Newbold, director, division of Negro education, State Department of Education, Raleigh, N. C. stated that the committee of seven of the National Educational Association, charged with the responsibility of investigating the activities of the southern white colleges with the Negro problem, reported that of the 118 white institutions investigated, 82 are conducting studies in these problems. One hundred thirty books have been published by these institutions, and in 31 institutions 35 graduate thesis have been written on the subject.

Dean Lucy D. Slowe, of Howard University, in speaking on the college program for worthy home membership urged the importance of an adjustment of the college curriculum in some way as to make for better and happier relationship in domestic life.

Social features of the convention included a trip to Highland Beach where delegates were received on the lawn of M. Grant Lucas, chairman of the local committee by His Honor, William E. Queenstead, mayor of Annapolis; and Haley B. Douglas, mayor of Highland Beach.

Fifty-nine visitors availed themselves of the opportunity for a two-hour airplane tour over the nation's capital.

A visit was made to Arlington Cemetary, where wreaths were laid on the tombs of the Unknown Soldier, Col. Charles Young, and Major James Walker, the latter for many years associated with the public schools of the District of Columbia.

An exhibit of aesthetic dancing and music by Miller's Community Center Bank was held in the Sylvian Theatre at the base of the Washington Monument with 10,000 people in attendance, most of whom were white.

Following this exhibition a musicale was given at the Minor Teacher's College, and an informal reception in the Dining Hall of Howard University. A garden party was given on Thursday by the students of the art department of Howard University. President Mordecai W. Johnson gave a luncheon to the visiting presidents at 12.30 on Friday.

HOOVER'S LETTER GIVEN LITTLE APPLAUSE

Tribune

8-8-31

Washington

D. C.

William J. Cooper, U.S. Commissioner of Education Addresses N. A. T. C. S.

Greetings were extended to the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, which held its 28th annual convention here this week, by Commissioner Luther H. Reichelderfer, Mrs. M. A. McNeill, member of the Board of Education, and Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of public schools, at the public meeting in the auditorium of the Armstrong High School Tuesday night.

Letters from President Hoover and Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur were read to the convention. William J. Cooper, Education, made the principal address. Remarks of Dantes Bellegarde, Haitian minister who spoke in French were interpreted by Mrs. Hallie Queen Jaxon. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia Collegiate Institute, responded to the welcome addresses.

President's Leteer

President Hoover's letter was addressed to M. Grant Lucas, president of the Columbian Educational Association. Its text was as follows: Tribune

"My dear Mr. Lucas: The National Association of Teachers in colored schools, which convenes in Washington this evening for its annual meeting, comprises a group of men and women whose services to their race and to our country are invaluable. To thousands of children and youth they bring not only opportunities for general education, but promotion of health, worthy home environment, vocational guidance and character training, all of which make for useful, self-reliant and law abiding lives.

"The schools and colleges in which they teach can only render a service of great value in helping to translate into actual practice the standards and principles set forth in the Children's Charter adopted by the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. Education is not only the foundation of personal efficiency but is the solvent of many of the problems which confront us as a Nation. The work of these teachers represents a social service and practical patriotism of high order. I shall be obliged if you will extend my greetings and congratulations to the delegates and my good wishes for a convention which will lend strength and inspiration to them in their important work.

"Yours faithfully,
(Signed) "Herbert Hoover."

The President's letter received only scattered aplause. Far less than that of the Haitian Minister, Dantes Bellegarde, although he spoke in French.

An authorized summary of the address of Dr. Cooper is as follows.

1 out of 10

"Americans of ours, the Negro race number approximately one in every ten of our population. Except for a comparatively small number of recent immigrants, this population is native born and manifests that love for birthplace so charcateristic of the human race and evidenced by the tone of affection carried in such terms as 'the fatherland' and 'the mother country.'

In Bondage

"Three quarters of a century ago, however, the ancestors of the majority of these people were held in a bondage which not only deprived them of civil and political rights, but kept from them the opportunities of education. For after the Nat Turner insurrection of 1831 statutes were enacted making it unlawful to teach Negroes, thereby stopping the work which missionaries and other philanthropists had initiated earlier. Fortunately those days are gone forever, yet they have left some scars not only upon those who were in bondage, but also upon those who were in the position of masters. Those stigmata, burned into the very souls of individuals and into the modes of peoples, seem to be visited upon the children. Only generations and education can eliminate them completely.

Wrong Emphasis

"Unfortunately many individuals appear unable to take the long view. They seek immediate action. Consequently they appeal to legislation. I fear that we place a wrong emphasis upon legislation. We secure many things through law, and we prevent other things by law. Consequently we have a sort of blind faith in statutes. When the Negro was held in bondage through statute it was evident that only through the removal of such statutes could progress be made.

No Facts Available

"After the close of the Civil War many State governments endeavored to improve the economic and social status of the Negro through law. Later in some of the same States attempts were made to handicap the progress of the Negro through law. Of necessity all such statutes must be based on prejudices for there were no facts available.

"If statutes stands in the way of normal functioning of economic and sociological principles, excellent reasons should be given for it or prompt repeal should occur. To illustrate, I saw figures recently indicating that uemployment was more serious among Negroes than among white men, and was still more serious among Negro women. There did not appear, however, to be any serious deviation of the figures of unemployed from the general percentages of the population, and an analysis indicated that the types of unemployed were among those engaged in domestic and other personal service.

Given Up Farm Life

"Little by little it appears that the Negro is giving up his farm life. Why has he abandoned agriculture which could keep his family from actual starvation in times of depression? I have been privileged to see the preliminary draft of a study made in two counties of a southern State which lead me to believe that in this State many Negro farms have been unable to continue on the farm due apparently to excessive interest rates that must be paid on loans for seed and fertilizer. But a further investigation of these rates indicates that they are chiefly due to the fact that in his ignorance, the Negro farmer did not turn to properly constitute agencies of the State and Federal Governments which were in a position to help him.

Machines Working

"At the same time our complex industrial society is making it more and more difficult for the man who has only brawn to sell to get on in the world.

"Some examples, within 25 years a trench digger, an arc welding machine, and a trench filler, all operated by skilled mechanics, have displaced large numbers of men of muscle. There experiences made me aware of the fact that we are now facing a period when it is likely to be much more difficult for a man to get on who has nothing to sell but brawn. All indication seems to point to the fact that the Negro to survive and advance must have an education.

Only Preamble

"But this is merely a preamble to the problem. How is he to get his education? He can not secure it by an act of legislation, nor can he secure it by talking about his equality with every other man. He can claim only the right to an equal chance to acquire an education for himself. In most parts of the United States he now has that opportunity. In every part it will doubtless come when he shows a real interest in it. You who are here tonight represent the leadership of your race. Can you arouse its entire membership to ask for equality of educational opportunity? But remember the comment attributed to Elbert Hubbard, 'Education,' he said, 'is a conquest, not a bequest. It can not be given, it must be achieved. The value of an education lies not in its possession but in the struggle to secure it.'

Two Important Steps

"In order to assist you in carrying out such a program, the present national administration has taken two important steps. First, full attention has been given to the situation of Negro children in the 1930 White House Conference called by President Hoover and presided over by the Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur. This great conference brought to the attention of our people that 22 out of every 100 children need some sort of special care or instruction. This finding applied to all regardless of race, national origin, or economic status. Here were enunciated facts which all teachers and all parents needed to hear and understand.

"It was very encouraging to note the part taken in the activities of the White House Conference by our Negro citizens. They attended meetings faithfully, listened intently and participated in discussions intelligently and enthusiastically. I am confident that they have carried from that conference a great lesson which I believe it taught to all who attended, namely that the educator must look for and put emphasis on assests rather than on liabilities.

Focus an Ability

"In the past the Negro too has been handicapped sometimes and unfortunately there has been too much emphasis upon his handicap and not enough upon his capacities and potentialities. The educator who would discharge his duty by the Negro child also must cease to dissipate his energies in crying over what he cannot help and focus his attention upon the abilities of the children committed to his care, confident that when these latent powers have been developed to the highest degree he will receive the Master's commendation, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'

"The second forward step was the establishment in the United States Office of Education of a section devoted to the education of Negroes. Under the direction of Dr. Ambrose Caliver this office is now ready to assist you in formulating studies that will enable you to ascertain the latent capacities of your pupils, not with a view of turning out adult Negro citizens just like white citizens or just like each other, but in the hope that you can find those of great capacities early and give them a proper education.

"The staff of the Office of Education stands ready to help and advise Doctor Caliver in rendering to you this help that we may capitalize for the glory of America. Every bit of latent talent in art, music, commerce, industry, the professors or what not, regardless of any and all mere externals under which it may be concealed. We need our Lawrence Tibbets but we need also our Roland Hayes. We enjoy the murals in the Library of Congress which show the stages in the development of the book by John Alexander, but no less do we appreciate the murals in the library of Fisk University by Aaron Douglas interpreting the upward march of the Negro race. If America is to be really great we can spare neither Charles W. Eliot nor Booker T. Washington.

"Let each be truly himself—his very best self. America must be satisfied with nothing less."

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

Courier
8-8-31

Pittsburgh

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—So rapidly has the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers grown during the past five years that at the annual meeting which closed last Wednesday a fundamental change was made in its organization to facilitate its continued growth. Mrs. H. R. Butler, founder and president up to the last meeting, released the position which she held and was named executive secretary by the executi[illegible] and Mrs. M. W. Blocker of Jacksonville, Fla., vice president, was elected president. The headquarters of the executive secretary, who will give her full time to the promotion of the work, will be in Atlanta, Ga., the home of Mrs. Butler, at 20 Boulevard, N. E. Under Mrs. Butler's leadership the congress has grown from four to 17 state organizations, and has 10,770 financia members.

The fifth annual session held in Washington last week was the most enthusiastic in the history of the congress, in spite of depressed economic conditions. A large number of new contacts for the work was reported by the president, the District of Columbia Federation joining the national, and the State of South Carolina being organized through efforts of the national body. Mrs. S. R. Green of Columbia heads the South Carolina state organization. The Congress was also admitted to membership in the International Federation of Home and School, which holds its meeting this year in Denver. Although the total number of financial members fell off, the state of Delaware was awarded the membership banner for bringing in the highest number of members—2,580. In the reports from state organizations, it was shown much work had been done in aiding children to remain in school through giving food and clothing, and paying for bus transportation, getting dental and hospital service, and the opening of opportunity schools. Twelve states were represented at the meeting, and there were 31 voting delegates and 15 visiting delegates present.

The Washington meeting was the guest of the Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations of the District of Columbia and Maryland. John W. Baddy was general chairman and presided at the program given Sunday night at the Asbury M. E. Church complimenting and welcoming the con[illegible] Addresses of welcome were d[illegible]red by Rev. George A. Parker, p[illegible]dent of the Washington Federa[illegible]n, Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools, Major Swain and M. Grant Lucas, president of the Columbian Educational Association. Response was made by W. W. Sanders, auditor of the congress, and Mrs. Butler, president.

The convention proper opened Monday morning at the Garnett-Patterson Junior High School, 10th and You streets. The feature of the first session was the Parent-Teacher School of Instruction, conducted by Mrs. Louis T. deValliere, fourth vice president. The school was continued in the afternoon session.

The evening session was largely attended by the people of the city as well as the delegates. The main speakers were Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist from the Department of Education, Dr. F. J. Kelly, representing the White House Conference on Child Welfare, W. Elwood Baker, who read a message from the National Congress of Parents and Teachers (white), and Mrs. Butler, who delivered the president's annual address. In her annual message Mrs. Butler told of visiting different state organizations, of the heroic work done during the hard winter, and of the organizing of a class by her in Atlanta, in Parent Education, which was composed of 15 young mothers who met for six weeks, and who had the cooperation of a state specialist of Georgia in parent education. At the close of the course, some of the mothers said they would themselves organize classes to spread the information they had gotten in the course.

On Tuesday morning Miss Fannie C. Williams, principal of the Valena C. Jones School of New Orleans and president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, spoke on her observations on P.-T. A. work. A message from President Hoover was read, in which he wrote to Mrs. Butler: "The annual convention of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers now in sessions in Washington, brings to this city representatives of a very important movement in the improvement of children of the race. You and other representatives of this Congress had an important share in the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. I am interested to note that the program of your convention stresses the Children's Charter as a challenge to the standard of child conservation and protection. I am confident that your organization can render no greater service in the immediate future than to help realize in actual practice the standards set up by this conference."

An address was delivered by Fred McCuistion, assistant director of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, who introduced Leo M. Favrot, of the General Education Board, and O. W. Leavell and Dennis H. Cooke, of the Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., all of whom made remarks on interracial work.

The afternoon session on Tuesday was devoted to three main speakers, Miss Genevieve Burke of Washington, who spoke on "The Value of the Kindergarten"; Miss Ellen C. Lombard, specialist in home education who spoke on "Parent Education and Study Groups"; and T. Arnold Hill of the National Urban League New York City, who spoke on "How Can the Parent Help in Vocational Guidance." Further state reports were read, one by Mrs. J. H. Blount of Arkansas arousing much interest because of the large amount of work accomplished without money.

The closing session was held on Wednesday morning. The Congress accepted and adopted the charter, which made it an incorporated body. New officers elected were Mrs. M. W. Blocker, president; W. W. Sanders, Charleston, W. Va., 1st vice president; Mrs. Clara L. K. Bailey, Portsmouth, Va., 2d vice president; S. M. Blackburn, Dover, Del., 3d vice president; Mrs. M. B. Lewis, Louisville, Ky., 4th vice president; Mrs. Tracy Mitchell, Topeka, Kans., 5th vice president; Rev. George A. Parker, Washington, D. C., 6th vice president; Mrs. S. R. Green, Columbia, S. C., 7th vice president; Mrs. H. M. Reese, Albany, Ga., corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. D. Mack, Louisville, Ky., recording secretary; J. Graham Scott, Melford, Del.; treasurer, Mrs. Willie W. Daniels, Atlanta, Ga., auditor; Mrs. E. Bessie Baker, Jacksonville, Fla., historian; Mrs. H. R. Butler, advisory chairman and Mrs. Fred Wessell, advisor from the National Congress (white) who resigned, was made a member of the advisory committee with Mrs. Butler.

Education-1931

Teachers' Association, National.

VIRGINIA TEACHERS LEAD IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL ASS'N OF TEACHERS

Journal and Guide

Survey Shows They Contributed Most To N. A. T. C. S. And That The District Of Columbia And West Virginia Followed

12-12-31

By HORACE MANN BOND
For The Associated Negro Press

These letters N.A.T.C.S., stand for the National Association for Teachers in Colored Schools. The figures below show how much the different states paid in as membership fees in support of the Association. You should know what this Association is and what it is trying to do. It was organized in 1903, and its purpose is to aid in bringing about "American ideals of equal education opportunity, and equal and exact justice to all."

Norfolk, Va.

The N.A.T.C.S., isn't just another one of those organizations. It is a living fighting body of, by, and for teachers especially teachers in colored schools Don't forget that it is a fighting body It is fighting the battles of the Negro school child everywhere in America And every Negro mother, or father, of a school child, every teacher, should be interested in the work.

HOW DO TEACHERS SUPPORT THEIR OWN ORGANIZATION?

(Net Receipts for N.A.T.C.S. by States, 1930-1931)

STATE	AMOUNT PAID
District of Columbia	1,257.00
Virginia	$1,339.75
West Virginia	870.00
North Carolina	190.00
Georgia	171.00
Mississippi	163.50
South Carolina	115.00
Arkansas	114.50
Oklahoma	96.00
Maryland	68.00
Delaware	66.50
Alabama	611.50
Louisiana	478.70
Tennessee	299.50
Texas	253.50
Florida	277.00
Pennsylvania	65.25
Missouri	58.00
Kentucky	53.50
Kansas	26.00
Ohio	18.00

But are we all interested? The facts speak for themselves. Last year you will see that Virginia and the District of Columbia teachers each contributed more than 1,000 apiece to the association. And the list goes down There are other states represented, as far apart as Massachusetts and California, but these are the principal supporters.

There are some things you will see from those figures at once. There are some states with thousands of Negro teachers that fall way down. And yet remember that those are states where Negro teachers receive the poorest salaries. And also keep in mind that the strong should help the weaker brother. And all thanks to the District of Columbia and West Virginia and Pennsylvania and others for helping.

The Negro teachers in those states have won their battle, but they help along. Every Negro teacher in a strong state should support the association for the Association is fighting our blood battles in every state. Of course, the weaker states can and will do better this year.

Why this year? Because the Asociation is working out a wider and better program, a program that some day will bring us better schools for our children. Great leaders have been among its past presidents: S. G. Atkins, the grand old man of North Carolina; Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, capstone of Negro education; Miss Fannie Williams, principal of the Velana C. Jones School in New Orleans.

And while we're on that subject, we believe that school and that principal are just about the best in our whole country. See it and be proud of our race. H.Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State at Montgomery, is now president of the association. He is the youngest Negro college president, and many believe one of the ablest. He became president at the age of 26. He had 2126 summer school students this year. Beat it if you can.

Wm. W. Saunders of West Virginia, headquarters at Charleston, is executive secretary. Mr. Saunders is supervisor of that excellent West Virginia system. No Negro teacher anywhere should refuse to join, and that goes as well for parents. There is a National Parent Teachers Association that works with the N.A.T.C.S. Julius Rosenwald is a life member of the association, and so are W. G. Pearson, of Durham, N. C.; President John W. Davis, of West Virginia; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Pres. J. R. E. Lee of Florida; Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee; M. Grant Lucas in the District; Pres. L. J. Rowan of Alcorn, Miss.,; W. E. Day, of Oklahoma; Dr. I. W. Young, of Oklahoma; and President W. J. Hale of Tennessee.

National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools

NOV 13 1931

Nashville Tenn

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 4--A special informal session of the president executive secretary, treasurer, chairman of the Board of Trustees and, designated representatives of the chairman of the General Council of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools was ~~held in Charleston~~ West Virginia this week incident to the meeting of the West Virginia State Association and gave occasion for the formulation of extensive plans for the work of the Association during the current year.

Nashville
Tenn

As a gesture of economy in the face of the present financial crisis, it was recommended by Miss Fannie C. Williams of New Orleans, past president and now chairman of the General Council. that the business ordinarily handled through a December meeting of the General Council be conducted through correspondence this year.

Education—1931

Teachers' Association, National.

TRENHOLM NEW HEAD OF NATION'L TEACHERS' BODY

Alabama State College Prexy Elected at Closing Session

DISCUSS PROBLEMS

Many Speakers on Programs of Meetings

WASHINGTON.—The 28th annual convention of the N.A.T.C.S. which met here July 28-31, with headquarters at Howard University, concluded its session with the election of H. Council Trenholm, the youngest college president in America, as president of the association, and the acceptance of the invitation of the Alabama State College (Montgomery) as the place of the meeting, the last week in July, 1932.

Trenholm, President

Mr. Trenholm, newly elected president, is a graduate of Morehouse College, the University of Chicago and Columbia University. He became president of the Alabama State College at the age of 25, succceeding his father, the late George W Trenholm.

Alabama State College has an annual enrollment of 4,738 students, 2,180 of whom are enrolled in the summer session which is conducted in three branches, one at Montgomery, another at Birmingham, and the third at Mobile. President Trenholm brought a party of 25 teachers by bus from Montgomery to the convention.

New Officers

Other officers elected were: regional vice-president No. 1, A. M. P. Strong, Arkansas; No. 2, A. L. Kidd, Florida; No 3, L. F. Palmer, Virginia; No. 4, W. H. Fouse, Kentucky; No. 5, Leslie Pinckney Hill, Pennsylvania; No. 6, W. E. Day, Oklahoma; treasurer, W. D. Miller, West Virginia. W. W. Saunders was reappointed executive secretary.

The program of the convention included 75 speakers, with as many subjects and round-table discussions in the general and departmental sessions under the general theme "Factual and Critical Study of Education as its Affects Negroes—The Elementary School."

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Honorable Luther H. Richelderfer, president of the district board of commissioners; Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools, Washington, and His Excellency, M. Dantes Bellegarde, minister of Haiti.

Davis Speaks

In responding to the addresses of welcome on behalf of the association, President John Davis of the West Virginia State College set forth the platform of the association and agenda of the 28th convention.

The principal address of the evening was delivered by Honorable William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education. "The Negro, to survive and advance, must have education," said Dr. Cooper "Our complex industrial society is making it more and more difficult for the man who has only brawn to sell to get on in the world."

Letters from President Herbert Hoover and Honorable Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, were read also at the opening session in the Armstrong Manual Training School, Tuesday evening.

In a paper read by J. C. Bruce, supervising principal of the Washington schools, in the general session, Wednesday, emphasis was placed upon the importance of the mastery of arithmetic in the fourth grade, stating that more students fail in mathematics than in any other subject beacuse of deficiency in the early stages.

In contrast with the state of Mr. Bruce, Professor Horace Mann Bond. of the research department of Fisk University, in reporting upon a survey in 17 counties of three Southern states, said that according to standard tests, the intelligence of the Negro child was below the expected level, although they were found to be generally superior in arithmetic.

No Reason for Alarm

The fact that the children in the investigation reported on by Professor Bond were below expectation, H. H. Long, director of research in the Washington schools, stated that there is no reason for alarm by such findings until a similar test has been made of white children in the same area.

Considerable discussion was provoked by the paper of Mrs. Alice S. McAlpin, department of research in the Washington schools, concerning the migrant children in the public schools of the district, who she declared to be improved after the first three years of residence. No explanation of the fact was offered.

President Speaks

Miss Fannie C. Williams, of New Orleans, delivered the annual address as president in the evening session, Wednesday, at the Miner Teachers' College, which struck an optomistic note, emphasizing the signs of progress in education, and stressing the problems yet to be solved.

Among the indications of progress noted by Miss Williams were the appointment of a specialist in education in the office of education here: participation in the White House conference on child welfare; appointment of numerous state educational agents; various surveys conducted in the field of education; the dedication of he Fisk University library; the celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Spelman College and Tuskegee Institute; the rating of colored colleges through the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools under the direction of Dr. Arthur D. Wright, formerly of the faculty of Dartmouth College, now president of the Jeanes and Slater Fund.

Dr. Wright gave the results of his investigation in the Thursday evening session, in which he made a plea for individuality and a definite perspective, and change to more serious thinking about education. He pair tribute to the commencement address of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, delivered at Howard University in the spring of 1930, as the best example on serious thinking in education that has come to his attention in recent years.

Another speaker on the Wednesday evening session was Major R. R. Wright, president of the Citizens' and Southern Bank and Trust Company of Philadelphia, who related opportunities in business for the educated youth, stating that the harvest is great if only the educated youth will not despise small beginnings and will enter business without fear of failure.

The dominant note of the convention was the correlation of vocational guidance and educational program with the employment situation.

Personality, Not Degrees

Dr. Leslie P. Hill, principal of the Cheyney Training School, stressed the importance of power and personality in teaching in contrast with the mere label of advanced degrees. Dr. Hill also stressed the importance of reverence in teaching, stating that the race with Godless teachers is already fore-doomed for it is only the fool who hath said in his heart, "There is no God."

N. C. Newbold, director, division of Negro education of North Carolina, stated that the committee of seven of the National Educational Association, charged with the responsibility of investigating the activities of the Southern white colleges with the color problem, reported that of the 118 white institutions investigated, 82 are conducting studies in these problems. One hundred and thirty books have been published by these institutions and in 31 institutions 35 graduate theseses have been written on the subject. The women's colleges show greater interest in the problem than the colleges conducted for men. The University of North Carolina, however, leads the field, with 15 books already published on the subject and 5 others ready for publication, 12 manuscripts and 60 magazine articles.

Howard Dean

Dean Lucy D. Slowe, of Howard University, in speaking on the college program for worthy home membership, urged the importance of an adjustment of the college curriculum in some way as to make for better and happier relationship in domestic life. "The fact that seven out of ten marriages result in failure," continued Dean Slowe, "is an indication of the fact that pre-marital studies are quite as essential as pre-medical and pre-legal courses."

Social Features

Social features of the convention included a trip to Highland Beach, where delegates were received on the lawn of M. Grant Lucas, chairman of the local committee, by His Honor, William E. Queenstead, mayor of Annapolis, and His Honor, Haley B. Douglas, mayor of Highland Beach.

Fifty-nine visitors availed themselves of the opportunity for a two-hour airplane tour over the nation's capital.

A visit was made to Arlington cemetery, where wreathes were laid on the tombs of the Unknown Soldier, Colonel Charles Young, and Major James Walker, the latter for many years associated with the public schools of the district.

An exhibit of aesthetic dancing and music by Miller's Community Center band was held in the Sylvan Theater at the base of the Washington monument, with 10,000 people in attendance, the majority being white.

Following this exhibition a musicale was given at the Miner Teachers' College, and an informal party was given on Thursday by the students of the art department of Howard University on the campus adjacent to the art gallery where visitors witnessed an exhibition of student work and the architectural drawings of the new buildings of the university. President Mordecai W. Johnson gave a luncheon to the visiting presidents at 12:30 on Friday.

The outstanding feature of the convention was an exhibit of the work in the public schools of the district, divisions 10-13, which occupied the entire first floor and a portion of the second floor of the Miner Teachers' College.

TEACHERS VISIT COLORED SUMMER RESORT

M. GRANT LUCAS ENTERTAINS VISITING DELEGATES; MAYOR QUENSTEDT OF ANNAPOLIS DELIVERS ADDRESS.

Delegates to the twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools were guests Friday of M. Grant Lucas, president of the Columbian Educational Assciation, at his Summer home at Highland Beach, Md., on the Chesppeake Bay.

W. E. Quenstedt, mayor of Annapolis addressed the group urging them to teach qualities of good citizenship to their pupils and paying tribute to the conduct of civic affairs at Highland Beach. Haley G. Douglass mayor of Highland Beach, responded. The convention delegates were conducted to the Lucas home by Miss Julia E. Brooks, assistant pricipal of Dunbar High School. The party returned to Washington in time to attend the closing session of the convention.

Prominent Educators Give Opinions On Present Day School Problems Before Gathering

Argus

TRENHOLM AGAIN ELECTED

Miss Fannie Williams Is Guiding Spirit In Movement To Develop Education

St. Louis, Mo

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—(ANP)—More than two hundred teachers, supervisors, principals, college presidents and educational experts from at least twenty-six states gathered here last week for the twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. These educators have come primarily to hear the results of a number of critical studies which have been conducted by members of the organization during the past year, and to make plans for further investigation in the field of Negro education.

8-7-31

Meets A Real Need

The general sessions and eight departmental sessions were held each day for the four-day period of the convention. There was little oratory to be found here, but there was no dearth of valuable factual information regarding the lastest developments in methods of teaching in addition to very significant findings of those engaged in educational research.

One not acquainted with the program of this organization would naturally wonder what specific function such an organization could perform in the face of the comprehensive program of the National Educational Association. There appears to be, however, a very definite need for such an organization. There is no duplication of the work of the National Educational Association. The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools seeks rather to take up the work where the National Educational Association stops. There are, it has been explained, many educational problems which are peculiar to our group, which can be better met by an organization such as the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. The National Educational Association is concerned with our peculiar educational problems in only a general way, while we, because of our nearness to these problems can better find a solution.

Like so many worthy efforts the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools is inadequately financed. Practically the entire income of the organization is consumed in operating expenses. There should be an ample surplus so that the organization might be in position to finance investigations, surveys, and studies, which are now left very much to individual initiative.

The Association issues a bi-monthly bulletin, which is a publication of a very high order. The editor is W. W. Sanders of Charlestion, West Virginia, executive secretary of the association. Mr. Sanders is the detail man of the organization and bears many of its weighty responsibilities.

The guiding spirit of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools for the past twelve months has been Miss Fannie C. Williams, principal of the Valena C. Jones School in New Orleans. Miss Williams is a woman of rare intellect and charm. She possesses a degree of poise and graciousness which bespeak an uncommon depth of culture. Her ability as a platform speaker has been amply demonstrated on more than one occasion during the convention. In an interview, Miss Williams expressed the hope that the association will some day include in its membership every teacher of Negro children in the United States, and that the ideal of an efficient teacher in every school may be achieved.

Tuesday's Meeting

The convention was formally opened on Tuesday evening at the auditorium of Armstrong High School with M. Grant Lucas, president of the Columbian Educational Association, acting as master of ceremonies. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Dr. Luther H. Richelderfer, president of the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Mary A. McNeill, member of the board of education and Garnett C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of the public schools of the District of Columbia. Letters of greeting from President Hoover, Secretary of Interior, Ray Lyman Wilbur, and President Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard university were read. Other speakers were Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College. M. Dantes Bellegarde, Haitian minister who spoke in French. Miss Fannie C. Williams, president of the association and Dr. Wm. John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education. Dr. Cooper presented a rather interesting point of view in stating that too much emphasis is placed upon the Negro's handicaps and that educators must look for and place emphasis upon assets rather than liabilities.

Wednesday's Meetings

The Wednesday sessions were devoted to reports of studies which have been carried on in the various fields of education. A very excellent report was made by Mr. Bruce, Supervising principal of Washington public schools. Mr. Bruce very frankly placed the responsibility for the majority of failures in arithmetic at the door of teachers in the lower grades who fail to make the proper diagnosis of the pupil's difficulty and to apply remedial measures before the pupil passes on to a higher grade.

Miss Hattie V. Feger, critic teacher in the public schools of Cincinnati told how the new philosophy of education—freedom with control is being applied in the laboratory school of that city. Mrs. Mable Coleman presented statistics and charts showing the correlation between scholarship in English and teaching ability. Miss Helen W. Atwater, editor of the Home Economics Journal, made an appeal for a more genuine appreciation of the value of home making and for the establishment of a relationship between the domestic servant and employer similar to that existing in other occupations. T. B. Jones of A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C., presented statistical data on the inequalities distribution of federal appropriations for education.

On Wednesday evening at the auditorium of Miner Teachers College the principal address was delivered by Miss Fannie C. Williams of New Orleans, La., president of the Association. Miss Williams spoke at length on some of the signs of progress which our group has made recently in education. The appointment for the first time in the United States Department of Education of a specialist in Negro education, in the person of Dr. Ambrose Caliver, was cited as one of the signs of progress. The greatest opportunity which has come to us as a group, Miss Williams said, was our participation in the White House Conference of Child Health and Protection. Furthermore, she urged that the association adopt as a guide the "Children's Charter," to which the White House Conference pledged itself. She said that it is not enough to educate the men and women who are in college, but that there should be some definite articulation with the lower levels. One means of achieving this, she suggested, might be to establish nursery schools and courses in parent education in our colleges. The goal which Miss Williams sets for the association is that every child in the United States may have a teacher who is well prepared and who has a philosophy of living that is good and true.

The other speaker of the evening was Major R. R. Wright, president of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company of Philadelphia, who spoke on the present possibilities in business for educated young men and women of our race. He expressed strong disapproval of the attitude so prevalent among college-bred youth to shun small beginnings in business.

The sessions continued through Friday. Some of the speakers heard on Thursday and Friday were President John M. Gandy of Virginia State College. T. Arnold Hill of the National Urban League, Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill of Cheyney, Pa., Garnett C. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent of Washington public schools, Forrester B. Washington of the Atlanta School of Social Work, Dr. H. E. Barnard, director of the White House Conference, and Dr. Ambrose Caliver, of the United States Department of Education.

Had Interesting Features

The local committee planned a number of features for the entertainment of the visitors to the association. On Thursday morning the guests, flying from Washington-Hoover Field, had an opportunity to see the capital from the air In the afternoon, an excursion was made to the home of Frederick Douglass and to the tombs of the unknown soldier, Col. Charles Young and Major Walker. A garden party was given by the Howard University Art School on the lawn adjacent to the art galleries also on Thursday afternoon. On Friday the visitors hied away to Highland Beach, exclusive Chesapeake Bay resort. On Friday evening there was a musicale at Miners Teachers college and also an open air dance recital at the Sylvan Theatre in Monument Grounds. At ten-thirty a reception was held in the Howard university dining hall. The final event was an excursion to Luray Caverns and the battle fields of Gettysburg.

Much interest was shown in an exhibition of work done by Washington school children. Two entire floors of Miners Teachers College were devoted to this rather unusual array of talent. There are a large number of very excellent paintings, textiles, bits of sculpture, ceramics, jewelery and sewing, all of which were excellent examples of the very high order of work done in these departments in the Washington Public Schools.

Some of the other prominent persons who were in the city attending the convention were: Mrs. Bethune of Cookman Institute; George Arthur of the Rosenwald Foundation, Chicago; N. C. Newbold of Raleigh, N. C.; J. C. Evans, West Virginia State College; T. Arnold Birmingham, Alabama; and H. Council Hill of New York; A. H. Parker of cil Trenholm, president of State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. Trenholm is the sole nominee for the position of president of the association for the coming year.

National Teachers' Body

When the twenty-eighth session of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools closed in Washington last week there were 260 names on its official register. The session was regarded as one of the best in the history of the organization.

But when you think of the wide distribution, and the large number of teachers in this country you must conclude that 260 registrants at its annual gathering held in the nation's capital is not a big showing. There are many cities which could muster that many teachers of its own in any convention in which they are interested. It is evident that there are thousands of teachers who are of the feeling that they can neither give nor receive anything at a national teachers' association.

Forty-six of the registrants were Washingtonians while eight came from Baltimore. There were none from New York and other Eastern cities, it being felt perhaps, that they are not classified as teachers in colored schools. The bulk of the registrants came from the South.

The teaching group in this country comprises the largest single unit of professional workers. For the most part they have the most secure and regular jobs and therefore the opportunity for the most practical kind of organization work of any group we have. Perhaps they lack a vital program and objective. Their president, Miss Williams, suggests among other things a campaign for the increase of educational opportunities in the South. Even with our state, county, and city teacher associations, there is ample room for an active national body.

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md

8-7-31

Education-1931

D.C.

Supervisors, State, Rural Schools, etc.

Promoted

DR. AMBROSE CALIVER, who was appointed a specialist in education in the department of education in September, 1930, has been promoted to the senior rank in his department as of October 1. This promotion came as the result of excellent work on Dr. Caliver's part, his increased responsibilities and the enlarged significance attached to the work of his office.

Tribune 12-19-31
Washington D.C.

DR. CALIVER PROMOTED

Courier 12-12-31

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist in the office of education, was promoted last week from "educationist" to "senior educationist," with an increase in pay, it was announced at the Interior Department, Monday.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Education-1931

Florida

Supervisors, State, Rural, etc.,

Tampa, Fla. Times
Wednesday, January 28, 193

HALE NAMED NEGRO SCHOOL SUPERVISOR

Reconstruction Plan Is Adopted by New Board.

A period of reconstruction in the Tampa negro schools, designed to place the local system at the top of the list in the south, has been opened by the board of trustees and the county school board with the appointment of Morris Smith Hale, prominent educator of Georgia, as supervisor of the negro institutions here. Hale's appointment was confirmed yesterday by the county school board, and he will begin his duties here Feb. 1. A graduate of Peabody college and a former student at Emory university, Hale is considered an authority on the matter of negro education.

Two other teachers, both of whom held responsible positions in the negro schools, and were dismissed by the old county school board which went out of office the first of this month, were returned to their places by the new board yesterday. Their dismissal caused a protest among patrons of the negro schools here, and their reappointment followed petitions and resolutions filed by local negro organizations.

Juanita Sheehy, whose reappointment was refused by the old board, was appointed a teacher at the Lomax school, while Frankie Williams, formerly director of music in the negro schools, regained her old position. The former, a teacher in the system here for 13 years and a former principal of a negro school, holds the highest teaching certificate possible in Florida, while the latter's music education has gained considerable attention. Their reappointment was recommended by the trustees as part of their reconstruction program.

Tampa's negro schools came into the limelight recently when it was learned that a number of teachers taking examinations for certificates had secured copies of the test questions in advance.

Education-1931

National Advisory Commission on Negro Education.
6

Supervisors, State, of Rural Schools, etc.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSI ON NEGRO EDUCATION IS NAMED

Three Virginians On List. Will Give Coun Upon Policies To Be Followed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, announced recently the organization by the Office of Education, Department of the Interior, of a national advisory committee of twenty educators on Negro education.

Journal and Guide

The general purpose of the committee will be to give counsel upon policies to be pursued in dealing with major problems. The plan is for the members of the committee to serve as contact representatives in the various geographical centres in interpreting the educational needs of colored people to the Office of Education.

1-3-31

Dr. William J. Cooper, commissioner of education, and Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist on Negro education in the Office of Education, will direct the work of the committee.

Norfolk, Va.

Fields To Be Covered

The three fields to be covered by the work of the committee will be elementary and secondary education and teacher preparation.

Nominations for the committee were made mainly by the officers of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. The members of the committee are as follows:

Miss Fannie C. Williams, principal of the Valena C. Jones Elementary School, New Orleans, and president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools.

Fred McCuiston, associate director of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. J. H. Dillard, president of the John F. Slater Fund and the Anna T. Jeanes Fund, Charlottesville, Va.

H. Council Trenholm, president of State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala., and chairman of the high school division of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools.

Garnet C. Wilkinson, First Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, Washington, D. C.

W. A. Robinson, principal of the Austen High School, Knoxville, Tenn.

H. L. Trigg, State inspector of colored high schools, Raleigh, N. C.

H. O. Cook, principal of the Lincoln High School, Kansas City, Mo.

J. W. Seabrook, dean of the State Normal School, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dr. Jane Ellen McAllister, chairman of the Department of Education, Miner Teachers College, Washington, D. C.

Harry W. Green,, professor of education, West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va.

N. C. Newbold, director of the division of Negro Education, Raleigh, N. C.

Dr. B. F. Hubert, president of the Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, Savannah, Ga.

Dwight O. W. Holmes, dean of the college of education, Howard University, Washington, D. C., and president of the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth.

C. W. Florence of Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., and president of the National Association of Collegiate deans and registrars in Negro schools.

Dr. W. J. Hale, president of the Agricultural and Industrial State College, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Dr. John M. Gandy, president of Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va

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COMMITTEE TO SEEK FACT IN SPECIAL SURVEY

Journal & Guide
2-7-31
Norfolk, Va

Will Be First Investigation Of Negro Secondary Schools

DETROIT, Mich.—A meeting of the National Advisory Committee on the Education of Negroes will be held in Detroit during the sessions of the Department of Superintendents of the National Education Association, according to an announcement from the United States Office of Education, Department of the Interior. The conference is called by Dr. William John Cooper, Commissioner of Education, and is to take place on February 23 and 24.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the policies and function of the Office of Education, especially the new unit in the organization concerned with the education of Negroes, and to consider the general purposes of the National Secondary Education Survey and the National Survey of Teacher Education. It is also the plan to consider jointly some of the problems of the Secondary Survey as they affect the education of Negroes, concerning which many members of the committee have already made suggestions.

This special survey, which is being conducted by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Specialist in the Education of Negroes, under the direction of Commissioner Cooper and Dr. Leonard V. Koos, director and associate director, respectively, of the National Secondary Survey, is made necessary on account of certain special problems which will not receive adequate consideration by the National Survey because of its general aim.

Objective of Survey

The main objective of the special survey will be to ascertain facts regarding the present status of secondary education among Negroes. The advice of the members of the committee will be sought on the best method of securing widespread interest in the survey. They will also assist in getting the cooperation of high schools for Negroes in furnishing complete information concerning their work.

This will be the first attempt to make a national survey of public secondary education among Negroes and it is expected that facts of far reaching importance will be gathered. Although the investigation will be largely concerned with public education, private secondary education will be studied sufficiently to ascertain trends and to make certain comparisons.

The Advisory Committee on the Education of Negroes, whose formation was recently announced, and the personnel of which is now complete, is composed of some of the leading educators from various sections of the country, representing the several national educational organizations for Negroes.

Education 1931

West Virginia
8

Supervisors, State, Rural Schools, etc.,

DIRECTOR OF NEGRO EDUCATION RETAINED

Courier
3-21-31

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 19.—An attempt to oust W. W. Sanders, for 17 years director of Negro education in this state and the only Negro holding such a position in the South, was defeated in the House of Delegates last week when Stewart A. Calhoun, of McDowell county, the only Negro member of the legislature, defended an appropriation for the state supervisor of Negro schools which had been deleted by the taxation and finance committee from the budget submitted by the budget commission.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The committee gave as their reason for deleting the item that a delegation of Negro Democrats had appeared before the committee and urged that the position be abolished The delegation seeking to abolish the position was composed of C. E. Kimbrough, a leading attorney and business man of Charleston; I. M. Carper and E. L. James. In a rousing speech defended the appropriation for Mr. Sanders, Mr. Calhoun reviewed the splendid work of his office, showing the progress that has been made in education in the state during the 17 years he has held the office, and also showed how his work has attracted national attention and is being pointed to as an example for other states. He mentioned the fact that because of Mr. Sanders' ability as an educator he has been elected executive secretary of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools and made editor of the association's official organ, The Bulletin. He said efforts to get Negroes in the position of director of education for Negroes in several southern states have been based on the record Mr. Sanders has made in West Virginia.

Several Democratic delegate (white) spoke in glowing terms o Mr. Sanders' work, and stressed hi ability to bring about better relations between the races in his work They depreciated the attempted t inject personal feelings into a ma ter that affects all the Negroes i the state. As a result of these arguments the recommendation of th finance committee was defeated o a record vote, and the salary of th supervisor of Negro schools was retained in the budget. The Senat had already passed the budget bi that carries this appropriation. Mr Sanders received many congratulations from friends throughout th state in his office in the capito which is next door to the office o William C. Cook, state superintendent of education.

Mr. Calhoun also saved an item of $25,000 for the West Virginia State College, which had been recommended deleted by the taxation and finance committee. In his speech on that item Mr. Calhoun was supported by Delegate Thornhill, white, a Democrat, of Raleigh county. Several other delegates took sides with Mr. Calhoun and the committee's recommendation was voted down.

Education-1931

D.C.

Teachers' Salaries

HOUSE PASSES BILL TO GET SCHOOL DIRECTORS $52,000 IN BACK PAY

correct

3-7-31

Representative DePriest Figures In Passage of Measure—To Affect 10 People.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, March 5—(CNS)—The payment of $52,635 in back pay to ten directors of the colored division of the District public schools was provided for in a bill passed by the House of Representatives late Friday afternoon.

The bill is designed, Representative Palmer, of the District committee of the House, said, to eliminate injustices done directors in the colored public schools trough a legal interpretation of an act of Congress in which the colored directors were designated as assistant directors and therefore were not given the same pay as were directors in the white schools doing the same sort of work.

Representative Oscar DePriest, who figured in the passage of the bill, said:

"I wish to state that from 1906 to 1924 the Negro directors of the schools in Washington were paid one salary and the white directors another salary. Under the law they are entitled to equal salaries. This bill equalizes the salaries as they should have been during that time. Upon the hearings the District of Columbia committee made every investigated and reported the bill favorably. I am sure the gentleman (Ross A. Collins, Democrat, of Mississippi) would not keep these people from their just pay. If the gentleman will read the report thoroughly I am sure he would not object. It goes back several years."

Representative Blanton, Demccrat, of Texas, also offered objection to the bill, while Representative Albert Hall, Republican, of Indiana, was with Mr DePriest on the issue.

Those to get the back salary are Miss E F. G. Merritt, retired supervisor and director of primary instruction, $11,330; A. J. Turner, former director of physical education, $7360; O. W. McDonald, supervisor of manual training, $7185; Mrs. T. W. Hunter, widow of T. W. Hunster, director of drawing, $6460; J. W. Shaw, director of domestic science, $5810; Mrs. Eva Wilson Clair, director of domestic art, $4210; Mrs. N. T. Jackson Myers, $3650; Miss Corrine Martin, director of penmanship, $2860; J. E. Wormley, director of music, 2360, and I. Wormley, director of kindergartens, $1500.

$52,000 BACK PAY IS WON, D. C. TEACHERS

Journal and Guide

De Priest Instrumental In Bill's Passage

3-7-31

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Liberalism prevailed in the House at an evening session last Friday and two Democratic members from the South, Representatives Thomas L. Blanton of Texas and Ross A. Collins of Mississippi, withdrew their objections and allowed the lone colored member, Representative Oscar DePriest of Illinois, and Representative Albert R. Hall of Indiana, Republicans, to obtain unanimous consent for the passage of a bill providing back pay to 10 directors in the colored public schools of the District of Columbia.

Mr. DePriest explained that from 1906 to 1924 colored directors were paid one salary and the white directors another. "Under the law," he said, "they are entitled to equal salaries. This bill equalizes the salaries as they should have been during that time. Upon the hearings the District Committee made every investigation and reported the bill favorably. I am sure the gentleman (Mr. Collins) would not keep these people from their just pay."

Norfolk Va.

Distinction Shown

Mr. Hall aded that it was never the intention of Congress when the bill was passed that there should be any difference in the salaries paid to colored teachers and to white teachers doing exactly the same kind of work, but when the law was changed it was found that those who were designated as "assistant directors" were the colored teachers and those who were designated as "directors of the schools" were the white teachers and the basis of the salary was different.

The payments authorized in the bill as passed by the House are as follows:

Miss Emma F. G. Merritt, director of primary instruction, $11,330; A. J. Turner, director of physical culture, $7,360; O. W. McDonald, supervisor of manual training, $7,185; Mrs. T. W. Hunster, widow of T. W. Hunster, director of drawing, $6,460; J. W. Shaw, director of domestic science, $5,810; Mrs. Eva Wilson Clair, director of domestic art, $4,210; Mrs. N. T. Jackson Myers, director of kindergartens, $3,560; C. E. Martin, director of penmanship, $2,860; J. E. Wormley, director of music, $2,360; I. Wormley, director of kindergartens $1,500. The total of these sums is $52,635.

BETTER PAY FOR TEACHERS URGED AT D. C. MEETING

Norfolk Va.

Pedagogues In Favor Of Vocational Training

FOR PROHIBITION

Parent-Teacher Ass'n Session Held Jointly

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The youngest college president in America, H. Council Trenholm of Alabama State College, was elected president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools at that organization's 28th annual convention here July 28-31.

Alabama State College at Montgomery was chosen as the place of the next meeting the last week in July 1932.

Mr. Trenholm is a graduate of Morehouse College, the University of Chicago, and Columbia University. He became president of Alabama State College at the age of 25, succeeding his father, the late George W. Trenholm.

Alabama State College has an enrollment of 4,738 students, 2,180 of whom are enrolled in the summer session which is conducted in three branches, Montgomery, Birmingham, and Mobile.

Other Officers Elected

Other officers elected were: regional vice presidents: A. M. P. Strong, Arkansas; A. L. Kidd, Florida; L. F. Palmer, Virginia; W. H. Fouse, Kentucky; Leslie Pinckney Hill, Pennsylvania; W. E. Day, Oklahoma; treasurer, W. D. Miller, West Virginia; and executive serretary, W. W. Sanders, West Virginia.

Resolutions Adopted

Resolutions were adopted by the convention reaffirming its faith "in the principles of democracy and in the efficacy of education as the vital force in that democracy."

"It pledges anew its devotion to America and American ideals of equal and exact justice to all," another resolution declared.

The convention "in consequence of needs sharply revealed by the depressed economic conditions over the country" went on record as favoring vocational guidance in schools because "every boy should know before he enters senior high school what occupation he will best succeed in as a life career," and because "the untrained flit from job to job" as members of that "unskilled army of workers condemned to live on a low economic level."

Urges Organization

To combat the problems that Negroes, as marginal workers, face in the unemployment situation, it was urged that teachers form definite local organizations with carefully worked out plans to deal with the problem.

It hailed the reduction of illiteracy from 6 percent in 1920 to 4.3 percent in 1930 as striking; urged greater attention to safety education, including school traffic patrols; urged the appointment of Negro supervisors over the separate schools in the county and district schools as rapidly as competent persons are found available; and approved the demand for higher standards in teacher training institutions and payment of teachers according to their training and experience, irrespective of race or the grade in which they serve.

It recognized "our land grant colleges as potential factors in improving agricultural life among our group" and asked for a "more liberal allocation of Federal funds among these colleges, and a closer articulation of these schools with our public school system."

For Prohibition

The convention went on record as standing "squarely in favor of the 18th Amendment and the laws enacted thereunder" and urged the "vigorous and impartial enforcement of all laws for the protection of life and property."

The teachers endorsed a proposal to place the finances of the association on a sounder basis to the end that its credit may be unquestioned and set itself "against any selfish practices in the management of our affairs."

It commended the National Parent-Teacher Association for the many helpful services rendered and promised "sympathetic cooperation in the Parent-Teacher Association's efforts to promote a closer relation between the home and the school."

Negro History Needed

The teachers "hailed with pleasure the tremendous increase of race literature and art during recent years," commended the new emphasis on Negrao history as a means of stimulating race pride and self-privation, approved the appointment of Dr. Ambrose Caliver as educational specialist in the Federal Office of Education and his surveys of Negro schools, and expressed deep appreciotion for far-reaching benefits from private foundations such as the Jeanes, Slater, and Rosenwald funds, and the Harmon Foundation.

Deep regret was expressed at the retirement of Dr. James M. Dillard from the presidency of the Jeanes and Slater Funds. "His name is a synonym of friendship for Uegro education," the teachers declared.

Appreciation was expressed for the attitude taken toward Negro colleges by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The White House Conference on Child Health and Protection was praised. Thanks were extended the press for publicity given the convention, to the teachers of Washington, and to Howard University, where the convention had its headquarters, to the D. C. Board of Educa-

Teacher's' Salaries.

BILL EQUALIZING SALARIES OF COLORED AND WHITE TEACHERS PASSES HOUSE

Herald
Commonwealth
2-28-31

The bill equalizing minimum salaries of colored and white teachers in the counties has passed the House of Delegates. The bill must now go to the Senate and if it passes to the Governor for his approval which, it is believed is assured.

Baltimore, Md.

The House a few weeks ago passed a bill repealing the Jim Crow Car law which law is a disgrace to the State of Maryland.

The House of Delegates has done a fine piece of work in passing these two measures indicating a far more just and liberal spirit by the Democrats of that body than heretofore.

It begins to look, however, that these manifestations of friendliness and change of heart on their part in being willing to dispense a measure of justice to the Negro is only a political gesture.

It begins to seem that the Jim Crow Car law repeal is about to be chloroformed in the Senate and if so the same operation will be, no doubt, performed on the salary equalization bill.

And Negroes of Maryland can pertinently ask, "Can any good thing come out of" the Democratic party for the Negro?

Education – 1931

North Carolina

Teachers' Salaries.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

FEB 19 1931

TEACHERS' SALARIES AND THE PROPOSED SALARY CUT

To the Editor: We read that it has been uggested to the Legislature by some unthinking individual to cut the teachers' salaries. Let's consider what it would mean if there were a wholesale cut in the salary of teachers.

When we hear people talk about how much money a teacher makes they are thinking and speaking in terms of monthly amounts instead of annual. The thing that the public needs to keep in mind is that teachers have to live twelve months in the year, as everybody else does, on what they make for six, eight or, in some cases, nine months.

What was the average salary of teachers, white teachers only (Negroes not counted). in the State of North Carolina last year? $70.78 a month or $849.41 for the whole year. There were nine Southern states that had a higher average than this. Even South Carolina pays its teachers almost $150.00 a year more than they are paid in North Carolina. Our State is $432.00 under the average for the whole nation.

How does the salary of teachers compare with that of other State employees who work under the Salary and Wage Commission? These people get an average of $1,700.00 a year, and this includes everybody from clerks to Negro porters and janitors. Thus, other State employees get on an average of around $1,000.00 more a year than teachers.

If the salary of teachers were cut it would mean that during the coming year teachers in this State would work for an average of less than $65.00 a month. Out of this the teacher must pay for her room and board, clothing, take care of personal expenses and save enough to attend summer school in many cases, for it is required under the certification law that teachers must attend summer school once every five years and some counties require more frequent attendance.

W. E. POWELL.

Newport, N. C.

Education-1931

Teachers' Salaries.

South Carolina

South Carolina Colored Teachers Get $33 A Month, Whites Get $138

Courier 2-7-31

GREENWOOD, S. C., Feb. 5—(C. N. S.)—William D. Nixon, chairman of the committee on public relations of the South Carolina Teachers' Association, in a statement here on the proposed reduction of teachers' salaries, said "teachers of the state are not opposed to any fair means of economy, but if cuts are to come they should come from the governor on down."

Pittsburgh, Pa

Mr. Nixon, who is superintendent of the Tucapau schools, said in part, quoting from the 1930 report of the state superintendent of education, "according to that report the average salaries for the year quoted, 1929-30, were as follows:

"White school teachers, annual salary, men, $1,664.35; women, $941.75. Negroes, men, $402.79; women, $303.84."

From the above it will be seen that the average monthly salary of the men on a 12-month basis is roughly about $138.50 per month, while that of the Negro male teacher is about $34 per month. Any cut of salaries would cause the pay of the Negro teachers to be far below a living wage.

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Virginia

Teachers' Salaries.

VIRGINIA TEACHERS ASK HIGHER WAGES

Afro American

Baltimore, Md

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP) — More than 700 teachers have to date signed the petition which is being circulated asking the state educational authorities to set up a higher minimum salary under the equalization plan.

A letter to Thomas L. Dabney, from Dr. J. H. Dillard of the Slater Fund expresses interest in and approval of the petition because of the "wretchedly low pay of Negro teachers."

Mr. Dabney heads the committee handling the petition.

7-25-31

There are counties in Virginia where the salary of some Negro teachers is below the $45 monthly minimum established under the equalization plan. More than 100 of the teachers who have signed the petition received less than this amount this past session.

It is reported that some counties that received their allotment from the equalization fund last session did not pay all their colored teachers the $45 minimum monthly salary.

VA. TEACHERS SEEK RAISES IN SALARIES

Afro-American

9-3-31

Baltimore, Md.

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP)—Pointing out that many of the teachers in rural schools of Virginia receive as little as $35 and $40 a month, 952 teachers in the summer schools of four of the leading institutions of the state have signed a petition asking for a higher salary scale.

The salary committee is making a study of the salary scale of colored teachers in the various counties of Virginia. A study is also being made of salary scales in other southern states as a basis for comparing the salary situation in Virginia with that of other sections of the South.

Many of the colored rural teachers were not paid enough last year to attend summer school after supplying themselves with the bare necessities of life.

The salary committee views with alarm the threatened cut in the salary of Negro teachers in some Virginia counties. The incomplete study of salary scales of colored teachers in rural Vriginia has revealed already that some teachers received as little as $35 and $40 a month last session. And some of the teachers had to raise a part of this sum through extension funds. The study reveals further that at least one county had not paid all of its colored teachers in full for the past session.

Vocational

NEGROES OF SOUTH WILL NOT PROFIT FROM FUND APPROPRIATED BY GOV'T

Courier

Student At Columbia University Discovers That Although Negroes Were Urged to Write Their Congressmen to Support Bill, Whites Get All the Benefit.

6-20-31

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

NEW YORK, June 18—Although Negro teachers were urged to "write their congressmen" to support the bill when it was being debated in Congress, the Negroes of the South got none of the 'George-Reed" money appropriated by the Federal Government to the extent of $500.000 the first year for agricultural and home economics education.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

This information came to light recently when a student at Columbia University, doing special work in home economics, referred to the reports of two southern states, Virginia and Louisiana, seeking data to include in a thesis she is doing on her subject. The student, who was formerly head of the home economics department of one of the leading Negro state colleges in the South, said she was struck by the unfairness of the distribution of the funds when she remembered that she, as head of her department, had been "buzzed" to write a letter to her congressman urging support of the bill. She said not only did she write a letter urging her congressman to support the bill, but had all the teachers in her department write similar letters, in the belief that Negroes would benefit by the passage of the bill.

The George-Reed Act, according to the 59th annual report of the superintendent of public instruction (Harris Hart) of the Commonwealth of Virginia, for the school year 1929-30, page 63, "provides the sum of $500.000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1929, and ending June 30, 1930, and for each year thereafter for four years a sum exceeding by $500,000 the sum appropriated for each preceding year. One-half of such sums is to be allotted to the states and territories for agricultural education and the other half for home economics education. The fund is distributed to each state in the proportion that the state rural population bears to the total rural population of the United States. Upon this basis Virginia received from the Federal Board for the year 1929-30 $7,919.40 for home economics. This fund may be used for salaries only, and the regulations governing its use in schools are as follows:

"Two consecutive years' work are provided in which a double period with a minimum of 90 minutes daily should be given to home economics subjects, and in addition a minimum average of 30 minutes daily (two and one-half hours per week or 90 hours per year in a nine months school) in the first year of the course, to at least three properly planned and supervised home projects carried to completion in three phases of home economics, and in the second year of the course a minimum average of 45 minutes daily (three and three-quarter hours per week or 135 hours per year in a nine months school), to at least four properly planned and supervised home projects carried to completion in not less than three phases of home economics. It is strongly recommended that science and art preceding, paralleling, or following the home economics be taught in as close correlation to that field as possible. It is estimated that this program will best apply to rural communities and co-ordi[illegible] with the vocational agricultural program."

Although the bill became a law with the aid of Negro home economics teachers, the State of Virginia, according to Ora Hart Avery, supervisor of the "Division of Home Economics Education," page 62 of the report, in listing under the general head of "Enrollment," and under the subhead "Types of Class," includes this line: "Day-unit 12 months' basis (George-Reed funds) (White) 338 (Colored) blank, Total 338."

The 81st annual report of the State Department of Education of Louisiana, T. H. Harris, state superintendent of public education, for the session 1929-30, under Table XVII, Vocational Education, summary of receipts and expenditures for the year 1929-30, page 120, lists "Allotment of Federal Money (Geo. Reed) Agriculture: "For salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors, $5,976.65; Trade, Industry and Home Economics: for salaries of teachers, $5,668.07; total $11,644.72." On the next page is listed under "George Reed Schools": Agricultural departments: (a) all-day classes, white, (male) 204, total 204, number of teachers 8. Home Economics Departments: (a) all-day classes, white (female) 557, total 557, number of teachers 13."

Education-1931

Vocational

Atlanta, Ga.

Assistant Negro Agricultural Supervisor Chosen for State

Expansion of Negro Farm Education Seen in New Appointment by Paul W. Chapman.

BY TURNER M. HIERS.

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 16.—A co-operative arrangement, providing funds for the employment of a negro assistant state supervisor of agricultural education in colored schools, has been entered into between the Georgia State Board for Vocational Education and the Julius Rosenwald Foundation. This announcement was made by Paul W. Chapman, state director of vocational education.

Under terms of the contract, which has already been signed, $6,500 is to be given by the foundation for the purpose of defraying one-half the salary and expenses of an assistant for Alva Tabor, the present negro state supervisor.

Professor L. S. Molette has been appointed to carry on the work among the teachers of negro vocational agriculture schools of the state, with headquarters at the Georgia Industrial College for Colored Youths at Savannah. He will assume the new responsibility immediately.

Professor Molette's duties will be primarily that of an itinerant teacher-trainer, visiting the various negro vocational schools over the state, carrying with him an exhibit of various farm and shop tools, assisting the teachers of the schools in the selection of equipment needed for their particular needs, and in carrying out the regulations prescribed by the state vocational board.

During the past ten years, the new assistant supervisor has taught vocational agriculture in Georgia, having been connected with the Georgia Normal and Industrial school at Albany and the Fort Valley High and Industrial school. He has a B. S. A. degree from Hampton Institute in Virginia where he specialized in agricultural education.

In 1930, Professor Molette conducted a superior department of vocational agriculture at the Fort Valley school, where under his direction have been bought co-operatively Austrian winter p[illegible]s, commercial fertilizers, sweet potato slips, and pure-bred cotton seeds. For several years their project exhibits at the Southeastern Fair have won first prizes.

In announcing the new appointment, Mr. Chapman stated:

"It is the purpose of the state vocational board to establish demonstration schools over the state, which are to be visited regularly by Professor Molette, who will be engaged in studying the basic needs of the negro schools and communities, and it is up to him to see that the program is put into effect."

The tentative specific working program of Professor Molette, as outlined by the Georgia State Board for Vocational Education, consists of:

"The making of a community survey for use as a basis for determining the recommended supervised practice programs of the various school and community activities.

"Prepare a recommended supervised practice program for each class and type of vocational agriculture instruction.

"Make preliminary report on classes to be taught, pupils, enrollment, and the supervised program to be carried out by each pupil.

"Developing a course to be taught for each class and type of agricultural instruction, setting forth the aims and objectives of such courses.

"To assist negro vocational teachers along all lines of work, and prepare a list of reference material, including books, magazines, bulletins and charts.

"Assist teachers in preparing plans for the marketing of the projects of the pupils of the schools.

"Direct the organization of community marketing groups.

"Assist teachers in the promoting of appropriate farm shop work.

"Supervise demonstration teaching.

"Encourage teachers to establish forestry school projects under the supervision of Georgia forestry service."

Speaking of the progress of negro agricultural education in Georgia, Mr. Chapman said:

"Many negro vocational teachers have been doing outstanding work during the past few years, especially in the way of putting over a diversified farming program among both children and adults of the colored communities where schools are located.

"Probably the best example of this type of work is being carried on by the school at Keysville, Ga., where more than 50,000 cans of vegetables were canned in one year," he continued.

Mr. Chapman also stated that the state board was very much interested in the work which has been carried on under the direction of Alva Tabor, the negro supervisor, saying that with funds available the board expects to increase the number of these schools over all sections of the state, where the proper teachers and co-operation can be obtained.

Constitution 1-17-31

Atlanta, Ga.

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New Orleans, La. Times-Picayune
Sunday, January 11, 1931

NEGRO TRADE SCHOOL CONFERENCE PLANNED

Alfred K. Stern and Edwin Embree, directors of the Rosenwaid Fund, will arrive in New Orleans on January 29 to confer with Nicholas Bauer and a committee of school officials and discuss with them plans for the erection of a proposed trade school for negroes.

A. C. Lewis, state superintendent of negro schools; Clyde Mobley, state superintendent of home economics; A. V. Dalche, assistant superintendent of negro schools; E. A. Christy, supervising architect of the Orleans parish school board and H Giles Martin, director of the Isaac Delgado Trades school, will comprise the consulting committee.

Sumter, S. C., Item
Monday, January 19, 1931

FARM SCHOOLS

Summary of Vocational Agricultural Work in South Carolina December 1930

The State Department of Education has maintained a division of agricultural education for 12 years. During this time the program has steadily developed until today we have one or more agricultural teachers in every county in the state; 142 white teachers and 76 negro teachers are teaching agriculture, reaching 155 white high schools and 76 negro schools.

The agricultural teacher has had specific training for his particular job and is a specialist. Certain definite professional requirements must be met by every man who teaches agriculture. The majority of our white teachers are trained at Clemson College.

For the fiscal year 1928-29, 10,382 men and boys were enrolled in vocational classes; 5,523 of this number were adult farmers who attended evening classes held by the agricultural teachers. Experimental Station data and local experiences were the chief sources of teaching material. As a result of this work in 1928-29 these 5,523 farmers improved farm practices that netted them a total of $619,223.85 (which is much more than the state and federal money required to support the entire program in vocational agriculture). In addition to these financial results there is a potential value to this training.

It might be said there that the money required to carry on this work in the state is a little more than one-fourth of the increased earnings of the people enrolled in the classes.

For the year 1929-30 we have 12,695 students enrolled as compared with 10,381 for 1928-29.

The 5,523 boys enrolled in the various types of classes in 1928-29 made a total labor income of $274,221.24 as a result of their farm practice work carried on in connection with the class work in school. Even greater than this is the potential value of the training that can not be measured in dollars and cents, but will be found in real value in the future when these boys become farmers.

While teaching these boys to

produce they are taught marketing, thrift and co-operation. A large percentage of the boys in our classes have developed savings accounts and other forms of investment.

During the last two years the demand for agricultural teachers and departments has been greater than the available funds would supply. A number of applications have been turned down each year due to lack of state and federal funds. This period of depression and farm failures has been a factor in causing school officials and the public to realize more than ever before the great need for training our future farmers and for helping the present farmer increase his earning capacity.

South Carolina, according to the Federal Board rating, for the past five or six years has ranged at the top among the Southern states in her program in vocational agriculture. This is in spite of the fact that the average salary of agricultural teachers in South Carolina is less than that of any other state in the union.

Organization, marketing and co-operation are given major attention in our program. A state organization known as Future Palmetto Farmers has been formed and at present has an active membership of approximately 3,000 boys; 125 schools have organized local chapters of Future Palmetto Farmers and have received their charters. This state organization is affiliated with the national organization known and chartered as Future Farmers of America.

South Carolina was one of the first six state to receive her national charter. For the past 3 years we have sent delegates to the national meeting in Kansas City.

The purposes of this organization are: (1) To promote vocational agriculture in the high schools; (2) to create more interest in the intelligent choice of farming occupations; (3) to create and nurture a love for country life; (4) to provide recreational and educational entertainment for future farmers; (5) to promote thrift by establishing saving accounts, and investments in agricultural enterprises; (6) to afford a medium of co-operative buying and selling; (7) to establish the confidence of the farm boy in himself and his work; (8) to promote scholarship in all school subjects; and (9) to develop local leadership.

The following are a few of the state-wide accomplishments of our organization for this year: (1) a state-wide crop and livestock judging contest; (2) sent a dairy judging team to St. Louis and a livestock team to Kansas City; (3) sent a representative to the National Future Farmer of America Public Speaking Contest; (4) conducted a State Fair School for Vocational Boys; (5) carried on a state-wide cotton and corn contest; (6) and a state-wide Future Palmetto Farmer Chapter contest fostered by the co-ops.

A State Camp for Future Palmetto Farmers has been established in Oconee county on 50 acres of beautiful mountain land, which was donated by the three Rotary clubs of this county. Boys from every section of the state attended this camp last year.

There is an increasing demand for the methods of teaching used by agricultural teachers. Farmers and farm boys respond well to the use of experimental data and the practices of the best farmers as a basis for teaching. This plan gives the pupils confidence in applying the teaching to their real farm problems on the home farm.

Sumter county's first definite move to incorporate this work in her school system occurred in September, 1929, when a full-time teacher of vocational agriculture was elected to the faculty of Hillcrest High school at Dalzell. Since the above date, a conservative program has moved consistently forward with a gradually increasing enrollment, now reaching the total of approximately seventy, including boys and adult farmers. A summary of the work for its first year, 1929-1930, which will appear in these columns as soon as they are completed, will bear out the statement that vocational agriculture at Hillcrest is carrying its part of the state-wide program as outlined above.

F. MARION DWIGHT, JR.,
Instructor of Vocational Agriculture.

Savannah, Ga. Press
[illegible] 1931

Supervisor of Agricultural Education for Negro Schools of Georgia, Prof. Alva Tabor, has just published a strong program of "sectional conferences for teachers of vocational agriculture," to be held as follows: Aug. 3-7, Fort Valley H. and I. School; Aug. 10-14, Waynesboro High School; Aug. 17-21, Brooks County Training School, Dixie, and Aug. 24-28, Chattooga County Training School, Lyerly, Ga. This work, as is that fine variety of services being rendered the negro farmers and teachers of Georgia by Prof. Tabor and his department and corps, is being done in co-operation with the Georgia State Board for Vocational Education, with Dr. Paul W. Chapman as director. Prof. L. S. Molette, assistant supervisor and the able coworker of Prof. Tabor, is actively at work making preparation for his features of the conferences and indications are that one of the most successful campaigns in Georgia will be made. The theme of the conferences, which it is hoped will touch either directly or indirectly, every farmer in Georgia, is "Training Present and Prospective Farmers for Proficiency in Farming," and it is intended that, by presenting to the farming and rural communities of the state a good, strong and practical program for community development, there will be a great awakening of both teachers and people for progressive school-community development. Speakers who will appear at the sectional conferences embrace that large group of able leaders and workers in agricultural and educational development in Georgia, including P. H. Stone, state agent; B. F. Hubert, president State College; J. W. Holley, president Georgia Normal; Vincent Harris, state teachers' agent; V. A. Edwards, department rural sociology, Morehouse, and many leading white authorities in agricultural and kindred interests and education.

A New Institute For Adult Education

New York Age

A group of the most prominent educators of New York City, among them Harry Elmer Barnes, Eduard C. Lindeman, Harry Allen Overstreet and Dagobert D. Runes editor of The Thinker, have recently formed a committee for the establishment of a systematic school for adult education.

10-31-31

The Instittue was formally inaugurated on October 18 by Professor Harry A. Overstreet, who spoke on Finding Our Philosophy. The courses are being conducted at the Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive. Dagobert D. Rumes is director of the Institute.

New York, N. Y.

It is the object of the school to furnish to the adult people continuous and ordered education in subjects of contemporary thought, culture, art, hygiene and craft, and further, to afford opportunities for the interchange of thought on topics of general interest between individua[illegible]nt occupations

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Classes Planned For Night School

Advertiser

Classes for the Montgomery Vocational Night School for Adults will be organized Monday night, H. L. Weatherby, principal, announced yesterday. All adults have been invited to enroll.

The following courses will be taught: Aircraft engines by an officer from Maxwell Field; Showcard writing and sign painting by W. B. King; Radio repair work by Edwin Blalock; mechanical and architectural drafting by R. J. Adams; woodwork by J. J. Newman; blue print reading for carpenters by J. R. Cumbus and sheet metal layout by Harry McGill.

11-7-31

Persons who wish to enter classes have been instructed to report at the Junior High School building at 7:30 p.m., Monday. Classes in salesmanship, window trimming and allied subjects will be formed after the Christmas holidays, Mr Weatherby said.

Montgomery, Ala.